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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 526--79th Congress

Chapter 596--2d Session

H. R. 6597

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 526

FLOOD-CONTROL AUTHORIZATIONS. Authorizes appropriation of \$772,000,000 for the War Department. Authorizes the making of examinations and surveys by the Agriculture Department and authorizes appropriation of an additional \$5,000,000 for use by this Department in making examinations and surveys of the specified Watersheds and others provided for in other law. Amends the program of work on the watershed of the Buffalo Creek and its tributaries, and authorizes appropriation of \$25,000,000 for this Department for works of improvement authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1944, of which \$5,000,000 is a reauthorization.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 6597

April 8, 1946 Hearings: House, H. R. 6597

May 28, 1946 H. R. 6597 introduced by Rep. Whittington and was referred to the House Committee on Flood Control. Print of the bill as referred.

May 29, 1946 House Committee reported H. R. 6597 without amendment. House Report 2165. Print of the bill as reported.

June 17, 1946 House Rules Committee reported House Resolution 668 for the consideration of H. R. 6597. House Report 2292.

June 18, 1946 House began debate.

June 20, 1946 Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.

 Referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce. Print of the bill as referred.

June 24, 1946 Hearings: Senate, H. R. 6597.

June 27, 1946 Amendment proposed by Senator Byrd.

June 28, 1946 Senate Committee on Commerce reported H. R. 6597 with amendments. Senate Report 1624. Print of the bill as reported.

July 1, 1946 Amendments proposed by Senator Wiley.

July 3, 1946 Amendment proposed by Senator Burch.

July 5, 1946 Debated in the Senate and passed with amendments.

 Senate Conferees appointed.

July 8, 1946 House Conferees appointed.

July 9, 1946 Print of the bill with the Senate amendments numbered.

 House received the Conference Report. House Report 2474.

July 11, 1946 Both Houses agreed to Conference Report.

July 24, 1946 Approved. Public Law 526.

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6597

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1946

Mr. WHITTINGTON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Flood Control

A BILL

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and
harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of
4 1946".

5 SEC. 2. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,
6 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
7 as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28,
8 1938 (Public, Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall
9 apply to all works authorized in this Act except that for any
10 channel improvement or channel rectification project, pro-
11 visions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June

1 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise
2 provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any
3 flood-control project herein adopted requiring local co-
4 operation shall expire five years from the date on which
5 local interests are notified in writing by the War Department
6 of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said inter-
7 ests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory
8 to the Secretary of War that the required cooperation will
9 be furnished.

10 The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22,
11 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress,
12 second session), shall govern with respect to projects herein
13 authorized; and the procedures therein set forth with respect
14 to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for
15 navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes
16 incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

17 SEC. 3. That hereafter for authorized flood-protection
18 projects which include alterations of railroad bridges the
19 Chief of Engineers is authorized to include at Federal ex-
20 pense the necessary alterations of railroad bridges and ap-
21 proaches in connection therewith.

22 SEC. 4. That section 4 of the Act approved December
23 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Con-
24 gress), is amended to read as follows:

25 "The Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the

1 Secretary of War, is authorized to construct, maintain, and
2 operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir
3 areas under the control of the War Department, and to
4 permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such
5 facilities. The Secretary of War is authorized to grant
6 leases of lands, including structures or facilities thereon, in
7 reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as
8 he may deem reasonable: *Provided*, That leases to nonprofit
9 organizations may be granted at reduced or nominal rentals
10 in recognition of the public service to be rendered in utilizing
11 the leased premises: *Provided further*, That preference shall
12 be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies,
13 and licenses may be granted without monetary considera-
14 tions, to such agencies for the use of all or any portion of
15 a reservoir area, when the Secretary of War determines such
16 action to be in the public interest, and for such periods of
17 time and upon such conditions as he may find advisable.
18 The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to
19 public use generally, without charge, for boating, swim-
20 ming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes, and
21 ready access to and exit from such water areas along the
22 shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general
23 public use, when such use is determined by the Secretary
24 of War not to be contrary to the public interest, all under
25 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may

1 deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section
2 applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the
3 laws for the protection of fish and game of the State in which
4 such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or
5 privileges shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United
6 States as miscellaneous receipts.”

7 SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Act approved August 18,
8 1941 (Public, Numbered 228, Seventy-seventh Congress),
9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 “That 75 per centum of all moneys received and de-
11 posited in the Treasury of the United States during any
12 fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by
13 the United States for flood-control purposes shall be paid
14 at the end of such year by the Secretary of the Treasury
15 to the State in which such property is situated, to be ex-
16 pended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit
17 of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties,
18 in which such property is situated: *Provided*, That when
19 such property is situated in more than one State or county,
20 the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such
21 property shall be proportional to its area therein.”

22 SEC. 6. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized
23 and empowered, under such terms and conditions as are
24 deemed advisable by him, to grant easements for rights-of-
25 way over, across, in, and upon lands under his control, to

1 any State, political subdivision thereof, or municipality, or
2 to any individual, partnership, or corporation of any State,
3 Territory, or possession of the United States, for (a) rail-
4 road tracks; (b) oil pipe lines; (c) substations for electric
5 power transmission lines, telephone lines, and telegraph
6 lines, and pumping stations for gas, water, sewer, and oil
7 pipe lines; (d) canals; (e) ditches; (f) flumes; (g) tun-
8 nels; (h) dams and reservoirs in connection with fish and
9 wildlife programs, fish hatcheries, and other fish-cultural im-
10 provements; (i) roads and streets; and (j) for any other
11 purpose or purposes deemed advisable by the Secretary of
12 War: *Provided*, That such rights-of-way shall be granted
13 only upon a finding by the Secretary of War that the same
14 will not be incompatible with the public interest: *Provided*
15 *further*, That such rights-of-way shall not include any more
16 land than is reasonably necessary for the purpose for which
17 granted: *And provided further*, That all or any part of such
18 rights-of-way may be annulled and forfeited by the Secretary
19 of War for failure to comply with the terms and conditions
20 of any grant hereunder or for nonuse for a period of two
21 consecutive years or abandonment of rights granted under
22 authority hereof.

23 SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War is authorized
24 and empowered, in his discretion, to use any property or
25 parts thereof, including lands and improvements, under his

1 control and jurisdiction for the prosecution of any author-
2 ized civil work or function administered by the War De-
3 partment without charge, except usual handling charges,
4 against appropriations for such civil works or functions.

5 SEC. 8. Whenever the Chief of Engineers shall find
6 that any highway, railway, or utility has been or is being
7 damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any
8 dam or reservoir project under the control of the War
9 Department, he may utilize any funds available for the con-
10 struction, maintenance, or operation of the project involved
11 for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protection of such
12 highway, railway, or utility: *Provided*, That this section
13 shall not apply to highways, railways, and utilities previously
14 provided for by the War Department, unless the Chief of
15 Engineers determines that the actual damage has or will
16 exceed that for which provision had previously been made.

17 SEC. 9. That the following works of improvement for
18 the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-
19 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized
20 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of
21 War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-
22 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter
23 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:
24 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-
25 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized

1 in this Act with funds from appropriations heretofore or
2 hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid
3 inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further,*
4 That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as
5 expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be con-
6 sistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further,*
7 That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible
8 future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall
9 be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construc-
10 tion by the War Department when approved by the Secre-
11 tary of War on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers
12 and the Federal Power Commission:

13 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

14 The project for flood protection on the Lehigh River,
15 Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-
16 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers
17 in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-ninth Congress,
18 second session, at an estimated cost of \$12,471,000.

19 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

20 The local flood-protection project at Cumberland and
21 West Cumberland, Maryland, and Ridgeley, West Virginia,
22 authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 22,
23 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
24 is hereby amended to provide for completion of the project
25 substantially in accordance with plans on file in the Office

1 of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost to the United
2 States of \$7,420,000 and subject to the conditions of local
3 cooperation prescribed for that project in the Act approved
4 June 22, 1936, as modified, now estimated at \$1,520,000.

5 The project for flood protection at Waynesboro, Vir-
6 ginia, on South River is hereby authorized substantially
7 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
8 Engineers in House Document Numbered , Seventy-ninth
9 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$1,431,000.

10 The project for protection at Washington, District of
11 Columbia, on Potomac River, authorized by the Act of
12 June 22, 1936, is hereby modified substantially in accordance
13 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
14 House Document Numbered , Seventy-ninth Congress,
15 second session, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

16 Completion of the Savage River Dam on Savage River,
17 Maryland, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
18 with the plan contained in House Document Numbered ,
19 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at a cost to the
20 United States now estimated at \$1,900,000, subject to the
21 conditions that local interests make a cash contribution of
22 \$200,000 toward the cost of the work, and agree to hold
23 and save the United States free from damages due to the
24 construction works, and to maintain and operate all the

1 works after completion in accordance with regulations pre-
2 scribed by the Secretary of War.

3 RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN

4 The project for the Salem Church Reservoir on Rappa-
5 hannock River, Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially
6 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
7 Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated
8 cost of \$17,755,000.

9 JAMES RIVER BASIN

10 The project for the Gathright Reservoir and the Falling
11 Spring reregulating dam on Jackson River, Virginia, is
12 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the
13 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
14 dated April 18, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000.

15 ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN

16 The project for flood protection at Macon, Georgia,
17 on Ocmulgee River, is hereby authorized substantially in
18 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
19 neers in House Document Numbered 560, Seventy-ninth
20 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$349,000.

21 LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

22 The project for flood control and improvement of the
23 Lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved
24 May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby

1 modified and expanded to include the following items and
2 the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

3 (a) Improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and
4 Bayou Macon at an estimated cost of \$5,013,000 author-
5 ized in the Act approved December 22, 1944.

6 (b) Extension of the authorized improvement under
7 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of Bayou
8 LaFourche, Louisiana, including cut-offs, as may be found
9 requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an esti-
10 mated cost of \$5,913,000 and substantially in accordance
11 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate
12 Document Numbered 191, Seventy-ninth Congress, second
13 session.

14 (c) Extension of the authorized improvement under
15 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of the Boeuf
16 and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon north of the Louisiana
17 State line, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to
18 effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of
19 \$4,930,000 substantially in accordance with the report of
20 the Chief of Engineers dated April 8, 1946.

21 (d) Improvement of Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower,
22 Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and
23 on Hull Brake—Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow
24 Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Mississippi, at an

1 estimated cost of \$3,752,000 authorized in the Act approved
2 December 22, 1944.

3 (e) Extension of the authorized improvement under
4 subparagraph (d) upstream and downstream, including cut-
5 offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of
6 the plan, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 for modification
7 of the authorized project.

8 (f) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
9 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include improvements
10 in the area between the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River
11 System and the hills to protect against overflows from the
12 main stem and hill tributaries in such cases and by such
13 means as the Chief of Engineers may consider warranted,
14 at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000 for modification of the
15 authorized project.

16 (g) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
17 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include the drainage of
18 run-off waters from the watershed of McKinney Bayou or
19 the providing of pumping capacity additional to that now
20 existing for said waters in the proportion determined by
21 the Chief of Engineers are authorized in the discretion of
22 the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$300,000 for
23 modification of the authorized project.

24 (h) The Bayou des Glaises diversion channel, Louisiana,

1 authorized by and constructed under the Act approved June
2 22, 1936.

3 (i) That portion of the North Little Rock to Gillette,
4 Arkansas, levee on the north bank of the Arkansas River
5 along and below Plum Bayou authorized by and constructed
6 under the Act approved June 22, 1936, work thereon to be
7 hereafter prosecuted in accordance with the Act of May 15,
8 1928, as amended.

9 (j) The projects for local flood protection on the White
10 River, on the east side between Augusta and Clarendon,
11 Arkansas, and at the town of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, at
12 an estimated cost of \$2,847,500 authorized by the Act
13 approved August 18, 1941.

14 (k) The Tiptonville-Obion Levee authorized by and
15 constructed under the Act approved June 22, 1936.

16 (l) Extension of the levee under subparagraph (k)
17 to include the levee and drainage improvements, at an esti-
18 mated cost of \$6,000,000 substantially in accordance with
19 the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 16, 1946.

20 (m) The improvement of Saint John's Bayou, Mis-
21 souri, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000, substantially in
22 accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated
23 April 16, 1946.

24 (n) The improvement of the harbor at Memphis,
25 Tennessee, at an estimated cost of \$17,120,000, substan-

1 tially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers
2 dated April 12, 1946.

3 (o) Modification of the main line levee system of the
4 authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to include
5 protection of the potential industrial area immediately north
6 of Vicksburg, Mississippi, known as the Vicksburg-Yazoo
7 area, together with local dredging and the construction of
8 such drainage facilities as in the opinion of the Chief of
9 Engineers are requisite and justified, at an estimated cost
10 of \$4,000,000, subject to the conditions that local interests
11 provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way
12 required for levees and drainage, and maintain and operate
13 the works after completion.

14 (p) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower
15 Mississippi River to provide drainage in the discretion of
16 the Chief of Engineers where drainage is impaired by levees
17 hitherto or hereafter constructed, at an estimated cost of
18 \$500,000, subject to the conditions that local interests pro-
19 vide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and
20 maintain and operate the works after completion.

21 (q) Modification of the authorized project for the
22 Lower Mississippi River to provide that the local coopera-
23 tion to be hereafter furnished for the works authorized in
24 the Saint Francis River Basin and the Yazoo River Basin

1 shall consist of the requirement that responsible local inter-
2 ests agree to maintain levees in accordance with the pro-
3 visions of section 3 of the Act of May 15, 1928, where
4 maintenance is required under existing law.

5 (r) Any former officer of the Corps of Engineers who,
6 after retirement and recall to active duty in the Army, has
7 served over fifteen years as a member of the Mississippi
8 River Commission while on such active duty shall, upon
9 being relieved of such active duty, be eligible to and shall
10 retain, during the will of the President, the position and
11 office held by him as a member of the Mississippi River
12 Commission.

13 In order to provide for the increased costs of construc-
14 tion of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi
15 River as recommended by the president of the Mississippi
16 River Commission and the Chief of Engineers, the author-
17 ization for flood control and improvement of the Lower
18 Mississippi River is hereby increased by an additional
19 \$100,000,000.

20 The project for flood control along Lake Pontchartrain
21 in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substan-
22 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
23 of Engineers in his report dated December 10, 1945, at an
24 estimated cost of \$900,000.

25 The project for flood protection at Memphis on Wolf

1 River and Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee, authorized by the
2 Act approved August 28, 1937 (Public, Numbered 406,
3 Seventy-fifth Congress); as amended by the Act approved
4 June 28, 1939 (Public, Numbered 154, Seventy-sixth Con-
5 gress), is further amended to authorize the completion of
6 the project at an additional estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

7 RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

8 The project for flood protection on Bayou Pierre in the
9 vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, is hereby authorized sub-
10 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
11 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 285,
12 Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
13 \$127,000.

14 The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas,
15 Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam,
16 Texas and Oklahoma, including the incorporation therein
17 of the several separate existing projects for flood control
18 along the Red River below Denison (above the jurisdic-
19 tion of the Mississippi River Commission) and providing
20 for the modification of the existing or authorized Federal
21 and non-Federal levees, is hereby authorized substantially
22 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
23 Engineers in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-
24 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
25 \$77,500,000.

1 ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas
5 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

7 The project for flood protection at Oklahoma City,
8 Oklahoma, on North Canadian River, is hereby authorized
9 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
10 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 572,
11 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost
12 of \$2,037,000.

13 WHITE RIVER BASIN

14 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
15 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
16 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White
17 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
18 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

19 UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

20 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
21 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000 for
22 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper
23 Mississippi River Basin approved in the Act of June 28,
24 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of
25 Congress.

1 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River
2 at Prairie du Rocher and vicinity is hereby authorized sub-
3 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
4 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at
5 an estimated cost of \$2,575,000.

6 The project for local flood protection on McCraney,
7 Hadley, Kiser, Six-Mile, and Bay Creeks in the Sny Basin,
8 Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with
9 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
10 dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$4,854,944.

11 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

12 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
13 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for
14 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by the
15 Act of June 28, 1938, as expanded by section 9a of the
16 Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534,
17 Seventy-eighth Congress), for continuing the works in the
18 Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said expanded
19 plans by the Corps of Engineers.

20 The project for flood protection at Mandan, North
21 Dakota, on Heart River, is hereby authorized substantially
22 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
23 Engineers in House Document Numbered 294, Seventy-
24 ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
25 \$246,000.

1 OHIO RIVER BASIN

2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,000,000 for
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Ohio
5 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress
7 including: (1) Such channel rectification works or other
8 measures at or below the Muskingum River Reservoirs as
9 in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers and the Secre-
10 tary of War may be found necessary to provide for the
11 most efficient operation of those reservoirs, at an estimated
12 cost of \$2,200,000, and (2) the following projects in trib-
13 utary basins, namely:

14 The local flood-protection works at Galax, Virginia,
15 on Chestnut Creek, substantially in accordance with the
16 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-
17 ment Numbered 506, Seventy-eighth Congress, first ses-
18 sion, at an estimated cost of \$276,125;

19 The plan of improvement for flood control in the
20 Wabash River Basin, Illinois and Indiana, substantially
21 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
22 Engineers in his report dated April 9, 1946, at an esti-
23 mated cost of \$9,366,000;

24 The local flood-protection works at Olean, New York,
25 on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the

1 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
2 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,282,400;

3 The local flood-protection works at Portville, New
4 York, on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with
5 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
6 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,281,500;

7 The local flood-protection works at Allegany, New
8 York, on the Allegheny River, substantially in accordance
9 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
10 report, dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of
11 \$388,800.

12 The project for the West Fork Reservoir on the West
13 Fork of Mill Creek in Ohio, substantially in accordance with
14 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
15 dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,527,000.

16 GREAT LAKES BASIN

17 The project for flood protection at Mount Clemens and
18 vicinity, Michigan, on Clinton River, is hereby authorized
19 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
20 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at
21 an estimated cost of \$378,000.

22 BRAZOS RIVER BASIN

23 The project for the Belton Reservoir on Leon River,
24 Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with
25 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report

1 dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$15,500,000.

2 The project for flood protection at Eastland, on Leon
3 River, Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
4 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
5 report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

6 GREAT SALT BASIN

7 The project for local flood protection on Spanish Fork
8 River, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
9 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
10 House Document Numbered 518, Seventy-ninth Congress,
11 second session, at an estimated cost of \$74,500.

12 The project for flood protection at Salt Lake City, Utah,
13 on Jordan River, is hereby authorized substantially in ac-
14 cordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
15 neers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-ninth
16 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$412,000.

17 The project for flood protection at Magna, Utah, on
18 Little Valley Wash, is hereby authorized substan-
19 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
20 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-
21 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
22 \$222,000.

23 LOS ANGELES-SAN GABRIEL BASIN AND BALLONA CREEK

24 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
25 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for

1 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Los
2 Angeles-San Gabriel Basin and Ballona Creek, Cali-
3 fornia, approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended
4 and supplemented, by subsequent Acts of Congress.

5 The project for flood protection along Salinas River,
6 California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
7 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
8 report dated April 29, 1946, at an estimated cost of
9 \$1,905,000.

10 WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

11 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
12 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$35,000,000 for
13 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Willamette
14 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
15 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

16 The project for flood protection on Amazon Creek at
17 Eugene and vicinity, Oregon, is hereby authorized substan-
18 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
19 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 138, Seventy-
20 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
21 \$226,000.

22 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

23 Modification of the existing project for Skagway on
24 Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska, is hereby authorized
25 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the

1 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an
2 estimated cost of \$438,000.

3 SEC. 10. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized
4 and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys
5 for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and
6 major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or
7 due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction
8 of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United
9 States and its Territorial possessions, which include the fol-
10 lowing-named localities, and the Secretary of Agriculture is
11 authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations
12 and surveys for run-off and waterflow retardation and soil-
13 erosion prevention on such drainage areas; the cost thereof
14 to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
15 for such purposes: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal
16 reports made on any examination, survey, project, or work
17 under way or proposed are submitted to Congress, no supple-
18 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless
19 authorized by law except that the Secretary of War may
20 cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and
21 a report thereon submitted to the Congress if such review
22 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or
23 economic conditions: *And provided further*, That the Gov-
24 ernment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any
25 project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor

1 mentioned in this Act until the project for the proposed work
2 shall have been adopted by law:

3 Narraguagus River and tributaries, Maine.

4 Westfield River, Massachusetts, with a view to modi-
5 fying the existing Knightville Reservoir to provide low flow
6 regulation.

7 Oneida Creek and tributaries, New York.

8 Susquehanna River, at and in the vicinity of Sidney,
9 New York.

10 Hackensack River and tributaries, New Jersey and New
11 York.

12 Marshy Hope Creek and tributaries, Maryland.

13 Coosa River and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of
14 Rome, Georgia.

15 Big South Fork River and tributaries, Tennessee.

16 Port Arthur, Texas (with a view to providing protection
17 against damage from Sabine Lake resulting from erosion and
18 from floods due to hurricane winds and tide).

19 The provision of outlets in the interest of providing
20 egress of flood waters for Jefferson County drainage districts,
21 into existing waterways in the general vicinity of Port
22 Arthur, Texas.

23 Eight-Mile Creek and Locust Creek and their tributaries,
24 Arkansas.

- 1 Saint Francis Bay Straight Slough and Big Bay Ditch,
- 2 Arkansas, and tributary area.
- 3 Bear Creek, a tributary of Big Black River, Mississippi.
- 4 Pearl River and tributaries, Mississippi.
- 5 Lost Creek, Missouri, at and in the vicinity of Seneca,
- 6 Missouri.
- 7 Chunky River, Mississippi.
- 8 Opookta Creek, Attala County, Mississippi, for flood
- 9 control and drainage.
- 10 Potacocowa Creek, Mississippi.
- 11 Lower Grand River, Missouri, with a view to providing
- 12 protection from erosion and bank caving.
- 13 Saint Francis River and its tributaries, Arkansas, with
- 14 special reference to Tyronza and Little Rivers; Big Creek;
- 15 and Blackfish, Fifteen Mile, and Frenchman Bayous; and
- 16 the tributaries of these streams for flood control, drainage,
- 17 and allied purposes.
- 18 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of East Cape
- 19 Girardeau and Clear Creek, North Alexander, Clear Creek,
- 20 Preston and Miller Pond drainage and levee district,
- 21 Illinois.
- 22 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of Perry County
- 23 drainage and levee districts numbered 1, 2, and 3, Missouri.
- 24 Lost Creek and tributaries, White and Hamilton Coun-
- 25 ties, Illinois.

1 Wabash River at and in the vicinity of Mount Carmel,
2 Illinois.

3 Coal Creek and tributaries, Tennessee.

4 Buffalo Creek and tributaries, West Virginia and Penn-
5 sylvania.

6 Chariton River and tributaries, Iowa and Missouri.

7 Pecatonica River and tributaries, Wisconsin and Illinois.

8 Lost River and tributaries, Minnesota.

9 Root River and tributaries, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

10 Clinton River and tributaries, Michigan.

11 Sagining River and tributaries, Michigan.

12 Smith River and tributaries, California and Oregon.

13 Gold Creek and tributaries, Alaska.

14 Chena Slough, Alaska.

15 SEC. 11. That section 5 of the Flood Control Act of
16 August 18, 1941, is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
18 allot, from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
19 for flood control, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for any one fiscal
20 year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or
21 maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or de-
22 stroyed by flood."

23 SEC. 12. That section 2 of the Flood Control Act of
24 August 28, 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended to
25 read as follows:

1 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
2 allot not to exceed \$1,000,000 from any appropriations
3 heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for
4 flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other
5 debris, and clearing and straightening the channel in navi-
6 gable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion
7 of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the
8 interest of flood control: *Provided*, That not more than
9 \$50,000 shall be expended for this purpose for any single
10 tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year."

11 SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby author-
12 ized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or here-
13 after made for flood control, not to exceed \$1,000,000
14 per year, for the construction of emergency bank-protection
15 works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge ap-
16 proaches, and public works, when in the opinion of the
17 Chief of Engineers such work is advisable: *Provided*, That
18 not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at
19 any single locality from the appropriations for any one
20 fiscal year.

21 SEC. 14. That the sum of \$750,000,000 is hereby
22 authorized to be appropriated for carrying out improve-
23 ments by the War Department, the sum of \$10,000,000
24 additional is authorized to be appropriated and expended in
25 equal amounts by the Departments of War and Agriculture

1 for carrying out any examination or survey provided for
2 in this Act and any other Acts of Congress to be prosecuted
3 by said Departments.

4 SEC. 15. That the program on the watershed of Buffalo
5 Creek and its tributaries authorized in section 13 of the
6 Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, is hereby amended
7 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to include and
8 prosecute works for the stabilization of stream banks such
9 as described in House Document Numbered 574, Seventy-
10 eighth Congress, second session, at an estimated additional
11 cost of \$1,842,400.

12 SEC. 16. That the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appro-
13 priated in section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved
14 August 18, 1941, is reauthorized to be appropriated, and
15 the sum of \$20,000,000 additional is authorized to be ap-
16 propriated, for expenditure by the Department of Agriculture
17 for the prosecution of the works of improvement authorized
18 to be carried out by that Department by the Flood Control
19 Act of December 22, 1944.

20 SEC. 17. In addition to previous authorizations, there is
21 hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,-
22 000 for the prosecution of the initial stage of the compre-
23 hensive plan adopted by section 9a of the Act approved
24 December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth

- 1 Congress), for continuing the works in the Missouri River
- 2 Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary
- 3 of the Interior.

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6597

A BILL

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON

MAY 28, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Flood Control

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued May 31, 1946
For actions of May 29, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 102

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HIGHLIGHTS: House agreed to Senate amendments to Case labor bill; ready for President. House passed deficiency appropriation bill which includes funds for FWA public-works planning. House committee reported omnibus flood-control bill. House committee reported bill to provide basic authority for general provisions regarding administrative expenses, etc., in Independent Office Act. Senate received nomination of Duggan to be FCA Governor. Senate Wool Committee reported bill to provide for price supports standards work, research, etc., regarding wool. Senate committee reported bill to promote development of minerals on Federal lands. Rep. Miller (Nebr.) introduced bill to abolish OPA and transfer certain of its functions to USDA.

HOUSE

1. LABOR DISPUTES. By a 230-106 vote, agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 4908, the Case labor-disputes bill (pp. 6035-57). This bill will now be sent to the President.
This bill, which would be known as the "Federal Mediation Act of 1946," creates a Federal Mediation Board in the Labor Department to encourage employers and employees to settle disputes, to proffer its services in an effort to settle disputes by conciliation and mediation, to seek to induce the parties to a dispute to submit to arbitration when necessary. It provides that when the Board offers its conciliation services, there shall be no strike or lock-out until the Board certifies that its efforts have ended or until 60 days after notice asking a conference between the parties, whichever is earlier. It provides that whoever obstructs, delays, or affects commerce, or movement of any article or commodity, by robbery or extortion, shall be guilty of a felony; prohibits payments by employers to representatives of their employees except for services, etc.; requires labor unions to live up to their contracts; etc.
2. PRICE CONTROL; FERTILIZER. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, announced that the Republican Congressional Food Study Committee has released figures on fertilizer and OPA activities which, he said, indicate that OPA has not held the line (p. 6033).
3. STATISTICS. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 5857, to provide basic authorization for statistical-information work of the Census Bureau (pp. 6034-5).
4. THIRD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 6601, which was reported by the Appropriations Committee (H. Rept. 2159) (pp. 6035, 6057-61). The bill includes \$35,000,000 for public-works advance planning (FWA), \$1,000,000 for liquidation of war public works (community facilities, FWA) (reappropriation), and \$825,000 for Disbursement Division, Treasury.

5. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. The Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6533, which provides basic authority for general provisions now carried in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, with several changes (H. Rept. 2186)(p. 6066). For bill's provisions see Digests 196 (1945) and 101.
6. FLOOD CONTROL. The Flood Control Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (H. Rept. 2165)(p. 6066).
7. PERSONNEL; CLAIMS. The Claims Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6532, to provide a method for payment in certain Government establishments of overtime, leave, and holiday compensation on the basis of night rates pursuant to certain GAO decisions (H. Rept. 2169)(p. 6066).
8. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. Received from the State Department proposed legislation for acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the U. S. Government. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 6065.)
9. ADJOURNED until Fri., May 31 (p. 6065).

SENATE

10. WOOL MARKETING. The Special Committee to Investigate Production, Transportation, and Marketing of Wool reported with amendment S. 2033, to provide support for wool, to amend the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 by including wool as a commodity to which orders under such act are applicable, and to authorize the Secretary to fix wool standards (S. Rept. 1398) (p. 5992); Under an agreement at the time of the introduction of the bill, it was referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 5992).
11. PUBLIC LANDS; MINERALS. The Public Lands and Surveys Committee reported with amendments S. 1236, to promote the development of oil and gas on the public domain and on lands acquired for the Appalachian National Forest (S. Rept. 1392) (p. 5992).
12. NOMINATIONS. Received the nominations of Ivy W. Duggan to be Governor of the Farm Credit Administration for another 6-year term and R. M. Foley to be Federal Housing Administrator (p. 6031).
13. STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS. The Judiciary Committee reported with an amendment H. R. 2788, to limit the time during which action may be brought for recovery of wages, penalties, or other damages pursuant to any U. S. law and for which a specific statute of limitations has not been provided (S. Rept. 1395)(p. 5992).
14. LABOR DISPUTES. Continued debate on H. R. 6578, the President's labor bill (pp. 5993-6028). Agreed, 70-13, to the motion of Sen. Wagner, N. Y., to strike out sec. 7 of the bill, the work-or-be-drafted provision (p. 6028).
15. WHEAT. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a constituent's telegram claiming that some of the wheat acquired by CCC under the bonus plan has been exported to Mexico (p. 5992).
16. RECESSED until Fri., May, 31 (p. 6031).

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I wish to corroborate the lady's remarks, of course, and to point out that as far as this bill is concerned it ties in very closely with our economic and strategic security.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Yes, and General Eisenhower stressed that yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE LACY. Mr. Speaker, since probably I cannot be here on Friday, I wish to make a few remarks about the bill H. R. 2871 which I may say I regard with a friendly eye, inasmuch as my own bill, H. R. 2654, is identical with that of the gentleman of Montana. He, of course, has added a couple of words "Alberta and Saskatchewan" which words will bend the road and make it between five or six hundred and a thousand miles longer; but, as I say, I view it with a friendly eye.

Inasmuch as the highway commission which has already been established has rendered a report and completed its work and has recommended one of two possible routes to Alaska as the best, I cannot see much use for another commission being set up to consider the subject further.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DE LACY. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I may say to the gentleman from Washington that the ground has not been gone over east of the mountains on the surveys the Commission is to consider. It can make a recommendation at that time for the building of the road or roads anywhere in those Provinces and Yukon Territory. So I hope there will be no disagreement between us.

Mr. DE LACY. No real disagreement, but I may say that President Hoover had a commission to study the route which a road should take to Alaska. Subsequently President Roosevelt appointed one headed by a former Member of this House, now our State's distinguished senior Senator.

The Commission has studied routes. It has made its report to the President.

The Public Roads Committee of this House looked the field over last summer and issued a full-dress report.

The present status of the international highway is that negotiations between our Government and Canada are under way to determine proper allocation of costs between the countries.

The logical route is the coast route, but I will say to the gentleman that I cannot bring myself to oppose his most understandable desire to have possible routes studied for a road from points in his State to Alaska. All of us want to see that great Territory developed.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the other day I was given permission to include a strong letter from Mr. Hines, of the Federation of Labor, endorsing a bill or bills for giving automobiles to amputees. I think the time for extending that letter has expired. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it may be placed in the RECORD today.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CORBETT (at the request of Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. ALMOND, from Thursday, May 30, through Tuesday, June 4, 1946, on account of official business.

To Mr. COURTNEY (at the request of Mr. PRIEST), for 10 days, on account of serious illness in family.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 7. An act to improve the administration of justice by prescribing fair administrative procedure.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the House, pursuant to its previous order, adjourned until Friday, May 31, 1946, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

(Friday, May 31, 1946)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation on Friday, May 31, 1946, at 10 o'clock a. m., in open session, in the Committee Room 356, Old House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Monday, June 3, 1946)

There will be a hearing before Subcommittee No. 4 of the Committee on the Judiciary on Monday, June 3, 1946, on House Resolution 430, to authorize the Committee on the Judiciary to conduct an investigation of the disposition of the case against certain individuals charged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with espionage and possession of confidential Government documents.

The meeting will begin at 10 a. m. and will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS

(Tuesday, June 4, 1946)

The Committee on Patents will begin hearings Tuesday, June 4, 1946, at 10 a. m., in the Patents Committee room, 416 House Office Building, on the following bills:

H. R. 3964 (HARTLEY): A bill to declare the national policy regarding the test for determining invention.

H. R. 5841 (BOYKIN): A bill fixing the date of the termination of World War II, for special purposes.

H. R. 5940 (LANHAM): A bill to make Government-owned patents freely available for use by citizens of the United States, its Territories and possessions.

These hearings will be continued on succeeding days until concluded or until this notice is superseded.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

(Thursday, June 6, 1946)

On Thursday, June 6, 1946, Subcommittee No. 2 of the Committee on the Judiciary will continue hearings on the bill (H. R. 6301) to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes. The hearings will begin at 10 a. m. and will be held in the Judiciary Committee room, 346 House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1349. A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for the use of the Government of the United States of America; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1350. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1351. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a report on the activities of the Department of Commerce related to those functions previously carried out by the Smaller War Plants Corporation and transferred to the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

1352. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting the budget for the Office of Alien Property Custodian providing for administrative expenses in the amount of \$3,870,120 for the fiscal year 1947 (H. Doc. No. 625); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1353. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 11, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration, on a preliminary examination and survey of the Sabine River and tributaries, Texas, for improvement of Adams Bayou, authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 626); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with an illustration.

1354. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 19, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Brazos Island Harbor, Tex., and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway at Port Isabel and its vicinity, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on February 28, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 627); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

1355. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 15, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and an illustration on

a review of reports on, and a preliminary examination and survey of, Fall River Harbor, Mass., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on October 19, 1943, and also authorized by the River and Harbor Act approved on March 2, 1945 (H. Doc. No. 628); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with an illustration.

1356. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 10, 1946, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a review of reports on Cleveland Harbor, Ohio, requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives, adopted on September 28, 1943, and a resolution of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, adopted on November 12, 1943 (H. Doc. No. 629); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with two illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 6601. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2159). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 643. Resolution providing for the consideration of H. R. 5857, a bill to provide for the collection and publication of statistical information by the Bureau of the Census; without amendment (Rept. No. 2160). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 644. Resolution providing for the concurrence in Senate amendment to H. R. 4908, an act to provide additional facilities for the mediation of labor disputes, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2161). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BOREN: Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. H. R. 3129. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 so as to limit the power of the Securities and Exchange Commission to regulate transactions in exempted securities; with amendment (Rept. No. 2164). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WHITTINGTON: Committee on Flood Control. H. R. 6597. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2165). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. WEST: Committee on Ways and Means. House Joint Resolution 327. Joint resolution to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Inter-American Trade Exposition, Fort Worth, Tex., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2166). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on Roads. H. R. 6324. A bill to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Road Act of July 11, 1916, as amended and supplemented, to provide for the design and construction of dams so that they will serve as foundations for highway bridges, to provide for the design

and construction of highway bridges upon and across such dams, to authorize the granting of easements and rights-of-way in connection therewith, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2167). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6454. A bill to amend the act approved July 3, 1943, entitled "An act to provide for the settlement of claims for damage to or loss or destruction of property or personal injury or death caused by military personnel or civilian employees or otherwise incident to activities of the War Department or of the Army; without amendment (Rept. No. 2168). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. PITTENGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 6532. A bill to provide a method for payment in certain Government establishments of overtime, leave, and holiday compensation on the basis of night rates pursuant to certain decisions of the Comptroller General, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 2169). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. S. 1288. An act to authorize the course of instruction at the United States Military Academy to be given to not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the American Republics, other than the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 2184). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. H. R. 6468. A bill to provide for making certain War Department articles and equipment available for use at the convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars to be held in Boston, Mass., in September 1946; without amendment (Rept. No. 2185). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MANASCO: Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments. H. R. 6533. A bill to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Government service, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2186). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2, of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BIEMILLER: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 4525. A bill for the relief of Oran Edmund Randall Rumrill; without amendment (Rept. No. 2162). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MADDEN: Committee on Naval Affairs. H. R. 4863. A bill to establish the date of acceptance of a commission as lieutenant (junior grade), United States Naval Reserve, by William Leon de Carbonel to be June 1, 1941, and the date of reporting for active duty to be December 9, 1941, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2163). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. DOYLE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 2785. A bill for the relief of Will O'Brien, Mrs. Bessie O'Brien, and Jane O'Brien; with amendments (Rept. No. 2170). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 3401. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Hattie Main Babcock, Chester N. Main, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Norman; with amendments (Rept. No. 2171). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HEDRICK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4673. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Minnie Jenkins Ward; with amendment (Rept.

No. 2172). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HEDRICK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 4096. A bill for the relief of Joan Esther Hedlin; with amendments (Rept. No. 2173). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HEDRICK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5349. A bill for the relief of Charles F. Barrett; with amendment (Rept. No. 2174). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5351. A bill for the relief of Charles Booker; without amendment (Rept. No. 2175). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5538. A bill for the relief of Mae Maxine Stone; without amendment (Rept. No. 2176). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5539. A bill for the relief of Andrew M. Halvorson; with amendments (Rept. No. 2177). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5739. A bill for the relief of Frances Fitzgerald; without amendment (Rept. No. 2178). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. HEDRICK: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5792. A bill for the relief of certain postmasters; without amendment (Rept. No. 2179). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5806. A bill for the relief of Etta Yoakam; with amendments (Rept. No. 2180). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5878. A bill for the relief of Elsie Elmhurst; without amendment (Rept. No. 2181). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 5884. A bill for the relief of Frances Krzys; with amendment (Rept. No. 2182). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Claims. S. 1776. An act to authorize the exchange of certain land at the Benicia Arsenal, Calif.; with amendments (Rept. No. 2183). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6562) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Lula Insley, and the same was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:

H. R. 6601. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1946, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 6602. A bill to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the Department of State; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EARTHMAN:

H. R. 6603. A bill to provide for the payment of persons assuming the duties of postmaster at fourth-class offices during the ab-

AUTHORIZATIONS FOR RESERVOIRS, LEVEES, AND FLOOD
WALLS FOR FLOOD CONTROL, FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF
1946

MAY 29, 1946.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTINGTON, from the Committee on Flood Control, submitted
the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6597]

The Committee on Flood Control, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6597) to authorize the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control and for other purposes, having considered the same, report it favorably to the House and recommend that it do pass.

In its report on March 29, 1944 (Rept. No. 1309, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), the Flood Control Committee in conformity with the President's suggestion that it is prudent to have a reservoir of worthy public works authorized and ready to be placed under construction and to meet the need for the orderly development of the national program for flood control, recommended additional authorizations for the continuation of flood-protection works in the large river basins where general comprehensive plans have been approved by Congress, and the authorization of certain flood-control projects which had been recommended to Congress by the Chief of Engineers since the passage of the last preceding flood-control act. The bill reported at that time introduced certain modifications in administrative procedure designed to aid in carrying out the flood-control program, and authorized land-treatment programs by the Department of Agriculture on the watersheds of the streams for which the Department of Agriculture had submitted favorable reports to the Congress. The legislation under consideration at that time was enacted by Congress and became Public Law 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 22, 1944.

RECENT FLOODS

The floods that have occurred during the war emergency have emphasized more than ever before that the devastation and economic loss from such disasters can hardly be exaggerated. The Chief of Engineers, in his opening statement to this committee, gave a résumé of the major floods which have occurred since the last hearings on a general authorization bill. The committee is fully cognizant of the economic losses to the country as a result of floods. It is also impressed with the reduction in flood damage and human suffering which occurred in those areas where the flood-protection plans which were recommended by this committee and authorized by Congress have been completed. A discerning Congress recognized that destructive floods upon the rivers of the United States upset orderly processes and caused loss of life and property and impaired and obstructed channels of communication, navigable waters, highways, and railroads, and thus constituted a menace to the national welfare of the country. The effect of those floods on the war effort would have been considerably greater and the economic losses much higher except for the past action of Congress in providing the several projects now completed and in operation.

EMERGENCY REPAIRS

This committee during its consideration of H. R. 4911 of the Seventy-seventh Congress recommended in House Report No. 759 that the Secretary of War be authorized to allot funds from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, not to exceed \$1,000,000 during any one fiscal year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by floods. The Congress accepted the committee's recommendation and that provision became section 5 of the act approved August 18, 1941, Public Law 228, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session.

Since that time the central portion of the country experienced particularly devastating floods in three successive years, 1943, 1944, and 1945. To meet these emergencies special legislation was introduced authorizing additional appropriations for emergency repairs to flood-control structures. In each case the Flood Control Committee held hearings on these bills, and the Chief of Engineers and members of his staff presented to the committee such preliminary estimates as were then available as to the cost and extent of the required Federal assistance in this restoration work. The special emergency authorizations enacted by the Congress for the purpose of assisting the damaged areas in rebuilding their flood-control works are enumerated below:

Act	Date	Amount of authorization
Public Law 138, 78th Cong.....	July 12, 1943	\$10,000,000
Public Law 318, 78th Cong.....	May 29, 1944	12,000,000
Public Law 75, 79th Cong.....	June 5, 1945	12,000,000

These acts gave new hope to the people of the stricken areas. Experience has shown that the annual monetary authorization contained in the 1941 act is inadequate to meet the requests for assistance

in normal flood years. The recommendations of your committee for increasing the limit on the annual authority of the Secretary of War to make expenditures for this type of work are contained in this report under the discussion for section 11 of the bill.

NEED FOR ADDITIONAL AUTHORIZATIONS

The national program for flood control was practically stopped during and immediately preceding the Global War which has so recently been brought to a victorious conclusion. After the approval of the 1941 Flood Control Act only a relatively few new projects which were determined by the War Production Board or other Federal war agencies as being essential to the war effort were initiated. In addition, numerous projects under way in 1941 and 1942 were stopped to conserve materials, equipment, and manpower to meet the military requirements of our Nation.

Although actual construction of flood-control improvements was virtually stopped, the Congress, acting on our late President's suggestion, provided annual appropriations for the preparation of plans for authorized or approved flood-control projects, in order that this important work could be promptly resumed when the Nation returned to peacetime activities.

Flood disasters in this country are recognized as one of the major problems affecting the welfare and security of the entire Nation. This Nation cannot afford the destruction resulting from floods such as those which occurred in the past 3 years, causing damage estimated at over \$344,800,000, in addition to the loss of 155 lives. For human beings to live and carry on their daily activities in the fertile valleys of our rivers, their lives and property must be protected.

The existing authorized backlog of flood-control construction, although equivalent to several years of work, does not permit the efficient programing of design and other preparatory work. Considering the program as a whole, the costs already incurred for work in place, plus the present estimated cost of completing projects now in progress fully commit all of the available authorization.

In certain basins, for which the Congress approved general comprehensive plans and authorized the appropriation of stipulated sums for the initiation and partial accomplishment, the situation is most critical. In the Ohio, Missouri, and Willamette Basins, there exist no uncommitted balances. Initiation of additional new projects is urgently needed and desired for the protection of important areas.

The flood-control projects recommended by the committee for authorization by the Congress have been examined and found fully justified under the flood-control laws. A large backlog of authorized and fully planned projects would also serve as a weapon against potential unemployment. An adequate shelf of sound projects where the benefits exceed the costs is proposed so that flood control, as among the most desirable and satisfactory of public works, may be expanded in the periods of depression or unemployment to stimulate employment. The committee believes, therefore, that it is prudent to continue the practice of having plans ready for the prompt initiation of a large-scale public-works program, that would depend only upon appropriations by the Congress for its activation.

Construction plans for flood-control projects cannot be prepared until those projects have been authorized by Congress. It is, therefore, important that increases in authorization be made available at this time for the major river basins where Congress has heretofore approved comprehensive plans for flood control, and that the additional new projects recommended by the Chief of Engineers in reports authorized by Congress since the enactment of the 1944 act be authorized for construction.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The committee has considered the effect of rising costs on the projects previously authorized by the Congress as well as on the new projects recommended for adoption by the Congress, and the uncompleted units of the approved comprehensive plans. The committee finds that the Chief of Engineers, in recommending to the Congress the authorization of flood-control projects, has followed the principles laid down by the Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended by subsequent acts of Congress, and has not recommended projects unless the benefits are in excess of the costs, or the lives and social security of the people are otherwise adversely affected. It also notes that recently in submitting reports to Congress he has recommended the abandonment of projects previously authorized where later studies show that as a result of changed conditions those projects no longer meet the requirements of the Flood Control Act of 1936 and subsequent acts with respect to economic justification. The Chief of Engineers, in preparing his cost estimates for the consideration of the committee, has consistently used the latest stable prices based on similar types of work.

In examining the projects submitted by the Chief of Engineers, the committee understands that the costs given in the report are estimates, and that they will be higher or lower at the time of construction depending upon the economic conditions prevailing at that time. It should be noted, however, that in general the benefits expected to accrue from the project are similarly affected by changing price levels and that the cost to benefit ratio would remain substantially unchanged. Many of the projects recommended for authorization in this bill will not be built for some years, and it is impossible to foresee the price levels which will obtain at that time. Since benefits usually rise in proportion as the cost increases, the committee considers it unnecessary to recommend for reauthorization those projects which have increased in cost if there have been corresponding increases in the benefits.

Similarly, it has been the policy of the Flood Control Committee and the Congress to recognize that changing conditions often make plans obsolete, and to avoid undue rigidity they have given the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers the authority to modify plans as may be found necessary and desirable. The committee finds that this confidence and responsibility has been carefully exercised, and that modifications approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War are only those which are clearly within the established policies of the Congress.

THE BILL

The enactment of the bill (H. R. 6597) will continue the national flood-control policies and a program initiated by the act of 1936 and extended by subsequent acts of Congress, including the acts of 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, and 1944.

The Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, and the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945, contained the so-called O'Mahoney amendment, which declared the policy of Congress in several matters relating to the development of water resources. The committee observed during the course of the hearings that the Interior Department and the Engineer Department are following and plan to continue to follow the policy as set forth in those acts. The committee believes that this policy should be continued and the bill so provides.

The Congress and the country are agreed that the planning and execution of flood control projects should be a function of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army and that the investigations of watersheds and measures for run-off, water-flow retardation, and soil-erosion prevention should be prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture. This has been stated and reaffirmed in previous acts and, since it is permanent and continuing legislation, it was not considered necessary to restate these policies in the present bill.

The experience of the past 10 years under the existing national policy for flood control has shown that the Departments of Agriculture and War have worked together harmoniously in the development of flood-control plans and that the works proposed by the two Departments are complementary.

Since the Flood Control Act of 1944, a number of reports on surveys authorized by Congress have been completed and reviewed by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, the Chief of Engineers, the governor or his duly designated representative of the States affected, and, where west of the ninety-seventh meridian, by the Secretary of the Interior; and the reports have been transmitted to Congress or have been submitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget prior to their transmission to Congress. Where the reports involve the interests of other Federal agencies the reports are referred to those agencies for comment. The plans recommended by the Chief of Engineers are comprehensive in scope and contemplate the most practical and economical method of flood control, and where practicable, of conserving the floodwaters for beneficial uses. In each case, they have been planned with a view to producing the greatest good to the greatest number of people. The plans include multiple-purpose reservoirs which will permit the development of hydroelectric power in addition to providing storage for flood control, water conservation, low-flow regulation, pollution control and other purposes.

The bill provides additional authorization for the prosecution of approved comprehensive plans and it authorizes a number of individual projects which have been found economically feasible and desirable. It continues the procedure of authorizing additional surveys and examinations for flood control and finally authorizes the sum of \$750,000,000 to be appropriated for the execution of its purposes by the War Department. (For details of status of authorization see p. 6.)

The Flood Control Committee has held extensive hearings on all of the projects contained in H. R. 6597, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, and has carefully considered the testimony presented. All of the projects contained in this bill have the approval of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

Public hearings were conducted April 8 to 19, inclusive, and May 2, 3, and 14, 1946. Those hearings have been published and are available.

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS

Section 1. Citation of the bill

This section provides for a short-form reference to the bill.

Section 2. Local cooperation

Section 2 continues existing law. It restates the policies regarding requirements of local cooperation which briefly are:

(a) Dam and reservoir projects authorized in any of the aforementioned flood-control acts are constructed entirely at the expense of the United States and are maintained and operated with the use of Federal funds. No local cooperation is required for dam and reservoir projects unless specifically prescribed by special provisions of law.

(b) For local flood-protection projects, except channel improvement or channel rectification projects authorized by the acts of 1936, 1937, and 1938, local interests must provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the construction of the projects, hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, and maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War. Channel improvement and channel rectification projects authorized by the acts of 1936, 1937, and 1938 are built entirely at Federal expense, and no local cooperation is required. Exceptions to these general rules are provided by law in the case of certain specific projects.

Section 3. Alteration of railroad bridges and approaches

This section, which has the approval of the Chief of Engineers, is incorporated in the bill in order to place previously authorized levee, flood-wall, and channel rectification projects not yet constructed which involve railroad bridge alterations on the same basis as projects recently reported for similar types of work. As the cost of railroad bridge changes and approaches thereto are usually beyond the ability of levee districts and local communities to bear, and since the benefits from maintaining the railroad transportation network accrue to the country as a whole, it is considered fair and reasonable to include the expense of altering the railroad bridges and approaches as a Federal cost. It is not intended that reimbursement will be made to local interests for costs of railroad bridge and approach alterations heretofore incurred by them as part of their local cooperation, in accordance with previous law.

Section 4. Recreational facilities

Section 4 of the act approved December 22, 1944, authorized the Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, to construct, maintain and operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoirs under the control of the War Department and to permit the construction, maintenance and operation of such facilities. That

section also authorizes the Secretary of War to grant leases of land, including structures or facilities thereon, in reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as he may deem reasonable, provided that preference shall be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies; and licenses may be granted without monetary consideration to such agencies for the use of areas suitable for public park and recreational purposes when the Secretary of War determines such action to be in the public interest. That section also provides that the water area of all such reservoirs shall be open to public use, generally, without charge for boating, bathing, swimming, fishing and other recreational purposes, and that ready access to and exit from such water areas along the shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general public use when such use is determined by the Secretary of War not to be contrary to the public interests, all under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. That section also provides that no use of any area to which that section applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the laws for the protection of fish and game in the State in which such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or privileges under that section are to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

The modification of section 4 proposed by the committee permits the granting of leases to nonprofit organizations, such as Boy Scouts and school teachers, at a nominal rate and permits the turning over or transfer of all or any part of a reservoir area to a Federal, State, or local governmental agency for such periods of time and upon such conditions as the Secretary of War may deem reasonable.

Section 5. Payments to States on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood-control purposes

Section 5 increases the percentage of all moneys received and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during any fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood-control purposes from 25 percent as prescribed under existing law to 75 percent. This provision retains the wording of previous acts and provides that such money shall be paid at the end of each year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which such property is situated, to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads in the county, or counties, in which such property is situated, and provides that when such property is situated in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such property shall be proportional to its area therein.

Testimony presented to the committee during the hearings showed that the purchase of land by the Federal Government for reservoirs, thereby removing such lands from the local tax roll, has placed a heavy burden on the remaining taxable land. Experience has shown that the payment to States of 25 percent of the moneys received from the rental of land does not adequately compensate the local taxing units for the loss of taxes. Strong representations were made to the committee that it is only just and right that these taxing units should be made whole for their loss. The committee has, therefore, recommended that 75 percent of all moneys received from the leasing of such lands be paid to the States.

Section 6. Granting of easements

This section would authorize the Secretary of War to grant certain easements for rights-of-way which cannot be granted by him. Under existing law, the Secretary of War has authority to grant limited easements for: (a) Electric transmission, telephone, and telegraph lines, under the act of March 4, 1911 (36 Stat. 1253; 43 U. S. C. 961); (b) gas, water, and sewer pipe lines under authority of the act of May 17, 1926 (44 Stat. 562; 10 U. S. C. 1351); and (c) public roads and streets, under authority of section 10 of the act of June 20, 1938 (52 Stat. 808; 33 U. S. C. 558c). Applications are sometimes received for easements for rights-of-way for some of the other purposes listed in this section, and it is usually considered desirable to grant such easements. For certain type of applications, however, the applicant must be informed that it will be necessary for him to obtain authority from Congress for the privilege desired. Other types of easements or rights-of-way which cannot be granted by the Secretary of War under existing law may be granted by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with 31 Stat. 790; 54 Stat. 41; 43 U. S. C. 959. The authority which this section would give to the Secretary of War will improve the administrative procedure and provide for expeditious granting of easements for desirable incidental uses of lands under his control.

Section 7. Use of properties under the control of the Secretary of War for prosecution of authorized civil functions of the War Department

The proposed language will constitute the expressed authorization of Congress for the War Department to utilize property or parts thereof no longer needed for military purposes in the prosecution of civil works projects without making adjustment of appropriations, resulting in saving to the United States.

Section 8. Effect of reservoir projects on highways, railways, or utilities

This section provides authority for the Chief of Engineers to utilize funds available for the construction, maintenance, and operation of reservoir projects for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protection of any highway, railway, or utility that has been or is being damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any such dam or reservoir project. This section also provides that the authority contained therein shall not apply to highways, railways, and utilities previously provided for by the War Department unless the Chief of Engineers determines that the actual damage has or will exceed that for which provision has previously been made.

The extreme effect of wind and wave action on such facilities during a period when the reservoir is full due to flood conditions is not susceptible to accurate determination. As a result, the owners or managers of such facilities consider it essential that they include in their estimates large contingency items covering all possible damages to their facilities. If these owners and operators were assured that they would be compensated for any damage to their property resulting from an extraordinary and unusual combination of physical conditions, it would not be necessary to include an item covering contingencies in their estimates when negotiating for a settlement with the Engineer Department. The committee feels that this proposed section will, therefore, result in a saving to the United States.

Section 9. Authorization

Section 9 adopts and authorizes the following improvements as set forth in the bill with provisions for the preparation of necessary plans, specifications and preliminary work from funds heretofore or hereafter made from flood control so as to be ready for a rapid inauguration of a construction program and continues the provision for penstocks in the reservoirs authorized.

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

(H. Doc. No. 578, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

The Lehigh River, a tributary of the Delaware River, rises in Wayne County, Pa., flows southwesterly 33 miles to White Haven, thence southeasterly 54 miles to Allentown and thence 16 miles northeasterly to enter Delaware River at Easton, Pa. The region is subject to severe rainstorms which cause frequent flooding of portions of the trough-like valley. Five major floods have occurred since 1902, the most recent being the flood of May 1942 which caused damages estimated at \$11,800,000, disrupted all means of travel and communication, and stopped all commerce. Lehigh County is one of the most important cement-producing areas in the country, while Northampton County produces nearly half of the slate quarried in the United States. Large quantities of steel, textiles, ceramics, glass, paper, and food products are also manufactured.

The plan recommended by the Chief of Engineers to control floods in this basin provides for the construction of a reservoir formed by a dam on the main river below the mouth of Bear Creek; local protection at Allentown, Pa., by means of channel rectification and enlargement, and construction of a training dike, levees and incidental structures; local protection at Bethlehem, Pa., by means of flood walls or levees with incidental structures and the necessary pumping plants, both on the main river and Monocacy Creek. The estimated cost of the improvements to the United States is \$12,471,000. The reservoir would have a storage capacity of 110,000 acre-feet which is equivalent to 7.2 inches of run-off from the 288 square miles of drainage area above the dam site. The proposed improvement would eliminate the most serious flood along the Lehigh River between the proposed dam and Easton. The local protection works would greatly reduce residual flood damages at Allentown and would provide complete protection for practically all of Bethlehem from floods up to one which is 20 percent greater than that of 1942. The recommended improvements have a cost to benefit ratio of 1.0 to 1.03.

The committee notes the industrial importance of this area and is of the opinion that the works recommended by the Chief of Engineers are warranted and, accordingly, has included in the bill an item authorizing its construction.

POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

The Potomac River is formed by the junction of its North and South Branches about 20 miles southwest of Cumberland, Md., and flows southeasterly for 285 miles and empties into Chesapeake Bay 116 miles below Chain Bridge at Washington, D. C. The Potomac River and its tributaries are subject to frequent floods. The flood of March 1936 which caused damages estimated at \$12,631,000 was the greatest

of record at many points in the basin. Flood problems are confined primarily to Cumberland on the North Branch, at Waynesboro on South River, a secondary tributary of the Shenandoah River, and at Washington, D. C., on the Potomac River proper. In 1940 the watershed had a population of 1,663,000, the largest concentration being in the Washington area where 663,000 resided in the District of Columbia, 57,000 in Arlington County, Va., and 33,500 in Alexandria, Va. In order to reduce the flood hazard in this basin, Congress, by the act of June 22, 1936, authorized the construction of local protection projects at Washington, D. C., and vicinity, Cumberland, West Cumberland, and South Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, Morefield, and Harpers Ferry, W. Va.

Cumberland and West Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va.

Cumberland and West Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va., located about 195 river miles above Washington, D. C., are built to a considerable extent in the flood plains that lie along both sides of the North Branch of the Potomac River and along both sides of Wills Creek. Cumberland is the largest city in the North Branch Valley and is an important industrial and railroad center. Ridgeley, located in the hairpin bend of the North Branch, although lying in another State, is a suburb of Cumberland and its citizens are chiefly employed in the various industrial and commercial enterprises of the city, but the shops of the Western Maryland Railway are located there and afford employment for its citizens. A serious flood situation exists at Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va., where the principal industrial and business sections have been constructed within the flood plains of the North Branch and Wills Creek. The flood problem is complicated by a network of railroads and highways with bridges crossing both streams which have restricted the channel openings. The floods are flashing and of short duration. Flood damages in this area amounted to \$4,000,000 in March 1924 and \$2,363,800 in March 1936. Average annual flood damages are estimated at \$340,200.

The Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, authorized a project for the Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va., area, consisting of levees, retaining walls, movable dam, and channel clearing at an estimated construction cost of \$743,400, with lands and damages to be borne by local interests at an estimated cost of \$143,700. Since the preparation of the report upon which that authorization was based, this area experienced the maximum flood of record, which would have overtopped the planned height of the proposed flood walls and would have flooded a large part of Cumberland upstream of the proposed protection works. The increased scope of the protection works found necessary as a result of the maximum flood of record, the technical advances in the design and construction of flood-control work, together with the increases in the cost of construction from those prevailing during the depression period when the report was written have materially increased the cost of the authorized protection works.

The plan of improvement is similar to that authorized in the act approved June 22, 1936, and provides for an extension of those works upstream to include areas along Wills Creek above the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad viaduct. As authorized in the 1936 act, the plan of improvement provides for channel rectification and improvement of North Branch and Wills Creek, levees and flood walls along both

streams, and the removal and reconstruction of an industrial dam, reconstruction of highway and railway bridges, and provision for interior drainage and pumping facilities. The present construction cost of these works is estimated at \$7,420,000, with local interests paying costs of lands and damages estimated at \$1,520,000.

The committee notes that the project is economically justified, based on the revised cost estimates and that the plan is indorsed by local interests, and it recommends authorization for the construction of the project as presently proposed.

Waynesboro, Va.

Waynesboro, Va., is located at the southern end of the Shenandoah Valley along both banks of the South River, 25 miles above its mouth. It had a population of 7,373 in 1940, but the present population, including suburbs which cover an area of about 6 square miles, has been estimated at 11,000. It is an important manufacturing and industrial center. Rayon, textiles, aircraft, and chemicals are a few of the more important commodities produced in this area. Although the greater part of the area of the city is above the highest known flood stage, the major industries and several commercial establishments and residences are located on the flood plain along both banks of the stream and are subject to inundation at high river stages. Three creeks, Spring Run, Rockfish Run, and Steele Run flow through the city and empty into the South River. All three creeks have caused damage by overflowing their banks. Flood damages at Waynesboro, Va., during the period 1928 through 1943 amounted to \$264,000.

The Chief of Engineers recommends a plan of improvement for Waynesboro to protect that community from a flow of 35,000 cubic feet per second, which is equivalent to a stage 6 feet higher than the maximum of record, by the construction of levees, walls, channel excavation, pressure conduits to carry the flow of Spring Run, pumping plants, and bridge changes, all at an estimated first cost to the United States of \$1,431,000, and to local interests of \$297,000 for lands, utilities, highway and railroad changes, sewer works, and the lengthening of a small dam. The total annual average costs and benefits for the project are estimated at \$84,300 and \$91,000, respectively, giving a favorable cost to benefit ratio of 1.0 to 1.08.

The committee notes that, based on evaluated benefits, the project is economically justified and, in addition, there are intangible unevaluated benefits accruing to the construction of the project and, accordingly, recommends its adoption as proposed by the Chief of Engineers.

Washington, D. C.

Washington is situated in the lower portion of the Potomac River Basin where the Potomac River enters the coastal plain. The drainage area above the city is 14,560 square miles. Considerable development within the city is on the flood plain and is susceptible to inundation. The flood of 1942 damaged sections of the water front in Georgetown, Potomac Park, Maine Avenue, the Army War College, Navy Yard, Anacostia Park, Bolling Field, approaches to the Washington National Airport, and parts of the Mount Vernon Memorial Highway. These damages were estimated at \$841,000. The existing project authorized by the act approved June 22, 1936, protects the downtown area of Washington, and is now maintained and operated by the

National Capital Parks. The existing works have several openings which necessitate the construction of emergency closures immediately upon receipt of flood forecasts.

During the record flood of 1942, extensive temporary dikes were constructed under emergency conditions to close the openings in the existing project. The experience gained during this flood indicates that there is a reasonable possibility that the contemplated emergency measures might not be effected during a large flood, especially if the 1942 flood crest is exceeded. Three lives were lost during the 1942 flood, one in the Shenandoah Valley and two near Washington.

The Chief of Engineers has investigated the flood problem in this area and, in accordance with the Flood Control Acts approved May 5, 1936, June 22, 1936, and August 28, 1937, he recommends modification of the existing flood-control project for Washington, D. C., to eliminate therefrom the protective works for the Arlington Experimental Farm which is included in the site now occupied by the Pentagon which is now protected against floods, and to provide for additional protection of the downtown Washington area at an estimated cost to the United States of \$500,000.

The committee notes that in the event emergency closures of the openings in the existing protective works were not successful during some major flood, and in the event of the failure of these works, the resulting damage within Washington, D. C., could amount to as much as \$35,000,000. The committee, therefore, recommends adoption of the modification proposed by the Chief of Engineers.

Savage River

In 1939 the Upper Potomac River Commission commenced construction of a reservoir with planned capacity of 20,000 acre-feet on Savage River, a tributary of North Branch, in the interest of flood control, pollution abatement, and to benefit industries below Luke and Cumberland, Md. Approximately \$3,965,000, including \$3,023,000 of Federal Work Relief funds of the Work Projects Administration were spent on this project before work was suspended in 1942 in the interest of the war effort. The project is now approximately 65 percent complete and in its uncompleted state the reservoir cannot be operated for flow regulation. The affairs of the liquidated Work Projects Administration now rest with the Federal Works Agency which advises it has no funds or authority for the completion of the Savage River Dam.

Recent investigations of the Corps of Engineers show that the cost of completing the Savage River Dam is estimated at \$2,100,000. A summary of only the present determinable annual average benefits is as follows: Sanitary pollution, \$45,000; partial industrial benefits, \$130,000; increased power of hydroelectric plants, \$5,000; giving a partial total average annual benefit of \$180,000. The annual costs, including amortization, amount to \$114,000, which, when compared with the annual benefits, give a cost-to-benefit ratio in excess of 1.0 to 1.5.

The committee notes that the Upper Potomac River Commission has offered to contribute \$200,000 to the cost of this work and to operate the improvement in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War. In view of the ample benefits to be expected from this project, and the obvious desirability of obtaining a

useful project from the substantial investment thus far made, and the willingness of local interests to contribute toward the cost, the committee recommends authorization for the completion of this project at an estimated Federal cost of \$1,900,000.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN

(Chief of Engineers' report dated April 8, 1946)

The Rappahannock River rises on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains in the northwestern part of Fauquier County, Va., and flows in a southeasterly direction 185 miles to its mouth at Chesapeake Bay about 60 miles northwest of Cape Henry. The population of the Rappahannock watershed was 95,000 in 1940. The principal centers of population are Fredericksburg and Culpeper with 10,100 and 2,300 inhabitants, respectively. In 1939, there were 121 industrial establishments in the basin, employing 3,300 persons, which produced manufactured products valued at \$14,245,000. The majority of these establishments are located at Fredericksburg. Floods are of frequent occurrence in the Rappahannock Basin. The greatest flood of record occurred in October 1942 when a peak discharge of 140,000 cubic feet per second occurred at Fredericksburg. Four persons lost their lives in the flood of 1937 and three in that of 1942. The estimated average annual flood loss is \$99,200 at Fredericksburg and Falmouth, and \$191,030 for the entire basin.

The Chief of Engineers has investigated the flood problems on the Rappahannock River and its tributaries, pursuant to the authority contained in a resolution adopted by this committee on November 24, 1942. He recommends construction of a multiple-purpose reservoir at the Salem Church site for flood control, the development of hydroelectric power, and other beneficial water uses. The recommended plan of improvement would reduce the design flood of 200,000 cubic feet per second at Fredericksburg to 75,000 cubic feet per second. Practically all damages such as have occurred from past floods in the vicinity of Fredericksburg would be eliminated. The proposed project is favorably located for disposal of the power in communities and industrial areas in eastern Virginia.

The committee has considered the effect of the proposed Salem Church Reservoir on future flood conditions at the towns of Remington on the Rappahannock River and Rapidan on the Rapidan River, and finds that the design flood which is 20 percent greater than the maximum of record would not effect flood stages on the Rappahannock River above Kellys Ford which is about 2½ miles below the Southern Railway bridge at Remington, Va., or on the Rapidan River above the Somerville bridge which is about 8 miles below the town of Rapidan, Va. The project has a very favorable ratio of cost to benefit and the committee is of the opinion that construction of the Salem Church multiple-purpose project by the Federal Government is warranted in the interests of flood control, development of hydroelectric power, and other beneficial uses.

Subsequent to the hearings, the committee received a letter from the Governor of Virginia dated May 17, 1946, in which the Governor stated that it appears that if the Salem Church Dam were constructed as proposed by the Corps of Engineers it would advantageously and

economically utilize the water resources in the Rappahannock River Basin, and that it also appears that if the power pool were limited to an elevation of 220 feet instead of 240 feet, as proposed, the multiple-purpose dam would still maintain a very satisfactory economic ratio. The Governor then recommended that, if his understanding is correct, the Salem Church Dam be constructed in conformity with the preliminary design as prepared by the Corps of Engineers, but that the authorization for the project limit the power pool to a maximum elevation of 220 feet.

The committee has reexamined the report of the Chief of Engineers on the Rappahannock River Basin and finds that he recommends that the general plan of development outlined in the report of the division and district engineers be adopted as a basis for the future improvements in the Rappahannock River Basin for flood control, navigation, and other purposes, and that the Salem Church project be authorized for construction as the initial step, generally in accordance with plans outlined in the district engineer's report, and with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable. It is the desire and policy of the War Department to take into account not only changed physical conditions, but also the up-to-date views and wishes of the States and other local interests. The Chief of Engineers has assured the committee that the Governor's recommendation for a lower power pool will be carefully considered by the War Department. The committee is of the opinion, therefore, that authorization of the project in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers would permit such modifications in the project as the circumstances show to be most desirable when the project is prepared for actual construction and that under these circumstances it is not necessary to definitely fix the power pool elevations by legislation. The committee, therefore, recommends adoption of the project substantially as recommended by the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$17,755,000.

JAMES RIVER, VA.

(Chief of Engineers' report dated April 18, 1945)

James River is formed by the junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers about 4 miles east of Clifton Forge, Va., flows easterly 340 miles across the State, draining 10,060 square miles, and at Newport News, Va., empties into Hampton Roads, an arm of the Chesapeake Bay. The population of the James River Basin in 1940 was about 729,000, of which 193,000 resided at Richmond, its largest city and capital of the State. Stream pollution by domestic sewage and industrial wastes is particularly heavy in the vicinities of Covington and Lynchburg and at and below Richmond. James River and its tributaries are subject to frequent destructive floods which occur during various seasons and result from heavy rainfall run-off. Between 1934 and 1944, inclusive, Richmond experienced 10 damaging floods. The March 1936 flood caused damages estimated at \$2,908,000. Five lives were lost as a result of the floods of 1936 and 1944. Average annual flood damages are estimated at \$577,100. The Chief of Engineers has investigated the flood problem on the James

River in accordance with the authority contained in the acts of Congress approved June 22, 1936, and August 30, 1935. He presents a comprehensive reservoir plan to serve multiple purposes which includes developments at 14 sites. He finds, however, economic justification for these improvements depends upon the sale of power and it is not anticipated that the market for power will increase sufficiently to justify many of the improvements in the near future. The Chief of Engineers, therefore, finds that of the 14 improvements only the Gathright Reservoir and the Falling Spring reregulating dam on Jackson River at miles 43.4 and 35.1, respectively, warrant early construction. His plan for the Gathright Reservoir provides for a rock-fill dam 248 feet high to form a reservoir with 417,000 acre-feet of storage, of which 110,000 acre-feet would be reserved for flood control and 264,000 acre-feet would be usable power storage, and a hydroelectric power plant with installed capacity of 34,000 kilowatts served by a tunnel and having an average net operating head of 215 feet. The Falling Spring Dam is planned as a concrete and earth-fill structure solely to reregulate flows.

The committee notes the immediate need for flood control, improvement of low-water flows, and pollution abatement in the James River Basin. The testimony presented to the committee during the hearings verifies the studies of the Federal Power Commission which indicated that there will be a suitable market by 1953 for the power which can be developed at the proposed Gathright Reservoir. Accordingly, the committee recommends adoption of the project presented by the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost to the United States of \$11,000,000.

ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN

(H. Doc. No. 560, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

Ocmulgee River, Ga., is formed about 40 miles southeast of the city of Atlanta by the junction of South River and Yellow River. It flows in a general southeasterly direction for about 255 miles and joins Oconee River to form the Altamaha River which continues southeasterly about 137 miles to the Atlantic Ocean. Macon, a city with a metropolitan population of 84,000, is located on the west bank of Ocmulgee River with its Fifth Street highway bridge crossing the river 205 miles above the mouth. The city of Macon occupies lands above the elevation of the maximum recorded floods; however, major floods exceed the elevation of the lands in the southern part of the city downstream from the Fifth Street bridge. This portion of the city and the flood plain extending thence downstream to the Southern Railway bridge at mile 194.9 is the area under consideration in the report of the Corps of Engineers. The floods on Ocmulgee River result from the run-off from heavy rainfall storms which occur during all seasons of the year. Sections of Macon begin to be inundated when floods reach a stage of 18 feet. Sixty-five floods since 1894 have reached stages of 18 feet or more, two with discharges of 70,000 cubic feet per second have resulted in stages of 26.1 feet, and a stage of 25 feet or more is to be expected with an average frequency of once in about 10 years. Average annual flood damage in the industrial area of Macon is estimated at \$16,200.

The Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936, authorized the Chief of Engineers to make an investigation of the flood problems in the Altamaha River Basin. This interim report covers the area in the vicinity of Macon, Ga. His plan of improvement for the protection of this area provides for the construction of flood walls, levees, and appurtenant structures at an estimated cost to the United States of \$349,000. The proposed levee grade is designed to provide a 3-foot freeboard along the river front, and a 2-foot freeboard thence to the railroad tracks, above a flood profile for a discharge of 105,000 cubic feet per second and a stage of 30 feet at Fifth Street. It is estimated that such a flood would have an average frequency of occurrence of once in 400 years. The annual charges and benefits for this project are estimated at \$16,200 and \$21,000, respectively, giving a favorable cost-to-benefit ratio of 1.0 to 1.3.

The committee concurs in the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and authorization for this work has been included in the bill.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

The lower Mississippi River Basin embraces the alluvial valley of that stream below Cape Girardeau, Mo. Under natural physical conditions some 30,000 square miles of the flood plain are subject to overflow. The act approved May 15, 1928, provided for the protection of the major portion of the flood-plain area against headwater floods of the Mississippi and subsequent amendatory acts have provided for protection against headwater floods of the Yazoo and St. Francis Rivers and for the partial protection of certain backwater areas.

Concurrently a number of minor improvements have been authorized by "flood control, general" legislation which physically lie within the limits of the main project, and thus physically are a part of it but, having been authorized as flood control general projects, are subject to different procedure, receive funds from different allotments, and in various other ways fail to fit in with the general planning essential to satisfactory correlation of the physical features of an undertaking that is both vast and complex.

It appears highly desirable to remove a number of these projects from the flood control general category and make them integral parts of the project "Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries."

The improvement of Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, described in Senate Document No. 151, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, was authorized by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, as a "flood control, general" project. The plan is designed basically to improve the carrying capacity of these streams in Louisiana in order to reduce their overflow and permit better drainage and in such manner to make more fully effective the large expenditures already made for the main river levees. Further study has indicated that in order to be reasonably effective the scope of this project should be enlarged to provide for improvement of the Bayou LaFourche route to Boeuf River, and the lower reaches of Boeuf River, instead of terminating the improvement at the head of Bayou LaFourche as previously contemplated at an estimated cost of \$5,913,000, and should also be carried into the Arkansas portions of the system at an estimated cost of \$4,930,000, instead of generally terminated at the

Louisiana State line. The reports of the Chief of Engineers on Bayou LaFourche, La., and on Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon with respect to Cypress drainage system outlets, dated August 1, 1945 and April 8, 1946, respectively, recommend the improvement of Bayou LaFourche and the extension of the improvement into Arkansas. The bill in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) under the title lower Mississippi River authorizes these additions to the original Boeuf-Tensas-Macon project and incorporates the project as thus expanded into the project for flood control, Mississippi River and tributaries which is in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers.

In the Yazoo Basin a like improvement was authorized as a "flood control, general" project by the act of December 22, 1944. In subparagraphs (d) and (e) the bill makes provision for incorporating the authorized improvement in the comprehensive plans for flood control in the lower Mississippi Valley and for expansion at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000, similar to the expansion provided for the Boeuf-Tensas-Macon project in Louisiana and Arkansas.

In subparagraphs (f) and (g) the authorized headwater project for the Yazoo River and tributaries is modified to include respectively, improvements in the area between the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River system and the hills to protect against overflows from the main stem and hill tributaries in such cases and by such means as the Chief of Engineers may consider warranted at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000; and to provide for the diversion of drainage from the watershed of McKinney Bayou or supplemental pumping capacity, or both, in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$300,000.

In addition to the improvement of the tributary streams in the Tensas and Yazoo Basins there are several levee projects and a diversion channel project authorized as "flood control, general" undertakings which should be transferred from that category to the main project, "Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries." They include:

(1) In subparagraph (h) the Bayou des Glaises diversion ditch, authorized by the act of June 22, 1936, that extends from Moreauville, La., to the borrow pit of the West Atchafalaya levee.

(2) In subparagraph (i) the portion of the "North Little Rock to Gillette" levee on the north bank of the Arkansas River, authorized by the act of June 22, 1936, that extends along and below Plum Bayou and which faces the south bank levee that guards the safety of the entire Tensas Basin. Its grade must be kept in step with but below that of the south bank levee. As the latter is raised, the north bank should be raised, and work thereon should be prosecuted under the same conditions that obtain with respect to the south bank levee. Legislation for this purpose has been incorporated in the bill.

(3) In subparagraph (j) the levees on White River for local flood protection on the east side between Augusta and Clarendon, Ark., and at the town of Devalls Bluff, that were included in the "flood control, general" provision of the act approved August 18, 1941.

(4) In subparagraph (k) the Tiptonville-Obion levee, a main line Mississippi River levee constituting in effect an extension of the Reelfoot levee after its interruption by high ground in the vicinity of Slough Landing.

In subparagraph (l), in accordance with a report dated April 16, 1946, by the Chief of Engineers, the bill authorizes the prolongation of the Tiptonville-Obion levee downstream, including certain associated drainage and diversion work at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000. The committee considers the proposed work justifies its inclusion, as well as the inclusion of the original levee, in the main Mississippi River flood-control project.

In subparagraph (m), in accordance with a report also dated April 16, 1946, by the Chief of Engineers, the bill authorizes the extension of the Birds Point-New Madrid set-back levee across the 4,200-foot gap at St. Johns Bayou, to a junction with the Sikeston Ridge levee above New Madrid, together with a drainage structure for the release of the waters of that bayou at an estimated cost of \$1,200,000.

In subparagraph (n) the bill proposes the creation of a slack-water harbor at Memphis, Tenn., and contiguous building sites for industry by the closure of Tennessee chute and the construction of a wide fill above floods along the eastern edge of Presidents Island, which will serve the additional purpose of protecting the harbor; the leveeing of an area on the mainland near the lower end of the chute; the necessary drainage and rectification of Noneonnah Creek; and sewer extension all in substantial accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$17,120,000.

In subparagraph (o) the main line levee system of the authorized project for the lower Mississippi River is modified to provide a similar harbor project for Vicksburg, Miss.; by construction of a levee to protect an area of 8,000 to 10,000 acres, known as the Vicksburg-Yazoo area, together with local channel dredging and any requisite drainage at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000. There is a complete lack of level land, protected from overflow, in the vicinity of Vicksburg where industry may safely locate and an airport may be developed. The primary objective of this subsection is to correct this situation which exists because of flood conditions.

In subparagraph (p) the authorized project for the lower Mississippi River is modified to authorize drainage works in areas where drainage is impaired by levees hitherto or hereafter constructed at an estimated cost of \$500,000. For example, in some reaches of the river the channel stabilization program has been so effective that the old riverside levees in front of set-back levees, constructed prior to the initiation of the stabilization program, now are reasonably safe and drainage of the lands between the two levees is warranted in order that the people may enjoy the maximum benefits from the stabilization program. Subparagraph (p) gives the Chief of Engineers discretionary authority to so improve these and similar areas subject to local interests providing rights-of-way and maintaining and operating works after completion.

In subparagraph (q) the authorized project for the lower Mississippi River is modified to provide that the local cooperation to be hereafter furnished for works authorized in the St. Francis River Basin and the Yazoo River Basin shall consist of the requirement that responsible local interests agree to maintain levees in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the act of May 15, 1928, where maintenance is required under existing law. This subsection will place the levee work to be undertaken hereafter in the St. Francis and Yazoo River Basins under the same conditions of local cooperation that now obtain elsewhere within the alluvial valley.

In subparagraph (r), the bill provides that any former officer of the Corps of Engineers who after retirement and recall to active duty in the Army, has served over 15 years as a member of the Mississippi River Commission while on such active duty, shall, upon being relieved of such active duty, be eligible to, and shall retain, during the will of the President, the position and office held by him as a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

In addition to incorporating within the adopted project for "Flood Control, Mississippi River and Tributaries" the above items described in subparagraphs (a) to (q), the bill provides for the increased costs for construction of the comprehensive authorized project, an additional amount of \$100,000,000. The total authorization for the lower Mississippi River is based upon estimates, some of which were made 10 or more years ago, and the committee believes that this increased authorization which amounts to less than 10 percent of the entire project cost is reasonable and should be made at this time.

Lake Pontchartrain, La.

Lake Pontchartrain is a landlocked tidal basin of 640 square miles in southeastern Louisiana, bordering New Orleans on the north. It receives the run-off of 6,000 square miles in Louisiana and Mississippi and is connected with the Gulf of Mexico through the Rigolets and Chef Menteur Passes, Lake Borgne, and Mississippi and Chandeleur Sounds. The ordinary mean tidal range is 1 foot at the Rigolets and 0.8 foot in the lake, with recorded wind tides up to 4 feet and hurricane tides considerably greater. The 32,000 acres in Jefferson Parish are included in the fourth Jefferson drainage district. In 1940 this area had a population of 25,000 residing mainly in urban centers. The developed sections on the higher ground are subject to temporary local flooding by rainfall and by overflow from the lake. Stages caused by the hurricane of September 1915 are reported as 6.2 feet at West End and 12.5 to 13.0 feet at Frenier. Failure of the existing lake-shore embankment extending across Jefferson Parish would inundate upward of 200 residential and commercial structures, two housing projects, one radio station, and one airport, having an estimated valuation in excess of \$6,000,000.

The Chief of Engineers recommends adoption of a flood-control project for Lake Pontchartrain, La., in Jefferson Parish, to provide for the reconstruction and enlargement of the existing lake-shore embankment at an estimated cost to the United States of \$900,000 for construction.

The committee notes that the lake-shore embankment has deteriorated and that continued erosion of the embankment by wave wash will result in breaches of the embankment, permitting tidal inflow from the lake in excess of the pumping capacity of the existing drainage works. The committee, therefore, approved the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and included this project in the bill.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

The existing project for Memphis, Wolf River, and Nonconnah Creek, Tenn., was adopted by the Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937, at an estimated construction cost of \$9,000,000. That project was modified by the War Department Civil Appropriation

Act approved June 28, 1939, to provide (without increasing the total estimated construction cost of the project) that the cost of pumping stations and outlet works for interior drainage shall be borne by the United States.

The project at Memphis was placed under construction prior to the war and, accordingly, was one of the projects which were deferred by the War Production Board in the interest of the war effort. The deferment of construction and the reactivation of the project caused additional expenses including the cost of mobilizing and demobilizing construction equipment, care of the completed portion of the project during the war, and the general increases in cost of labor and materials applicable to all types of construction. As a result of these increases, the present estimated cost of the authorized project at Memphis is \$10,500,000. As it might be interpreted that the provisions of the Civil Appropriation Act approved June 28, 1939, constitutes a limitation on the total expenditures for the Memphis project, the committee has included in the bill an item authorizing the completion of that work at an estimated additional cost of \$1,500,000.

RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

(H. Doc. No. 285, 79th Cong., 1st sess.)

Shreveport, La., an important industrial and distributing city with 1940 population of about 98,200, occupies the west bank of Red River about 307 miles above its mouth. Bayou Pierre has its source in the southern part of the city of Shreveport and flows southwesterly about 2 miles within the city, thence for 83 miles southeasterly in the flood plain of Red River and empties into that stream about 100 miles below Shreveport. The report of the Chief of Engineers is primarily concerned with the 20 miles of Bayou Pierre above Cypress Bayou along which the bottom lands are about 2 miles wide. The total area tributary to this section is 53 square miles of which about 9 square miles are in Shreveport and its immediate environs. Below Shreveport, the bottoms are fertile, cultivable farm lands.

At present, Bayou Pierre above Ockley Drive ditch, a major drainage facility which enters the bayou within Shreveport at mile 83.7, has a bankfull capacity of about 4,500 cubic feet per second. Thence downstream, there is a constricted section about 9 miles long with controlling capacity of 1,200 cubic feet per second below which the bankfull capacity increases to 5,000 cubic feet per second at mile 70. With present channel conditions, the headwater section of the bayou is subject to about 20 damaging floods in a period of 25 years as a result of run-off from intense rain storms. Average annual flood damages under existing conditions are estimated at \$20,000. Taking into account the probability of further developments in the area, it is estimated that the annual damages over a future period of several years will average \$24,000 unless measures to afford relief from the floodwaters are undertaken.

The Chief of Engineers presents a plan of improvement that is designed to prevent damage in the urban area from a flood of the magnitude of the major flood of 1933 and to reduce by 20 percent the damages to farm lands based on a repetition of the hydrological cycle of the years 1920 to 1944, inclusive. His plan provides for enlarging the channel of Bayou Pierre between miles 75 and 84, and

of the lower 0.4 mile of Ockley Drive ditch and clearing of the remainder of the bayou channel above Cypress Bayou and for readjustment of bridges and other utilities as required. The total annual costs and benefits are estimated at \$16,400 and \$22,000, respectively, and the ratio of cost to benefit is 1.0 to 1.34.

The committee is of the opinion that the improvements recommended by the Chief of Engineers are justified and, accordingly, recommends adoption of this project at an estimated cost to the United States of \$127,000.

MAIN STEM OF RED RIVER, TEX., OKLA., ARK., AND LA., DOWNSTREAM
FROM DENISON DAM

(H. Doc. No. 602, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

Red River rises near Canyon, Tex., and flows easterly and southeasterly in Texas, along the boundary between Texas and Oklahoma, across the southwest corner of Arkansas and across Louisiana, a total distance of about 1,208 miles, to a junction with Atchafalaya and Old Rivers at Barbre Landing. Denison Dam, a Federal improvement, is located 734 miles above the Mississippi River where Red River forms the boundary between Texas and Oklahoma. The area under consideration in the Chief of Engineers report extends along the right bank of the river between Denison Dam and Boyce, mile 140, and along the left bank between Denison Dam and Moncla, mile 80. The Red River basin had a population of about 2,816,000 in 1940.

The largest cities on Red River below Denison Dam are Shreveport and Alexandria, La. Congress has authorized flood-control projects below Denison Reservoir which include reservoirs, levees, channel improvements, and other appurtenant works. A substantial amount of this work has been accomplished to date, but the completed and authorized improvements will not be adequate to afford protection against floods that originate below Denison Dam. Destructive floods on Red River below Denison Dam result from heavy rainfall run-off. Six great floods occurred between 1843 and 1900. Since 1900, the largest floods in order of magnitude were those of 1945, 1908, and 1938. Denison Reservoir, which provides 2,745,000 acre-feet of storage for flood control and additional storage for hydroelectric power development, may be operated to control all floods reasonably to be expected above Boggy Creek; however, inflow from uncontrolled areas may produce flood stages on the main stem below Boggy Creek in about 50 percent of the years and serious floods on an average of once in 10 years.

Investigations by the Corps of Engineers show that, with the presently authorized flood-control improvements completed, recurrence of the maximum floods of record would overflow about 1,026,000 acres along Red River between Boggy Creek and the Mississippi River backwater area. Developments in the flood plain include farm improvements, highways, railroads, airports, and numerous urban centers. The 1945 flood caused damages estimated at \$16,000,000, and had that flood occurred later in the season, the damage would have been considerably greater. It is conservatively estimated that recurrence of the past flood cycle would result in average annual damages of \$2,000,000.

The Chief of Engineers recommends that the project for Bayou des Glaises, La., be incorporated in the existing project "Mississippi River and tributaries"; that other existing projects along Red River below Denison be incorporated in a new flood-control project for "Red River below Denison Dam," the new project to provide for modification of existing or authorized Federal and non-Federal levees, above the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission; construction and operation of additional flood-control reservoirs on tributaries; and extension of channel stabilization at an estimated cost to the United States of \$77,500,000.

The committee has given careful consideration to the comments received from the Secretary of the Interior and the Governors of Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma. In general, the Governors' comments relate to consideration of obtaining the desired degree of flood control on the main stem by means of reservoirs further up the tributaries in order to also afford flood protection for the valleys of these tributaries. The committee has noted throughout these hearings that the Chief of Engineers has given most careful consideration to the views of local interests and it feels that the views of the Governors will be carefully investigated by the Engineer Department prior to the initiation of construction on any individual project. The Secretary of the Interior states that further studies may show that the economic ratio might be increased substantially if the reservoirs proposed by the Chief of Engineers provided for multiple-purpose uses of irrigation, power, fish and wildlife, as well as flood control. Under several directives from the Congress, the Corps of Engineers is preparing a comprehensive report on the entire Red River Basin. It is understood that that report is expected to be forwarded to Washington for review sometime this fall. That report will consider the feasibility of works of improvement for flood control and other purposes in the entire Red River Basin and will discuss additional and supplemental works on the tributary streams, including the possibility of transferring flood-control storage from the recommended reservoirs to projects further upstream on the tributaries. The committee feels that the control of tributaries covered in this proposed plan will be necessary in any comprehensive plan developed for the Red River Basin.

The committee notes that the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers now have authority to make modifications in authorized projects and, in view of the urgent need for flood control on the Red River below Denison Dam, the committee has recommended authorization of the improvements recommended by the Chief of Engineers. It is understood that the Chief of Engineers may change the location of the reservoirs or substitute alternate sites for the recommended reservoirs if he finds such action advisable and if the modification of the plan will provide adequate flood-control storage and still maintain a favorable economic justification of the plan as a whole.

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

(Flood Control Committee Doc. No. 1, 75th Cong.)

Destructive floods occur in almost all parts of this extensive basin and flood flows from the Arkansas River contribute largely to floods in the lower Mississippi Valley. The spring floods of 1943, 1944, and

1945 were particularly destructive; data on these floods are shown in the following table:

	Area inundated (acres)	Estimated damage	Lives lost
1943.....	1, 378, 550	\$29, 147, 800	23
1944.....	1, 254, 100	12, 834, 000	10
1945.....	1, 963, 000	18, 266, 000	14
Total.....	4, 595, 650	60, 247, 800	47

Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1936, authorized a number of reservoirs and local flood-protection works for the Arkansas River Basin and by the Flood Control Act of 1938, approved a general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes and authorized \$21,000,000 for initiation and partial accomplishment of the work. That plan was modified and extended by the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, which authorized an additional \$29,000,000 for the prosecution of the approved plan. The Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944 authorized an additional \$35,000,000 for the construction of the approved plan.

Pursuant to these authorizations, the War Department has completed the Conchas Dam and Reservoir on the South Canadian River in New Mexico, the Fort Supply Dam and Reservoir on the North Canadian River in Oklahoma, the Great Salt Plains Reservoir on the Salt Fork of the Arkansas River in Oklahoma, and the Nimrod Reservoir in Arkansas, and it has initiated construction on four additional reservoirs; namely, the Blue Mountain Reservoir on the Petit Jean River in Arkansas, the Canton Reservoir on the North Canadian River in Oklahoma, the John Martin Reservoir on the Arkansas River in Colorado, and the Fort Gibson Reservoir on the Grand (Neosho) River in Oklahoma. The Blue Mountain, Canton, and John Martin Reservoirs were about 73 percent, 20 percent, and 90 percent complete, respectively, when further work on those projects was suspended, in accordance with a directive of the War Production Board. The John Martin Reservoir, however, was in partial operation during the war. Construction has been resumed on the Blue Mountain, Canton, and John Martin projects. Preliminary works on the Fort Gibson project, such as the construction of access roads to the dam site were completed prior to the war, and bids have been opened for construction of the main portion of the dam and the intake structure.

During the war, construction plans for the Fall River Reservoir on Fall River in Kansas, for the Wister Reservoir on the Poteau River in Oklahoma, and for the Hulah Reservoir in Oklahoma, were prepared and bids for the construction of that project have been opened. Detailed plans for other reservoirs in the approved plan and for a number of local protection projects authorized in the various flood-control acts are completed or in preparation.

The devastating floods of 1943-45 in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Arkansas have emphasized the need for providing adequate flood control in the Arkansas River Basin at the earliest practicable date. Accordingly, the bill provides an additional authorization of \$40,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan.

NORTH CANADIAN RIVER

(H. Doc. 572, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

The North Canadian River, which is 843 miles long, rises in northern New Mexico, flows easterly for 65 miles in New Mexico and 241 miles in the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandles, and thence 537 miles southeasterly in Oklahoma to join South Canadian River 43 miles above the junction of the latter with the Arkansas River. It drains an area of 16,850 square miles. Oklahoma City, with a 1940 population of 205,000, located on both banks of the main stream about 270 miles above the mouth, is the largest municipality in the basin and an important commercial and industrial center. Urban property in the flood plain consists principally of 5,200 acres at Oklahoma City containing many commercial and industrial developments and a resident population of over 13,000. Included in the flood plains are numerous highways, railroads, and other utilities.

Based upon past flood stages, the average annual direct and indirect flood losses on North Canadian River are estimated at \$1,177,000, of which \$488,000 applies to Oklahoma City. At Oklahoma City, where the channel has a capacity of about 8,600 cubic feet per second, flood stage was exceeded at least 28 times during the 26-year period of 1914 to 1939, inclusive. The maximum flood of record occurred in October 1923. It is reported that at least 15 persons have lost their lives as the result of floods in this basin, of which 13 were at Oklahoma City. Congress has authorized the construction of the Optima and Canton Reservoirs on the North Canadian River and the Fort Supply Reservoir on Wolf Creek. The Fort Supply Reservoir has been completed and placed in operation. With the three reservoirs in operation, the main stem of North Canadian River will be afforded a substantial degree of flood control; however, studies indicate that even with the reservoirs in operation, a flow of 45,000 cubic feet per second at Oklahoma City from the intervening drainage area of 770 square miles can be expected from a repetition of past storm conditions and that a flood of 96,000 cubic feet per second could occur. Based upon the 1940 flood-plain development at Oklahoma City, repetition of the flood cycle of 1914 to 1939, inclusive, and also on the assumption that the authorized reservoirs are in operation, the average annual direct and indirect flood damages at Oklahoma City will be reduced to an estimated \$66,000.

The Chief of Engineers finds that there is a need and justification for local works for flood control at Oklahoma City to supplement the authorized reservoirs. The city of Oklahoma City is planning the construction of an airport adjacent to the river in the vicinity of Western Avenue. The Chief of Engineers, in recommending a leveed floodway at Oklahoma City at an estimated cost of \$2,037,000, states that if the airport improvement is to be carried out as now proposed, the flood plan will require modifications in the vicinity of the airport and may necessitate a channel change, street and railroad alterations, and other work at an increased cost. He reports, however, that as the modification is not necessary for flood control, local interests should bear any resulting increase in the cost.

The committee is of the opinion that the improvements recommended by the Chief of Engineers are justified and, accordingly, has included the project in the bill.

WHITE RIVER BASIN

(Flood Control Committee Doc. No. 1, 75th Cong.)

Congress, in the Flood Control Act of 1936, recognized the seriousness of the flood problem in the White River Basin and authorized local protection works for nine localities in the basin. Four of these local protection projects built prior to the floods of 1943, 1944, and 1945 functioned as designed during those floods, protecting the city of Newport, Ark., and important agricultural areas. Areas inundated and damages suffered during these floods are indicated below.

	Area inundated (acres)	Estimated damage	Lives lost
1943.....	1,005,000	\$4,459,000	1
1944.....	564,400	536,400	-----
1945.....	1,588,000	5,710,000	4
Total.....	3,157,400	10,705,000	5

The Flood Control Act of 1938 approved a general comprehensive plan for the White River Basin, in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and authorized \$25,000,000 for the initiation and partial accomplishment of the reservoirs of that plan. The Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, modified and extended the comprehensive plan and authorized an additional \$24,000,000 for continuation of work under the approved plan. The Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, authorized an additional \$45,000,000 for prosecution of the authorized plan.

Pursuant to these authorizations, a multiple-purpose flood-control and hydroelectric-power development on the North Fork of White River at Norfork, Ark., was completed under an expedited schedule to provide power for important war industries. The Clearwater Dam on the Black River, initiated prior to the war, was 37 percent completed when further work was stopped in accordance with a directive from the War Production Board. Construction is now under way in order to complete the embankment and spillway. Construction funds are available for initiation of the Bull Shoals Reservoir on the White River and bids have been opened for the construction of the necessary access roads and similar facilities required prior to the construction of the dam.

The present bill proposes an additional authorization of \$40,000,000 in order that work on the comprehensive plan may be continued in an orderly and effective manner.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

The Upper Mississippi River Basin is that part of the watershed of the Mississippi River lying above Cape Girardeau, Mo., inclusive of the Missouri River Basin.

The basin has been subjected to destructive floods at frequent intervals and extensive damages have been caused along the main Mississippi River and along the Meramee, Kaskaskia, Illinois, Sangamon, and other tributary rivers. The most serious floods in the basin generally occur during the months of April, May, and June.

The areas inundated and damage caused by recent floods are shown in the following table:

	Area inundated (acres)	Estimated damage	Lives lost
1943.....	465,000	\$27,500,000	15
1944.....			
1945.....		1,163,500	
Total.....	465,000	28,663,500	15

The Flood Control Act of 1936 authorized the improvement of existing local flood-protection works at 26 levee and drainage districts along the upper Mississippi River, 32 localities along the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers, 2 localities on the Kankakee River, and at 3 localities on the Rock River. Two reservoirs for local flood control were also authorized, one on the Minnesota River and one on a tributary of the upper Iowa River. The authorization for the reservoir on the upper Iowa River was later modified to provide for the diversion of Dry Run and the construction of a system of levees. The 1938 Flood Control Act approved a general comprehensive plan for flood control in the upper Mississippi River Basin, consisting of the construction of 10 reservoirs supplemented by local protection works at 13 localities on the upper Mississippi, Illinois, Sangamon, and Kaskaskia Rivers. For the initiation and partial accomplishment of this work, the Congress authorized an appropriation of \$2,700,000 for local protection works and \$6,000,000 for reservoirs. The Flood Control Act of 1944 modified the plan to include the Red Rock Dam and Reservoir on the Des Moines River and authorized an additional \$10,000,000 for continuation of the approved plan, and authorized the construction of seven additional local protection projects.

Eight of the local protection projects authorized by the 1936 act and four of the local protection projects contained in the comprehensive plan have been completed. Seven of the remaining eight local protection projects in the approved comprehensive plan are under construction. Planning is in preparation for the Coralville Reservoir or an alternate site and studies are under way for alternate reservoir sites for the Meramec and Big River Reservoirs.

The present bill proposes an additional authorization of \$10,000,000 for continuation of the approved plan.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BETWEEN COON RAPIDS DAM AND THE MOUTH OF THE OHIO RIVER, VICINITY OF PRAIRIE DU ROCHER

(Chief of Engineers' report, dated April 17, 1946)

The Mississippi River rises in northwestern Minnesota and flows southeasterly to its junction with the Ohio River at Cairo, Ill., and thence continues southerly to the Gulf of Mexico. Prairie du Rocher Creek and Kaskaskia River enter the Mississippi River from the east at river miles 130 and 118, respectively, above Cairo. The area under consideration comprises about 16,000 acres of agricultural land adjacent to the Mississippi River between Prairie du Rocher Creek and Kaskaskia River which has a population of about 1,200 engaged primarily in agriculture. Prairie du Rocher and Modoc with popula-

tions of 650 and 100, respectively, are the only towns in the area. Floods occur about once every 18 months and cause damage principally to crops and to a less extent to highways, railways, bridges, and farm property, all in the low area between Prairie du Rocher Creek and Kaskaskia River. The average annual flood damage is estimated at \$120,900, of which \$57,800 is to crops, \$5,600 to rural property, \$4,400 to urban property, \$26,800 to railroads, and \$26,300 is miscellaneous. The maximum floods of comparatively recent record occurred in May-June 1943 and April 1944.

In response to a resolution adopted by this committee on September 18, 1944, the Chief of Engineers investigated the flood situation in this area. He recommends adoption of a project for the protection of the area between Prairie du Rocher Creek and Kaskaskia River, Ill., consisting of levees and appurtenant works, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$2,575,000.

The committee notes that the benefits expected to accrue from the project exceed the cost by a ratio in excess of 2 to 1, and it recommends that the project be adopted by Congress.

M'CRANEY CREEK, HADLEY CREEK, KISER CREEK, SIX-MILE CREEK, AND BAY CREEK, AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES IN PIKE COUNTY, ILL.

(Chief of Engineers' report, dated April 17, 1946)

McCrane, Hadley, Kiser, Six-Mile, and Bay Creeks are major tributaries of the Sny, a former bychannel of the Mississippi River, in west-central Illinois. From its head, 314 miles above the mouth of the Ohio River, the Sny meanders 60 miles generally southeast through the Mississippi bottoms to rejoin the main stream 261 miles above the mouth of the Ohio River. Mississippi River flows are diverted from the Sny at its upper end by the main river levee of the Sny Island levee drainage district. The Sny watershed comprises 195 square miles of Mississippi River bottom lands. The watershed has a population of 22,780 engaged principally in farming and stock raising. Pittsfield and Barry, with populations of 2,884 and 1,545, respectively, are the principal towns.

Damaging floods occur at average intervals of about 2 years and inundate extensive areas of the most productive farm lands in the basin. Damage occurs chiefly to growing crops, and to a less extent, to fences, roads, bridges, levees, railroads, and other property. An area of about 17,000 acres along the lower reaches of the Sny Basin is subject to occasional overflow by backwater from Mississippi River floods. Silt carried from the uplands has depreciated the drainage systems and rendered 22,000 acres of land unproductive. The average annual flood damage is estimated at \$450,200, of which \$193,200 is to crops, \$18,400 to property, \$70,000 is annual cost of restoration of drainage systems, \$3,000 is indirect damage, and \$165,600 is loss of income from land rendered unproductive by silt depositions. The maximum flood of record occurred in the spring of 1944, inundated 75,000 acres of land for a period of about 3 weeks, and caused damage estimated at \$670,931 of which \$601,567 was to crops and \$69,364 was to property exclusive of railroads.

The Chief of Engineers under the authority contained in the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, investigated the flood situation

in this area. He recommends improvement for flood protection in the Sny bottoms to provide for diversion of floodwaters from the several tributary streams directly to the Mississippi River, for pumping run-off from the local area, and for other appurtenant works, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$4,854,944. The principal features of the recommended works are as follows:

(a) On Fall Creek between the bluffs and the present Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, to set back the levee on the right bank 200 feet, straighten the remaining levees, and clean the channel.

(b) To route Pigeon Creek by an improved leveed channel through a retarding and desilting reservoir adjacent to the Sny and covering approximately 1.5 square miles.

(c) To divert McCraney, Hadley, and Kiser Creeks to the Mississippi River. McCraney Creek leveed diversion channel would leave the existing stream bed above the Wabash Railroad bridge and continue south to join Hadley Creek above the present Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Hadley Creek diversion channel would extend from State Highway 96 to its junction with McCraney Creek. The combined flow of the two creeks would be carried 5,500 feet in an improved channel to the junction with the Kiser Creek diversion channel. Kiser Creek leveed diversion channel would leave the existing stream near New Canton and extend west to join Hadley Creek in the vicinity of the Sny. From this junction a new leveed channel would extend to the Mississippi River at mile 296.5 above Cairo.

(d) To divert Horton and Dutch Creeks to the Mississippi River. The leveed Horton Creek channel would be improved from a point approximately 1,500 feet upstream from State Highway 96 to its junction with Dutch Creek. Dutch Creek would be improved and straightened from a point 2,000 feet upstream from State Highway 96 to its junction with Horton Creek. From the junction of the two diversion channels, a leveed channel would extend to the Mississippi River at mile 288.3 above Cairo.

(e) To relocate the existing channel of Six-Mile Creek from the State Highway 96 bridge to the Alton Railroad bridge. From the railroad bridge, the existing channel would be modified and form a junction with the diversion channel for Bay Creek. A new leveed diversion channel would be provided for Bay Creek to its junction with Six-Mile Creek diversion channel. From the junction a new leveed channel would extend to the Mississippi River one-quarter mile below lock and dam No. 24.

(f) Construction of a closing levee to eliminate Mississippi River backwater from the lower reaches of the bottom lands. It would extend from State Highway 96 on the right bank of Wildcat Hollow to Bay Creek thence along the right bank of the latter to mile 5.8, thence along a section line to close with the existing Mississippi River levee.

(g) Improvement of several minor channels in the bottom lands.

(h) Construction of appurtenant works including two pumping stations to remove the flood waters from the Sny.

The Flood Control Committee is of the opinion that the improvement is feasible and notes that the anticipated benefits are in excess of the costs and, accordingly, recommends adoption of the project recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

The Missouri River is formed by the confluence of the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson Rivers at Three Forks, Mont., in the southwestern part of that State. It flows in a generally southeasterly direction to its junction with the Mississippi River about 17 miles above St. Louis, Mo. From the headwaters of the Missouri River to its mouth, the surrounding area changes from mountainous at the headwaters to sloping terrace lands, and finally to rolling plains near its mouth. The river has a total length of 2,470 miles and drains an area of 529,000 square miles, of which approximately 9,715 square miles are in Canada.

Destructive flooding is a constant threat to farm lands and urban property in the Missouri River Basin. A severe flood occurred on the lower Missouri River in June of 1942 inundating tens of thousands of acres of fertile bottom lands. Data concerning the areas inundated and damage caused by the floods of 1943, 1944, and 1945 are contained in the following tabulation:

	Area inundated (acres)	Estimated dam- age	Lives lost
1943.....	2, 260, 000	\$65, 000, 000	9
1944.....	1, 555, 000	31, 000, 000	2
1945.....	1, 311, 000	16, 000, 000	1
Total.....	5, 126, 000	112, 000, 000	12

These recent floods in the Missouri River, particularly below Sioux City are the only major floods of record in which no cut-off or no change in location of the main channel of the river occurred. This is attributable to the improvements which have been made in connection with the navigation project. The dikes constructed as part of the navigation improvements concentrate the flow into one channel in such shape that the energy of the flowing water scours the desired channel and the banks are revetted when the desired alinement is attained. It now appears that the channel of the Missouri River is stabilized and the construction of additional reservoirs and local protection works can be initiated with assurances that the works will protect the areas for which they are designed.

Congress, in the Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, adopted a general comprehensive plan for flood control in the Missouri River Basin, consisting of a system of nine reservoirs, and authorized an initial appropriation of \$9,000,000 for the partial accomplishment of that plan. The Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, extended the plan to include the Harlan County Reservoir on the Republican River in Nebraska, and such other supplemental flood-control works on that stream as the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may find advisable, and authorized the appropriation of an additional \$7,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan.

The Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, approved the general comprehensive plan set forth in House Document No. 475, and Senate Document No. 191 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, as revised and coordinated by Senate Document No. 247 of the Seventy-eighth Congress and authorized the initial stages recommended therein

for construction by the War Department and the Department of the Interior. That act authorized the appropriation of \$200,000,000 for the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the War Department and the appropriation of a similar amount for the partial accomplishment of the works to be undertaken by the Department of the Interior.

Under the authorizations made available to the Corps of Engineers, construction of the Kanopolis Reservoir on the Smoky Hill River near Salina, Kans., was initiated prior to the war as the initial unit of the approved plan. That project was approximately 65 percent complete when further work on that project was suspended in accordance with a directive from the War Production Board. On March 15, 1945, a contract was awarded for the completion of that project. In addition, construction funds are available for initiating the Harlan County Reservoir on the Republican River in Nebraska, the Garrison and Fort Randall Reservoirs on the main stem of the Missouri River in North and South Dakota, and for local protection works at Council Bluffs, Iowa; Omaha, Nebr., and for the first units of the Missouri River agricultural levees.

The committee recognizes the high value of flood protection in the Missouri River Basin and it believes that an additional \$150,000,000 should be made available at this time for completion of the projects for which construction funds have been made available and to permit the initiation of additional units of the approved plan.

HEART RIVER AT MANDAN, N. DAK.

(H. Doc. No. 294, 79th Congress, 1st sess.)

Heart River is formed near Gladstone in southwestern North Dakota by the junction of Green River with a fork of the main stream. Thence, it flows in a general easterly direction for approximately 180 miles and enters the Missouri River about 5 miles below Bismarck, N. Dak. Mandan is located on the north bank of Heart River 5 miles above its mouth, and has a population of 6,700, being the largest city in the Basin. Heart River is subject to destructive flood during spring and summer months. The spring floods have been caused almost entirely by backwater resulting from ice jams in the bends below Mandan or on the Missouri River, except that the most severe flood known was primarily due to run-off from snow-melt in March 1943, when the discharge at Mandan reached a peak of 21,400 cubic feet per second. The areas principally subject to flooding are at Mandan, where a large part of the city on the north bank and the State training school property on the opposite bank at the westerly end of the city are within the flood plain. At Mandan, the main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad and important railroad yards are located in the flooded area and both railway and highway traffic are subject to interruption. It has been estimated that for a future period of 50 years, the estimated average annual flood damages at Mandan will total \$68,600. Reports indicate that three persons lost their lives as the result of floods in 1935 and 1943.

The Chief of Engineers finds that the most economical plan of flood protection in this basin is one providing for construction of

the Heart Butte Reservoir and local protection for Mandan. The Chief of Engineers notes that the Heart Butte Reservoir has been authorized by the Congress for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation and, accordingly, recommends construction of levees and related works for the protection of Mandan, N. Dak., and the State training school, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$246,000.

The Flood Control Committee after carefully considering the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, finds that the proposed improvement will materially alleviate the flood menace in this area and, accordingly, included this item in the bill.

OHIO RIVER BASIN

(Flood Control Committee Doc. No. 1, 75th Cong.)

The Ohio River Basin, including all or a portion of 14 States in the eastern watershed of the Mississippi River, is one of the most important river basins in the United States from an industrial and agricultural standpoint. Since 1900, this area has been visited by five disastrous floods and many smaller ones. The flood of 1936 was most destructive in the section above Wheeling, W. Va. The great flood of 1937 caused damages throughout the entire middle and lower Ohio Valley, estimated at about \$400,000,000, and drove 500,000 people from their homes. Since 1941, four major floods have occurred over various parts of the Ohio River Basin causing damages estimated at over \$81,000,000. The greatest of these floods occurred in March, 1945, and was the third largest of modern record on the Ohio River south of Huntington, W. Va. This flood caused a damage of over \$34,000,000 and, during a national emergency, suspended for several days practically all highway and railway traffic throughout the entire valley and severely handicapped such transportation for weeks.

The flood-control works completed at the time of the 1945 flood reduced its damage by approximately \$29,400,000 of which \$14,900,000 was attributable to local protection works and \$14,500,000 to reduction of stages by the reservoirs. The benefits from the construction of the six reservoirs above Pittsburgh in the floods of December 1942 and March 1945 totalled about \$40,000,000 or approximately 80 percent of the total cost of these reservoirs.

Congress, in the Flood Control Acts approved June 22, 1936, and August 28, 1937, authorized a number of flood-control projects on tributaries of the Ohio River and by the Flood Control Act of 1938 approved the general comprehensive plan for the Ohio River Basin as a whole and authorized \$125,000,000 for the initiation and partial accomplishment of that plan. The Flood Control Act of 1941 authorized the appropriation of an additional \$45,000,000 for the continuation of the approved plan. The Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, authorized the appropriation of an additional \$70,000,000 for the prosecution of approved plan including certain additional reservoirs and local protection works enumerated in that act.

Pursuant to these authorizations, made available for the prosecution of the general comprehensive plan, the following units of the plan have been completed:

Reservoirs:

	<i>Local protection</i>
Muskingum River Reservoirs, Ohio-----	Tell City, Ind.
Tionesta Reservoir, Pa-----	Golconda, Ill.
Crooked Creek Reservoir, Pa-----	Brookport, Ill.
Mahoning Creek Reservoir, Pa-----	Ceredo-Konova, W. Va.
Loyalhanna Reservoir, Pa-----	Newark, Ohio.
Berlin Reservoir, Pa-----	Wellsville, Ohio.
Mosquito Creek Reservoir, Ohio-----	Harrisburg, Ill.
	Ironton, Ohio.
	Lawrenceburg, Ind.
	Huntington, W. Va.
	Kittanning, Pa.
	Johnstown, Pa.

In addition to the projects actually completed, the following projects have been initiated or construction funds are available:

Reservoirs:

	<i>Local protection</i>
Youghiogheny Reservoir, Pa-----	Cincinnati, Ohio.
Bluestone Reservoir, W. Va-----	Portsmouth-New Boston, Ohio.
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tenn. and Ky---	Paducah, Ky.
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Ky-----	Jeffersonville-Clarksville, Ind.
Center Hill Reservoir, Tenn-----	Evansville, Ind.
Conemaugh River Reservoir, Pa-----	Mounds and Mound City, Ill.
Delaware Reservoir, Ohio-----	Massillon, Ohio.
Dillon Reservoir, Ohio-----	Parkersburg, W. Va.
Dewey Reservoir, Ky-----	Newport, Ky.
	Punxsutawney, Pa.
	Elkins, W. Va.

The present bill modifies the general comprehensive plan approved by the 1938 Flood Control Act, as subsequently modified, to include the following additional improvements: Channel rectification works or other measures below the Muskingum River Reservoirs to provide for the most efficient operation of these reservoirs; local protection works at Galax, Va., on Chestnut Creek at an estimated cost to the United States of \$276,125, substantially in accordance with the recommendations in House Document No. 506, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session; the plan of improvement for flood control in the Wabash River Basin, Ill. and Ind., consisting of 21 levees and local protection improvements and 1 channel improvement at an estimated cost to the United States of \$7,944,000, and alteration and reconstruction of railroad facilities at presently authorized projects at an estimated total cost of \$1,422,000; all substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 9, 1946; local protection works at Olean, N. Y. on Allegheny River, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$2,282,400, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 12, 1946; local protection works at Portville, N. Y., on Allegheny River, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$1,281,500, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 12, 1946; local flood protection works at Allegany, N. Y., on the Allegheny River, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$388,800, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 12, 1946; and contains an item which would authorize an additional \$125,000,000 for continuation of the approved

plan. This would permit the Corps of Engineers to complete projects now under construction and start certain new projects, to be selected by the Chief of Engineers.

GREAT LAKES BASIN

(Chief of Engineers report, dated April 8, 1946)

Clinton River, Mich.

Clinton River is formed by the confluence of its South, Middle, and North Branches at "The Forks" and flows easterly 10½ miles to empty into Anehor Bay, an arm of Lake St. Clair, 20 miles north of Detroit. Clinton River drains an area of 760 square miles. Mt. Clemens, one mile east of "The Forks," with a 1940 population of 14,400, is the largest city affected by floods in the basin. It is a resort noted for its mineral-water baths. It has a beet-sugar refinery, large greenhouse establishments, an automobile house-trailer factory, a pottery factory, and boat works. Floods occur in the late winter or early spring and cause an average annual damage estimated at \$23,500 in and below the city of Mt. Clemens. The flood of February 1938 had a peak discharge of 14,500 cubic feet per second and caused damage, principally to residential areas in the city, estimated at \$50,000. The flood of May 1943 with a peak discharge of 15,000 cubic feet per second damaged the homes of 2,500 residents of Mt. Clemens and inundated 1,000 acres of land below the city.

The Flood Control Act approved August 28, 1937, authorized the Chief of Engineers to investigate the flood situation in this area. He finds that the most practical plan for the protection of Mt. Clemens and vicinity consists essentially of a cut-off canal and appurtenant structures extending from a point on Clinton River about 1,500 feet below Gratiot Avenue bridge directly southeastward about 12,500 feet to Lake St. Clair.

The committee notes that since 1938 there have been three major floods on the Clinton River at and in the vicinity of Mt. Clemens, Mich. In addition to causing large direct damages, those floods have seriously endangered the general welfare and social security of the inhabitants of the locality. The committee also notes that local interests will bear approximately 46 percent, estimated at \$330,000, of the cost of this project. The committee, accordingly, recommends that the improvements recommended by the Chief of Engineers be adopted at an estimated cost to the United States of \$378,000.

During the hearings, local interests along Red Run, a tributary of the Clinton River, made strong representations to the committee for consideration of its flood problem. The committee authorized a review study of the flood problems along Red Run. Because of the interrelationship of the project recommended in the report on Clinton River to any improvements that may be found justified on Red Run, and of the effect of local drainage laws on such improvements, it may be found advisable to defer construction of the project in the vicinity of Mt. Clemens until after the recently authorized investigation of Red Run is completed and a determination is made of the advisability of providing flood-control improvements on that stream.

BRAZOS RIVER BASIN

(Chief of Engineers' report dated April 19, 1946)

Leon River is formed by the junction of its north and south forks, 2 miles southeast of Eastland in Eastland County, Tex., and flows southeasterly 299 miles to its junction with Lampasas River, 6 miles southeast of Belton in Bell County, to form Little River which continues southeasterly 102 miles to empty into Brazos River, 316 miles above the Gulf of Mexico. Leon River, with its principal tributary Cowhouse Creek, drains a rolling area of 3,583 square miles. Population in the basin in 1940 was about 107,700, of which 41 percent was urban. The principal cities within the basin include Eastland and Belton with populations of 3,849 and 3,572, respectively. Floods occur at any time of the year on Leon River as a result of storms from the Gulf of Mexico producing excessive precipitation in the basin. Minor floods occur about once every 2 years, and major floods about once every 5 years, causing considerable damage in Leon River Valley and contributing to the flood damages in the Little River and Brazos River Valleys. Areas susceptible to major flood damages lie along the North Fork in and near Eastland, along the lower 194 miles of Leon River, and on the lower 24 miles of Cowhouse Creek, aggregating about 51,400 acres, of which 39,250 acres are cultivated and 90 acres are urban. The total property value in these areas amounts to \$6,116,000. Average annual direct and indirect flood damages are estimated to total \$480,890.

In an interim report on the control of floods on the Leon River in the Brazos River Basin, the Chief of Engineers recommended a plan of improvement consisting of the construction of the Belton Reservoir on Leon River at an estimated cost to the United States of \$15,500,000, and the construction of local protection works at Eastland, Tex., at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

The Flood Control Committee finds that the proposed improvements recommended by the Chief of Engineers will provide a high degree of flood protection to the agricultural land along the lower Leon River, reduce flood damages in the Little River and Brazos River Valleys, and will alleviate the threat of floods to the city of Eastland, Tex. The committee also believes that this improvement will be necessary in any comprehensive plan developed for this basin. The projects are found to be economically justified and the committee, accordingly, recommends their adoption.

GREAT SALT BASIN

(H. Doc. No. 518, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

Spanish Fork River, Utah

Spanish Fork River rises in the Wasatch Mountains in the southeastern part of Utah County, Utah, and flows northwesterly to Utah Lake, a component of the Jordan River system draining into Great Salt Lake, near Salt Lake City. Spanish Fork River has a drainage area of about 700 square miles. Spanish Fork, with a population of 4,167, is the principal town in the basin and serves as a community center and place of residence for many of the people operating farms in the flatlands. Nearly all of the flatland is intensely developed for

agriculture and is used either for growing crops or pasturing livestock. Crops include vegetables, sugar beets, wheat, oats, and barley. Floods occur along the lower reaches of Spanish Fork River about twice every 3 years as a result of melting snow or general rains or both. They cause damage to crops and farm appurtenances including irrigation works and to roads and railroads within the flood plain of about 2,250 acres. The flood of May 1909, the maximum of record, produced a maximum mean daily flow of 1,430 cubic feet per second at the Lake Shore gaging station. The flood of May 1944 had an estimated peak of 900 cubic feet per second in the affected area and inundated 640 acres of improved farmland and 360 acres of pasture and grazing land, causing estimated net damage of \$33,400 to crops and \$11,000 to other items including roads, bridges, irrigation works, farm improvements, and personal property. The estimated average annual flood damage is \$18,000.

For the protection of this area, the Chief of Engineers proposes levee and channel improvements in the lower 13 miles of the river, modification of two diversion dams, revision of bridge and road facilities, and provision of necessary protective works at bridge abutments and piers within the limits of improvement at an estimated cost to the United States of \$74,500.

The Flood Control Committee is of the opinion that the improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers will provide adequate protection from future floods and it notes that the ratio of cost to benefits is 1.0 to 2.9. Accordingly, an item for the adoption of this project has been included in the bill.

JORDAN RIVER AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

(H. Doc. No. 562, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

Jordan River has its source in Utah Lake in north-central Utah, flows northward through a mountain gap known as The Narrows for 9 miles and thence continues north for 51 miles across the central part of Jordan Valley to Great Salt Lake. Jordan River drains an area of 3,295 square miles. About 15 miles south of Great Salt Lake, Jordan River flows through the westerly section of Salt Lake City. Salt Lake City had a population of about 150,000 in 1940 and Salt Lake County about 212,000. Agriculture, transportation, mining, smelting, manufacturing, and the administration of governmental functions are the principal occupations in Jordan Valley. Surplus canal, which extends northwesterly for about 7 miles, was constructed by local interests as a flood-control measure in 1885 and enlarged in 1917. It diverts floodwaters past the city to the low marsh area bordering Great Salt Lake and also carries water for irrigation.

In spite of Surplus canal, Jordan River at Salt Lake City is subject to destructive floods. The peak discharges almost always occur in spring or early summer and result from snow melt, sometimes augmented by rain. The largest recent flood occurred in 1917 when the flow at the south city limits was about 1,800 cubic feet per second. Minor floods are an almost annual occurrence. Future average annual direct and indirect flood damages at Salt Lake City from floods up to the largest to be expected with an average frequency of once in 100 years are estimated at \$37,000.

The plan of improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers for Salt Lake City provides for enlargement, straightening, and removal of obstructive works from the channel of Jordan River, levee construction, and provision of control works just below the Surplus canal and improvement of Surplus canal by enlargement, extension and removal of obstructions, provision of a control structure at its head, levee construction along its northeast bank, and railroad-bridge extensions and construction at an estimated cost to the United States of \$412,000.

The committee notes that the annual benefits expected to accrue from the proposed improvement exceed the annual costs and, accordingly, recommends its adoption.

LITTLE VALLEY WASH AT MAGNA, UTAH

(H. Doc. No. 562, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

A considerable part of Jordan Valley, to the west of Salt Lake City, drains directly into Great Salt Lake through small streams. Magna, Utah, is located in that area on the debris cone formed where Little Valley Wash, with a drainage area of 6 square miles, debouches from the mountains. The flows of Little Valley Wash are intermittent and no well-defined natural channel exists to carry them across the debris cone. Floods on Little Valley Wash at Magna are usually the result of summer cloudburst storms. Seven floods have been experienced since 1922, and major floods may be expected with an average frequency of once in 10 years and a peak discharge of 3,900 cubic feet per second once in 100 years. Large floods usually fill the small artificial channel, which has a capacity of 250 cubic feet per second, with debris rendering it ineffective. About 580 acres are subject to flooding at Magna. The area includes some farmland north of the town, unimproved lands to its west, a park and recreational center in addition to about 600 residences, 70 business establishments, and various civic improvements. The average annual flood damages at Magna are estimated at \$9,310.

The major item in the plan of improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers for Little Valley Wash at Magna consists of a channel 5,800 feet long extending from the mouth of the canyon along the west side of the town to the existing debris basin. The channel would have a capacity of 3,900 cubic feet per second, would be concrete-lined in its upper 5,000 feet where the slope is steep, and would be bordered on the town side by a levee. At its head, channel crossings for a branch railroad, truck road, and a canal carrying water for irrigation and smelting, and an entrance for a drainage canal would be provided.

The committee approves the proposed plan of improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers and, accordingly, recommends that the project be adopted at an estimated cost to the United States of \$222,000.

LOS ANGELES AND SAN GABRIEL RIVER BASINS AND BALLONA CREEK,
CALIF.

(H. Doc. No. 838, 76th Cong., 3d sess.)

The Los Angeles County drainage area, consisting of the watersheds of Los Angeles and San Gabriel Rivers and Ballona Creek, comprises an area of 1,717 square miles. In 1940 the population within the overflow area exceeded 800,000 and the value of property subject to flood damage was more than \$1,000,000. Due to the industries located in the Los Angeles area during the war, both the property value and the population within the overflow area have increased rapidly.

These streams are subject to sudden and destructive floods resulting from rapid run-off from mountainous areas. The 1938 flood caused a loss of 49 lives and property damage estimated at \$40,400,000. Floods passing through the densely populated residential areas completely destroy many homes and leave in their places broad areas strewn with sand, gravel, and boulders.

Congress, in the Flood Control Act of 1936, authorized a flood-control project for the Los Angeles-San Gabriel River Basin, involving construction of reservoirs and principal flood channels. In the 1941 Flood Control Act, Congress approved a comprehensive plan for flood control in this basin, embracing the 1936 project with important extensions and additions at an estimated additional cost to the United States of \$163,500,000 and for the initiation and partial accomplishment thereof authorized the appropriation of \$25,000,000. The 1944 Flood Control Act authorized the appropriation of an additional \$25,000,000 for the continuation of the approved plan. A number of reservoirs and debris basins and extensive flood channels have been completed and placed in operation and detailed plans and specifications have been completed for additional units and are in preparation for other units of the approved plan.

During the hearings, opposition developed with respect to the Whittier Narrows Reservoir project which is a unit of the approved plan. In view of the objections raised, the committee has requested the Corps of Engineers to restudy the Whittier Narrows project and alternate means of accomplishing the same degree of flood-control protection in the San Gabriel Basin. It is understood that this project will not be initiated until that study has been completed and the results thereof presented to local interests at a public hearing.

The bill proposes an additional authorization of \$25,000,000 for the continuation of the approved plan and thereby provide much-needed flood protection for this highly industrialized region.

SALINAS RIVER BASIN

(Chief of Engineers' report dated April 29, 1946)

Salinas River rises in the Coast Range Mountains in San Luis Obispo County, Calif., and flows 168 miles northwesterly through San Luis Obispo and Monterey Counties to Monterey Bay. Its major tributaries are Estrella and San Lorenzo Creeks, entering from the east, and Nacimiento and San Antonio River and Arroyo Seco, entering from the west. Salinas River drains an area of 4,218 square miles.

Agriculture and the processing of agricultural products are the predominant occupations in the basin, with the farming concentrated in the alluvial valleys along the river. Principal crops in the lower valley are lettuce, sugar beets, beans, carrots, and artichokes, while almond, walnut, and deciduous fruit orchards predominate in the upper valley. Flooding has occurred along Salinas River in 21 years of the 45-year period since 1900, as a result of general rain over the watershed. The flood of February 1938, the largest since 1900, caused damages estimated at \$761,300, of which 48 percent was from inundation, 39 percent from bank erosion and damage to bank-protection works, and the remainder from damage to roads, bridges, railroad property, and public utilities. Other recent damaging floods occurred in 1935, 1936, 1937, 1940, and 1941. Average annual flood damage in the basin is estimated at \$164,000. Local interests have constructed retaining walls, jetties, revetments, and other types of bank-protection works on the river at a cost of over \$1,000,000.

The Chief of Engineers finds that a channel-improvement program will be a necessary part of any plan for the comprehensive development of the water resources of the basin. He, accordingly, recommends construction of channel-improvement works along the lower 93 miles of Salinas River and the lower 1 mile of its tributary, Arroyo Seco, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$1,905,000.

The committee is of the opinion that the benefits from prevention of bank erosion and other flood losses are sufficient to warrant the improvement and, accordingly, has included an item in the bill for the authorization of this project.

WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

(H. Doc. No. 544, 75th Cong., 3d sess.)

The Willamette River is formed by the Coast and Middle Forks which join a few miles above Eugene, Oreg. The river then flows north 189 miles to enter the Columbia River 99 miles above its mouth. The Willamette Basin lies between the Cascade Range on the east and the coast range on the west. The mountainous areas, which comprise a large part of the basin, are characteristically rugged and generally covered by forests. The valley floor proper is a broad alluvial plain through which the main stream and the lower sections of its tributaries flow in winding courses. The basin has a drainage area of 11,200 square miles. The population in 1940 was approximately 650,000, engaged in farming and forestry and the processing of those products. The farm lands in the valley are very fertile and are intensely cultivated.

The basin is subject to very frequent floods, with damaging results. Practically every year the river overflows its banks and causes damages to improvements, lands, and crops, and disruption of highway traffic. The greatest floods occurred in 1861 and 1890, and it is estimated that the recurrence of floods of that magnitude would cause damages totaling over \$10,000,000, and the communities of Cottage Grove, Junction City, Harrisburg, and West Salem would be almost entirely submerged under from 8 to 13 feet of water. The flood of January 1943 caused damages estimated at \$6,894,000 and at least 10 lives were lost. The flood of December 1945 and January 1946 caused

damages estimated at about \$6,000,000 and inundated about 360,000 acres. The reduction in damage credited to the operation of the completed Cottage Grove and Fern Ridge Reservoirs during the 1945-46 flood is estimated at \$1,200,000. The damage prevented in this one flood represents approximately one-fifth of the total construction cost of these two projects. The damage would have been reduced by an additional \$3,000,000 had the Detroit, Dorena, and Middle Fork Reservoirs been constructed.

Congress authorized bank-protection works at several localities in the basin in the Flood Control Act of 1936, and in the act of June 28, 1938, approved the general comprehensive plan for flood control, navigation, and other purposes in the Willamette River Basin as set forth in House Document No. 544, Seventy-fifth Congress, third session, and authorized \$11,300,000 for the initiation and partial accomplishment of that plan. The Flood Control Act of 1941 authorized an additional appropriation of \$11,000,000 for the prosecution of this comprehensive plan. The Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, authorized an additional \$20,000,000 for the continuation of the approved plan. The River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945, reauthorized the navigation features of the comprehensive plan consisting of the New Willamette Falls Lock and open river navigation improvements as a river and harbor project.

With the authorization of funds thus far provided by Congress, the War Department has completed most of the bank-protection works along the Willamette, Clackamas, Molalla, and Santiam Rivers, and the Fern Ridge and Cottage Grove Reservoirs. Highway and railroad relocations for the Dorena Reservoir were initiated prior to the war but were stopped due to the war emergency. Construction of that project has now been resumed. Work on the Detroit Reservoir has been initiated. Funds are also available for the initiation of the dam and reservoir project on the Middle Fork of Willamette River. Investigation and planning for alternate sites on McKenzie River are well under way.

The committee recognizes the importance of carrying forward the flood-protection works in the Willamette River Basin and believes that the sum of \$35,000,000 should be authorized at this time in order that this important work may be expeditiously carried forward.

AMAZON CREEK, OREG.

(S. Doc. No. 138, 79th Cong., 2d sess.)

Amazon Creek rises in the steep hills in western Oregon and flows about 24 miles generally north to its junction with Long Tom River, a tributary of the Willamette River. Its course extends through the small Clear Lake which is about 9 miles above the mouth. The drainage basin contains 56 square miles of which the lower 44 square miles is flat, agricultural land devoted to the production of fruits, berries, small grains, row crops, pasture, and hay. Industries include lumber mills, food-processing plants, and a flax-retting plant. Eugene, with a 1940 population of 20,000, is 4 miles below the head of the creek and is the only city in the basin. Floods occur several times annually and inundate from 800 to 900 acres of agricultural lands and affect about 50 city blocks of the residential section of the city of Eugene by

seepage, backwater into drain pipes, and by bank overflow. Large floods occurred in November 1941 and December 1942, and inundated 3,000 and 4,900 acres of land, respectively. The future average annual direct flood damage in the basin, based on developments existent in 1943, is estimated at \$28,760 of which \$17,660 will occur to agriculture along the lower 11 miles of the stream, and \$7,730 to agriculture and \$3,370 to urban, municipal, and utility properties, in the upper section of the basin.

The Chief of Engineers recommends improvement of Amazon Creek, Oreg., to protect the city of Eugene and the agricultural lands northwest of the city by improvement of the channel from a point just above the south limits of Eugene, through the city to a diversion structure 11 miles above the mouth of the creek, thence a diversion canal about 3.5 miles long to the Fern Ridge Reservoir on Long Tom River; channel improvement of the lower 9 miles of the creek from Clear Lake to Long Tom River; and a drainage ditch to drain the area north and east of the airport at an estimated cost to the United States of \$226,000.

The Flood Control Committee notes that the improvement is economically justified and recommends that a project be adopted for construction of flood-control works on Amazon Creek to protect the city of Eugene and the agricultural lands northwest of the city, in accordance with the plan of improvement recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

SKAGWAY RIVER AND HARBOR, ALASKA

(Chief of Engineers' report dated April 19, 1946)

Skagway Harbor, Alaska, is in a small indentation on Taiya Inlet at the mouth of Skagway River, 953 nautical miles from Seattle, Wash. A rock breakwater on the east side of the river, constructed to confine the future deposit of river-borne material to the west side of the indentation, extends nearly across the tidal shelf. The harbor is east of the breakwater. On the east side of the harbor is the terminal wharf of the railroad serving the area which has depths along its outer 1,450 feet ranging from over 40 to 21 feet. Skagway River, draining 126 square miles of mountainous area, flows in a narrow canyon and is not navigable. Skagway had a population in 1940 of about 630 and is the only settlement within the basin.

The port serves an extensive area in Alaska and Canada in which the principal resources are furs, minerals, and oil deposits. Gold mining has been the chief normal occupation. Skagway is the northerly terminus of the inside passage ship route to Alaska, the ocean terminus of the White Pass and Yukon Route Railroad which extends 111 miles to Whitehorse at the head of navigation on the Yukon River in Canada and the terminus of the pipe line through which gasoline can be pumped in either direction between Skagway and Whitehorse. It is essentially a transfer point between water and land transportation. Seaplanes use the harbor. During the 7 years immediately preceding the war, the port commerce averaged about 30,000 tons and 21,000 passengers annually, and in the war year of 1943, increased to about 276,000 tons. The commerce includes a variety of items, but the principal commodities are petroleum products, coal, vegetable food products, lumber, and ores, metals, and manufactures thereof.

Floods at Skagway occur principally in October and September and in the spring, and result from heavy rains accompanied by snow melt. Unless the river discharge reaches about 15,000 cubic feet per second, very little flood damage results. It is estimated that a peak discharge of that amount or greater, may be expected on an average of once in 7 years, and floods of 30,000 cubic feet per second or greater, once in 15 years. The worst floods of record at Skagway were those of 1943 and 1944, with estimated discharges of 35,000 and 30,000 cubic feet per second, respectively. In addition to damaging the project dike and breakwater, permitting debris to reach the harbor area, the flood of 1943 damaged the hospital buildings undermined two petroleum tanks, destroyed buildings and washed away or deposited debris on lands at the mission farm, caused railroad track washouts at several points, damaged the Twenty-third Avenue Bridge and destroyed a footbridge, resulting in estimated damages totaling \$235,000. Emergency dike work prevented flooding the city and averted much greater damages. Average annual flood damages are estimated at \$14,800 at the city, \$4,100 at the sanatorium, and \$6,340 in other areas, a total of \$25,240.

Congress, in 1938, authorized construction of a training dike on the east bank of the river extending 6,700 feet downstream from Twenty-third Avenue, and 1,800 feet of stone breakwater in prolongation thereof, at an estimated cost to the United States of \$105,000. This work for preservation of the port was completed in 1940. The project was modified in 1945 to provide for dredging at the face of the railway wharf to a depth of 30 feet for 700 feet and 20 feet for 100 feet and dredging a small-boat basin, 8 feet deep over an area of 1 acre. No work has been accomplished under this modification. The floods of 1943 and 1944 wholly, or partially, destroyed sections of the training dike and breakwater. They were partially repaired by Army personnel with civilian aid, and by expenditure of \$48,000 under provisions of the act of July 12, 1943. In addition, flood control under the supervision of the Northwest Service Command has included construction of gravel-fill rock-faced dikes 4,200 feet long at the sanatorium, 1,800 feet long at the tank farm, 400 feet at the west abutment of the Twenty-third Avenue Bridge, and 1,400 feet long at the railroad shops upstream from Twenty-third Avenue. The crest of the existing project dike is only about one-half foot above the flood stage reached in 1943. To afford secure protection, the dike should be increased in height and strengthened particularly against undermining.

The Chief of Engineers, in response to a resolution adopted by this committee on January 21, 1944, and in accordance with the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945, has investigated the flood situation in this area. He recommends modification of the existing project for Skagway Harbor, Alaska, to provide for restoration of the existing breakwater to the original project cross section and construction of a 300-foot extension thereto and of two groins on its riverside; reconstruction and extension of the dike adjacent to the city, and reconstruction of the existing dike at the sanatorium, all at an estimated cost to the United States of \$438,000.

The committee notes the importance of the harbor at Skagway in the encouragement of the future development of the area, and is of the opinion, that the estimated expenditure required for flood protection for the city of Skagway and for the preservation of the harbor

are fully justified on that basis. The committee, therefore, concurs in the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and, accordingly, has included an item in the bill authorizing the construction of this project.

Section 10—Preliminary examinations and surveys

Section 10 of the bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements and protection from floods aggravated by, or due to wind or tidal effect, at the localities designated in said section; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil erosion prevention on the watersheds of these same localities.

This section is similar to examination and survey sections contained in the Flood Control Acts of 1936 and subsequent acts. In accordance with its usual policy, the Flood Control Committee has included in this section the streams and areas in all bills calling for examinations and surveys which have been introduced since the last general flood control act.

Section 11. Emergency fund

Section 11 amends section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, by increasing the amount the Secretary of War is authorized to allot from any appropriations made for flood control from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 during any one fiscal year for rescue work or in the repair or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by floods.

Experience during the past 5 years has demonstrated the need for an increase in the limitation on the authorization for this type of work. It is recognized that even this increase in authorization will be inadequate to repair flood-control structures threatened or destroyed by general floods in the principal river basins such as occurred in the years of 1943, 1944, and 1945. In the event of recurrence of such general floods prior to completion of the authorized basin plans, special emergency legislation will be required to assist local interests in the repair of the flood control structures damaged.

Section 12. Snagging and clearing

Section 12 amends section 2 of the Flood Control Act of August 28, 1937, as amended by subsequent acts by increasing the limitation on the amount the Secretary of War is authorized to allot in any one fiscal year for snagging and clearing, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and also increases from \$25,000 to \$50,000 the amount of money that can be expended for this type of work on any single tributary from appropriations for any one fiscal year.

This committee receives many requests for this type of work. There are many small streams in the country that cause considerable damage along their course as a result of snags and other debris obstructing their channels. In such cases, where the Chief of Engineers finds that substantial relief from such flooding can be accomplished by the removal of such debris, he could allot up to \$50,000 for such work in one fiscal year for expenditure on a single stream. Without such discretionary authority, the only means of relief would be through the submission of a formal survey or review report to the Congress and

subsequent specific authorization by the Congress of the works recommended therein, which procedure consumes considerable time.

Section 13—Emergency bank protection works

Section 12 of the act approved December 22, 1944, authorized the appropriation of \$500,000 for the construction of emergency bank protection works to prevent damage to highways, bridge approaches and public works to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers. Section 13 of this act would authorize the expenditure of not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year for this type of work, provided that not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at any single locality for any one fiscal year.

Section 14—Authorization for the War Department in the bill

The general flood-control legislation enacted between 1936 and 1944, inclusive, has provided authorizations totaling \$1,680,400,000 for the construction of 603 reservoirs and local flood protection projects. Over 350 projects have been initiated and, of these, 185 projects were substantially completed and 46 more projects were in various stages of construction when further construction was suspended in order to conserve materials, equipment, and manpower for the war effort. The projects which were suspended during the war have been, or are in the process of being, reactivated and new projects are being initiated as rapidly as funds are made available for this purpose in order that this important work may be expeditiously carried forward.

The committee wishes to emphasize the need for additional authorizations for flood control at this time, particularly in connection with the approved comprehensive plans for flood control and other beneficial water uses in our major river basins, where the situation is very acute. In these basins, the committee has recommended, and the Congress has approved, comprehensive basin-wide plans, but the authorizations made available to the War Department for the initiation and partial accomplishment are a great deal less than the total estimated costs of the approved plans. This bill proposes to approve worthy flood-control projects recommended by the Chief of Engineers and to increase the authorizations for flood-control construction in the amount of \$750,000,000. This authorization added to the amounts remaining available from prior legislation will provide a satisfactory working balance for numerous projects well distributed across the Nation and diversified as to type between large dams, concrete floodwalls, channel improvements, earth levees, and combinations of these types. The greatest concentration of work is in the populous areas where hazards to life are most serious.

The progress of carrying out these authorizations will be determined by Congress through control of the amounts appropriated for flood-control work. The committee feels certain that the Engineer Department is ready and able to embark on a very large program of flood-control construction, subject only to the availability of authorization and appropriations.

The committee believes that enactment of this bill is essential for the orderly accomplishment of the urgently needed flood control based on worthy and carefully considered projects and it strongly recommends speedy action on the bill, which has been unanimously reported

by the committee after comprehensive hearings, and after all projects contained in the bill had been favorably recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

Section 15. Authorization, Department of Agriculture modification of approved watershed treatment program for watershed of Buffalo Creek and its tributaries (H. Doc. No. 574, 78th Cong., 2d sess.)

Since completion of field work on the Department of Agriculture survey report on the watershed of Buffalo Creek and its tributaries in western New York some 5 years ago, accelerated erosion and caving of stream banks at various points has resulted in loss of considerable bottom land adjacent to the stream and in increased sedimentation.

It now seems desirable to undertake measures for stabilization of the stream banks such as were considered at the time the report was prepared. Inclusion of such measures with those previously authorized would result in an over-all favorable benefit-cost ratio for all authorized work. The committee feels that the additional work is justified and has included the necessary authorization in the bill.

Section 16. Department of Agriculture authorizations for appropriations for watershed works of improvement

With approval of the item for installation of watershed works of improvement in the interest of flood control contained in the current agriculture appropriation bill, the Department of Agriculture will have less than \$4,000,000 of usable appropriation authorization remaining. The committee has recommended reauthorization of the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, and authorization of an additional \$20,000,000 to be appropriated for the prosecution of works of improvement, authorized by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, which are to be carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

Progress in carrying out the authorized watershed works of improvement will be controlled by the Congress by the amounts of funds appropriated. The committee has been assured by the Department of Agriculture that the Department is prepared to embark on a program in harmony with the rates of completion set forth in the approved reports, subject only to the availability of funds.

Section 17. Authorization for the Department of the Interior

The Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944, approved the general comprehensive plans for the Missouri River Basin set forth in House Document 475 and Senate Document 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session as revised and coordinated by Senate Document 247, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, and authorized the expenditure of \$200,000,000 by each department for the initiation and partial accomplishment of the work to be undertaken by each of the Departments.

The Secretary of the Interior has informed the committee that the authorization available to the Department of the Interior will be fully committed by projects for which funds are already available or are considered in the pending appropriation act, and that no new projects can be undertaken without additional monetary authorization.

The committee has included in the bill an item authorizing an additional \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the initial stage of the approved plan in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken by the

Secretary of the Interior in order that the program of the Department of the Interior may continue in an orderly manner.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman, matter to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, and new matter is printed in italics):

SEC. 4. That section 4 of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, No. 534, 78th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"The Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas under the control of the War Department, and to permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such facilities. The Secretary of War is authorized to grant leases of lands, including structures or facilities thereon, in reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as he may deem reasonable: *Provided, That leases to nonprofit organizations may be granted at reduced or nominal rentals in recognition of the public service to be rendered in utilizing the leased premises; Provided further, That preference shall be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies, and licenses may be granted without monetary considerations, to such agencies for the use of [areas suitable for public park and recreational purposes] all or any portion of a reservoir area,* when the Secretary of War determines such action to be in the public interest, *and for such periods of time and upon such conditions as he may find advisable.* The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to public use generally, without charge, for boating, swimming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes, and ready access to and exit from such water areas along the shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general public use, when such use is determined by the Secretary of War not to be contrary to the public interest, all under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the laws for the protection of fish and game of the State in which such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or privileges shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Act approved August 18, 1941 (Public, No. 228, 77th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That [25] 75 percent of all moneys received and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during any fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood-control purposes, shall be paid at the end of such year, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which such property is situated, to be expended as the State Legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties, in which such property is situated: *Provided, that when such property is situated in more than one state or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such property shall be proportional to its area therein.*"

SEC. 11. That Section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allot, from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, not to exceed [\$1,000,000] \$2,000,000 for any one fiscal year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood."

SEC. 12. That Section 2 of the Flood Control Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allot not to exceed [\$500,000] \$1,000,000 from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other debris, and clearing and straightening [channels] *the channel* in navigable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the interest of flood control; *Provided, that not more than [\$25,000] \$50,000 shall be [allotted] expended for this purpose for any single tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year.*"

Union Calendar No. 638

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6597

[Report No. 2165]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 28, 1946

Mr. WHITTINGTON introduced the following bill; which was referred to the
Committee on Flood Control

MAY 29, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and
harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of
4 1946".

5 SEC. 2. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,
6 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
7 as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28,
8 1938 (Public, Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall
9 apply to all works authorized in this Act except that for any
10 channel improvement or channel rectification project, pro-
11 visions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June

1 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise
2 provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any
3 flood-control project herein adopted requiring local co-
4 operation shall expire five years from the date on which
5 local interests are notified in writing by the War Department
6 of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said inter-
7 ests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory
8 to the Secretary of War that the required cooperation will
9 be furnished.

10 The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22,
11 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress,
12 second session), shall govern with respect to projects herein
13 authorized; and the procedures therein set forth with respect
14 to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for
15 navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes
16 incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

17 SEC. 3. That hereafter for authorized flood-protection
18 projects which include alterations of railroad bridges the
19 Chief of Engineers is authorized to include at Federal ex-
20 pense the necessary alterations of railroad bridges and ap-
21 proaches in connection therewith.

22 SEC. 4. That section 4 of the Act approved December
23 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Con-
24 gress), is amended to read as follows:

25 "The Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the

1 Secretary of War, is authorized to construct, maintain, and
2 operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir
3 areas under the control of the War Department, and to
4 permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such
5 facilities. The Secretary of War is authorized to grant
6 leases of lands, including structures or facilities thereon, in
7 reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as
8 he may deem reasonable: *Provided*, That leases to nonprofit
9 organizations may be granted at reduced or nominal rentals
10 in recognition of the public service to be rendered in utilizing
11 the leased premises: *Provided further*, That preference shall
12 be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies,
13 and licenses may be granted without monetary considera-
14 tions, to such agencies for the use of all or any portion of
15 a reservoir area, when the Secretary of War determines such
16 action to be in the public interest, and for such periods of
17 time and upon such conditions as he may find advisable.
18 The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to
19 public use generally, without charge, for boating, swim-
20 ming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes, and
21 ready access to and exit from such water areas along the
22 shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general
23 public use, when such use is determined by the Secretary
24 of War not to be contrary to the public interest, all under
25 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may

1 deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section
2 applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the
3 laws for the protection of fish and game of the State in which
4 such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or
5 privileges shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United
6 States as miscellaneous receipts."

7 SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Act approved August 18,
8 1941 (Public, Numbered 228, Seventy-seventh Congress),
9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 "That 75 per centum of all moneys received and de-
11 posited in the Treasury of the United States during any
12 fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by
13 the United States for flood-control purposes shall be paid
14 at the end of such year by the Secretary of the Treasury
15 to the State in which such property is situated, to be ex-
16 pended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit
17 of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties,
18 in which such property is situated: *Provided*, That when
19 such property is situated in more than one State or county,
20 the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such
21 property shall be proportional to its area therein."

22 SEC. 6. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized
23 and empowered, under such terms and conditions as are
24 deemed advisable by him, to grant easements for rights-of-
25 way over, across, in, and upon lands under his control, to

1 any State, political subdivision thereof, or municipality, or
2 to any individual, partnership, or corporation of any State,
3 Territory, or possession of the United States, for (a) rail-
4 road tracks; (b) oil pipe lines; (c) substations for electric
5 power transmission lines, telephone lines, and telegraph
6 lines, and pumping stations for gas, water, sewer, and oil
7 pipe lines; (d) canals; (e) ditches; (f) flumes; (g) tun-
8 nels; (h) dams and reservoirs in connection with fish and
9 wildlife programs, fish hatcheries, and other fish-cultural im-
10 provements; (i) roads and streets; and (j) for any other
11 purpose or purposes deemed advisable by the Secretary of
12 War: *Provided*, That such rights-of-way shall be granted
13 only upon a finding by the Secretary of War that the same
14 will not be incompatible with the public interest: *Provided*
15 *further*, That such rights-of-way shall not include any more
16 land than is reasonably necessary for the purpose for which
17 granted: *And provided further*, That all or any part of such
18 rights-of-way may be annulled and forfeited by the Secretary
19 of War for failure to comply with the terms and conditions
20 of any grant hereunder or for nonuse for a period of two
21 consecutive years or abandonment of rights granted under
22 authority hereof.

23 SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War is authorized
24 and empowered, in his discretion, to use any property or
25 parts thereof, including lands and improvements, under his

1 control and jurisdiction for the prosecution of any author-
2 ized civil work or function administered by the War De-
3 partment without charge, except usual handling charges,
4 against appropriations for such civil works or functions.

5 SEC. 8. Whenever the Chief of Engineers shall find
6 that any highway, railway, or utility has been or is being
7 damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any
8 dam or reservoir project under the control of the War
9 Department, he may utilize any funds available for the con-
10 struction, maintenance, or operation of the project involved
11 for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protection of such
12 highway, railway, or utility: *Provided*, That this section
13 shall not apply to highways, railways, and utilities previously
14 provided for by the War Department, unless the Chief of
15 Engineers determines that the actual damage has or will
16 exceed that for which provision had previously been made.

17 SEC. 9. That the following works of improvement for
18 the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-
19 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized
20 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of
21 War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-
22 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter
23 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:
24 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-
25 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized

1 in this Act with funds from appropriations heretofore or
2 hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid
3 inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further,*
4 That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as
5 expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be con-
6 sistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further,*
7 That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible
8 future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall
9 be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construc-
10 tion by the War Department when approved by the Secre-
11 tary of War on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers
12 and the Federal Power Commission:

13 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

14 The project for flood protection on the Lehigh River,
15 Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-
16 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers
17 in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-ninth Congress,
18 second session, at an estimated cost of \$12,471,000.

19 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

20 The local flood-protection project at Cumberland and
21 West Cumberland, Maryland, and Ridgeley, West Virginia,
22 authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 22,
23 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
24 is hereby amended to provide for completion of the project
25 substantially in accordance with plans on file in the Office

1 of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost to the United
2 States of \$7,420,000 and subject to the conditions of local
3 cooperation prescribed for that project in the Act approved
4 June 22, 1936, as modified, now estimated at \$1,520,000.

5 The project for flood protection at Waynesboro, Vir-
6 ginia, on South River is hereby authorized substantially
7 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
8 Engineers in House Document Numbered , Seventy-ninth
9 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$1,431,000.

10 The project for protection at Washington, District of
11 Columbia, on Potomac River, authorized by the Act of
12 June 22, 1936, is hereby modified substantially in accordance
13 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
14 House Document Numbered , Seventy-ninth Congress,
15 second session; at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

16 Completion of the Savage River Dam on Savage River,
17 Maryland, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
18 with the plan contained in House Document Numbered ,
19 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at a cost to the
20 United States now estimated at \$1,900,000, subject to the
21 conditions that local interests make a cash contribution of
22 \$200,000 toward the cost of the work, and agree to hold
23 and save the United States free from damages due to the
24 construction works, and to maintain and operate all the

1 works after completion in accordance with regulations pre-
2 scribed by the Secretary of War.

3 RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN

4 The project for the Salem Church Reservoir on Rappa-
5 hannock River, Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially
6 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
7 Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated
8 cost of \$17,755,000.

9 JAMES RIVER BASIN

10 The project for the Gathright Reservoir and the Falling
11 Spring reregulating dam on Jackson River, Virginia, is
12 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the
13 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
14 dated April 18, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000.

15 ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN

16 The project for flood protection at Macon, Georgia,
17 on Ocmulgee River, is hereby authorized substantially in
18 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
19 neers in House Document Numbered 560, Seventy-ninth
20 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$349,000.

21 LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

22 The project for flood control and improvement of the
23 Lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved
24 May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby

1 modified and expanded to include the following items and
2 the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

3 (a) Improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and
4 Bayou Macon at an estimated cost of \$5,013,000 author-
5 ized in the Act approved December 22, 1944.

6 (b) Extension of the authorized improvement under
7 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of Bayou
8 LaFourche, Louisiana, including cut-offs, as may be found
9 requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an esti-
10 mated cost of \$5,913,000 and substantially in accordance
11 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate
12 Document Numbered 191, Seventy-ninth Congress, second
13 session.

14 (c) Extension of the authorized improvement under
15 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of the Boeuf
16 and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon north of the Louisiana
17 State line, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to
18 effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of
19 \$4,930,000 substantially in accordance with the report of
20 the Chief of Engineers dated April 8, 1946.

21 (d) Improvement of Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower,
22 Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and
23 on Hull Brake—Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow
24 Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Mississippi, at an

1 estimated cost of \$3,752,000 authorized in the Act approved
2 December 22, 1944.

3 (e) Extension of the authorized improvement under
4 subparagraph (d) upstream and downstream, including cut-
5 offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of
6 the plan, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 for modification
7 of the authorized project.

8 (f) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
9 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include improvements
10 in the area between the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River
11 System and the hills to protect against overflows from the
12 main stem and hill tributaries in such cases and by such
13 means as the Chief of Engineers may consider warranted,
14 at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000 for modification of the
15 authorized project.

16 (g) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
17 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include the drainage of
18 run-off waters from the watershed of McKinney Bayou or
19 the providing of pumping capacity additional to that now
20 existing for said waters in the proportion determined by
21 the Chief of Engineers are authorized in the discretion of
22 the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$300,000 for
23 modification of the authorized project.

24 (h) The Bayou des Glaises diversion channel, Louisiana,

1 authorized by and constructed under the Act approved June
2 22, 1936.

3 (i) That portion of the North Little Rock to Gillette,
4 Arkansas, levee on the north bank of the Arkansas River
5 along and below Plum Bayou authorized by and constructed
6 under the Act approved June 22, 1936, work thereon to be
7 hereafter prosecuted in accordance with the Act of May 15,
8 1928, as amended.

9 (j) The projects for local flood protection on the White
10 River, on the east side between Augusta and Clarendon,
11 Arkansas, and at the town of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, at
12 an estimated cost of \$2,847,500 authorized by the Act
13 approved August 18, 1941.

14 (k) The Tiptonville-Obion Levee authorized by and
15 constructed under the Act approved June 22, 1936.

16 (l) Extension of the levee under subparagraph (k)
17 to include the levee and drainage improvements, at an esti-
18 mated cost of \$6,000,000 substantially in accordance with
19 the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 16, 1946.

20 (m) The improvement of Saint John's Bayou, Mis-
21 souri, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000, substantially in
22 accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated
23 April 16, 1946.

24 (n) The improvement of the harbor at Memphis,
25 Tennessee, at an estimated cost of \$17,120,000, substan-

1 tially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers
2 dated April 12, 1946.

3 (o) Modification of the main line levee system of the
4 authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to include
5 protection of the potential industrial area immediately north
6 of Vicksburg, Mississippi, known as the Vicksburg-Yazoo
7 area, together with local dredging and the construction of
8 such drainage facilities as in the opinion of the Chief of
9 Engineers are requisite and justified, at an estimated cost
10 of \$4,000,000, subject to the conditions that local interests
11 provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way
12 required for levees and drainage, and maintain and operate
13 the works after completion.

14 (p) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower
15 Mississippi River to provide drainage in the discretion of
16 the Chief of Engineers where drainage is impaired by levees
17 hitherto or hereafter constructed, at an estimated cost of
18 \$500,000, subject to the conditions that local interests pro-
19 vide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and
20 maintain and operate the works after completion.

21 (q) Modification of the authorized project for the
22 Lower Mississippi River to provide that the local coopera-
23 tion to be hereafter furnished for the works authorized in
24 the Saint Francis River Basin and the Yazoo River Basin

1 shall consist of the requirement that responsible local inter-
2 ests agree to maintain levees in accordance with the pro-
3 visions of section 3 of the Act of May 15, 1928, where
4 maintenance is required under existing law.

5 (r) Any former officer of the Corps of Engineers who,
6 after retirement and recall to active duty in the Army, has
7 served over fifteen years as a member of the Mississippi
8 River Commission while on such active duty shall, upon
9 being relieved of such active duty, be eligible to and shall
10 retain, during the will of the President, the position and
11 office held by him as a member of the Mississippi River
12 Commission.

13 In order to provide for the increased costs of construc-
14 tion of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi
15 River as recommended by the president of the Mississippi
16 River Commission and the Chief of Engineers, the author-
17 ization for flood control and improvement of the Lower
18 Mississippi River is hereby increased by an additional
19 \$100,000,000.

20 The project for flood control along Lake Pontchartrain
21 in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substan-
22 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
23 of Engineers in his report dated December 10, 1945, at an
24 estimated cost of \$900,000.

25 The project for flood protection at Memphis on Wolf

1 River and Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee, authorized by the
2 Act approved August 28, 1937 (Public, Numbered 406,
3 Seventy-fifth Congress), as amended by the Act approved
4 June 28, 1939 (Public, Numbered 154, Seventy-sixth Con-
5 gress), is further amended to authorize the completion of
6 the project at an additional estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

7 RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

8 The project for flood protection on Bayou Pierre in the
9 vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, is hereby authorized sub-
10 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
11 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 285,
12 Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
13 \$127,000.

14 The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas,
15 Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam,
16 Texas and Oklahoma, including the incorporation therein
17 of the several separate existing projects for flood control
18 along the Red River below Denison (above the jurisdic-
19 tion of the Mississippi River Commission) and providing
20 for the modification of the existing or authorized Federal
21 and non-Federal levees, is hereby authorized substantially
22 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
23 Engineers in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-
24 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
25 \$77,500,000.

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas
5 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

7 The project for flood protection at Oklahoma City,
8 Oklahoma, on North Canadian River, is hereby authorized
9 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
10 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 572,
11 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost
12 of \$2,037,000.

WHITE RIVER BASIN

14 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
15 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
16 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White
17 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
18 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

20 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
21 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000 for
22 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper
23 Mississippi River Basin approved in the Act of June 28,
24 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of
25 Congress.

1 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River
2 at Prairie du Rocher and vicinity is hereby authorized sub-
3 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
4 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at
5 an estimated cost of \$2,575,000.

6 The project for local flood protection on McCraney,
7 Hadley, Kiser, Six-Mile, and Bay Creeks in the Sny Basin,
8 Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with
9 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
10 dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$4,854,944.

11 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

12 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
13 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for
14 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by the
15 Act of June 28, 1938, as expanded by section 9a of the
16 Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534,
17 Seventy-eighth Congress), for continuing the works in the
18 Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said expanded
19 plans by the Corps of Engineers.

20 The project for flood protection at Mandan, North
21 Dakota, on Heart River, is hereby authorized substantially
22 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
23 Engineers in House Document Numbered 294, Seventy-
24 ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
25 \$246,000.

OHIO RIVER BASIN

1
2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,000,000 for
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Ohio
5 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress
7 including: (1) Such channel rectification works or other
8 measures at or below the Muskingum River Reservoirs as
9 in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers and the Secre-
10 tary of War may be found necessary to provide for the
11 most efficient operation of those reservoirs, at an estimated
12 cost of \$2,200,000, and (2) the following projects in trib-
13 utary basins, namely:

14 The local flood-protection works at Galax, Virginia,
15 on Chestnut Creek, substantially in accordance with the
16 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-
17 ment Numbered 506, Seventy-eighth Congress, first ses-
18 sion, at an estimated cost of \$276,125;

19 The plan of improvement for flood control in the
20 Wabash River Basin, Illinois and Indiana, substantially
21 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
22 Engineers in his report dated April 9, 1946, at an esti-
23 mated cost of \$9,366,000;

24 The local flood-protection works at Olean, New York,
25 on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the

1 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
2 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,282,400;

3 The local flood-protection works at Portville, New
4 York, on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with
5 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
6 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,281,500;

7 The local flood-protection works at Allegany, New
8 York, on the Allegheny River, substantially in accordance
9 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
10 report, dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of
11 \$388,800.

12 The project for the West Fork Reservoir on the West
13 Fork of Mill Creek in Ohio, substantially in accordance with
14 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
15 dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,527,000.

16 GREAT LAKES BASIN

17 The project for flood protection at Mount Clemens and
18 vicinity, Michigan, on Clinton River, is hereby authorized
19 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
20 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at
21 an estimated cost of \$378,000.

22 BRAZOS RIVER BASIN

23 The project for the Belton Reservoir on Leon River,
24 Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with
25 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report

1 dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$15,500,000.

2 The project for flood protection at Eastland, on Leon
3 River, Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
4 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
5 report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

6 GREAT SALT BASIN

7 The project for local flood protection on Spanish Fork
8 River, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
9 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
10 House Document Numbered 518, Seventy-ninth Congress,
11 second session, at an estimated cost of \$74,500.

12 The project for flood protection at Salt Lake City, Utah,
13 on Jordan River, is hereby authorized substantially in ac-
14 cordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
15 neers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-ninth
16 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$412,000.

17 The project for flood protection at Magna, Utah, on
18 Little Valley Wash, is hereby authorized substan-
19 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
20 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-
21 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
22 \$222,000.

23 LOS ANGELES-SAN GABRIEL BASIN AND BALLONA CREEK

24 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
25 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for

1 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Los
2 Angeles-San Gabriel Basin and Ballona Creek, Cali-
3 fornia, approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended
4 and supplemented, by subsequent Acts of Congress.

5 The project for flood protection along Salinas River,
6 California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
7 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
8 report dated April 29, 1946, at an estimated cost of
9 \$1,905,000.

10 WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

11 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
12 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$35,000,000 for
13 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Willamette
14 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
15 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

16 The project for flood protection on Amazon Creek at
17 Eugene and vicinity, Oregon, is hereby authorized substan-
18 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
19 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 138, Seventy-
20 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
21 \$226,000.

22 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

23 Modification of the existing project for Skagway on
24 Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska, is hereby authorized
25 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the

1 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an
2 estimated cost of \$438,000:

3 SEC. 10. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized
4 and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys
5 for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and
6 major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or
7 due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction
8 of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United
9 States and its Territorial possessions, which include the fol-
10 lowing-named localities, and the Secretary of Agriculture is
11 authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations
12 and surveys for run-off and waterflow retardation and soil-
13 erosion prevention on such drainage areas; the cost thereof
14 to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
15 for such purposes: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal
16 reports made on any examination, survey, project, or work
17 under way or proposed are submitted to Congress, no supple-
18 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless
19 authorized by law except that the Secretary of War may
20 cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and
21 a report thereon submitted to the Congress if such review
22 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or
23 economic conditions: *And provided further*, That the Gov-
24 ernment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any
25 project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor

1 mentioned in this Act until the project for the proposed work
2 shall have been adopted by law:

3 Narraguagus River and tributaries, Maine.

4 Westfield River, Massachusetts, with a view to modi-
5 fying the existing Knightville Reservoir to provide low flow
6 regulation.

7 Oneida Creek and tributaries, New York.

8 Susquehanna River, at and in the vicinity of Sidney,
9 New York.

10 Hackensack River and tributaries, New Jersey and New
11 York.

12 Marshy Hope Creek and tributaries, Maryland.

13 Coosa River and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of
14 Rome, Georgia.

15 Big South Fork River and tributaries, Tennessee.

16 Port Arthur, Texas (with a view to providing protection
17 against damage from Sabine Lake resulting from erosion and
18 from floods due to hurricane winds and tide).

19 The provision of outlets in the interest of providing
20 egress of flood waters for Jefferson County drainage districts,
21 into existing waterways in the general vicinity of Port
22 Arthur, Texas.

23 Eight-Mile Creek and Locust Creek and their tributaries,
24 Arkansas.

- 1 Saint Francis Bay Straight Slough and Big Bay Ditch,
2 Arkansas, and tributary area.
- 3 Bear Creek, a tributary of Big Black River, Mississippi.
- 4 Pearl River and tributaries, Mississippi.
- 5 Lost Creek, Missouri, at and in the vicinity of Seneca,
6 Missouri.
- 7 Chunky River, Mississippi.
- 8 Opookta Creek, Attala County, Mississippi, for flood
9 control and drainage.
- 10 Potacocowa Creek, Mississippi.
- 11 Lower Grand River, Missouri, with a view to providing
12 protection from erosion and bank caving.
- 13 Saint Francis River and its tributaries, Arkansas, with
14 special reference to Tyronza and Little Rivers; Big Creek;
15 and Blackfish, Fifteen Mile, and Frenchman Bayous; and
16 the tributaries of these streams for flood control, drainage,
17 and allied purposes.
- 18 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of East Cape
19 Girardeau and Clear Creek, North Alexander, Clear Creek,
20 Preston and Miller Pond drainage and levee district,
21 Illinois.
- 22 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of Perry County
23 drainage and levee districts numbered 1, 2, and 3, Missouri.
- 24 Lost Creek and tributaries, White and Hamilton Coun-
25 ties, Illinois.

1 Wabash River at and in the vicinity of Mount Carmel,
2 Illinois.

3 Coal Creek and tributaries, Tennessee.

4 Buffalo Creek and tributaries, West Virginia and Penn-
5 sylvania.

6 Chariton River and tributaries, Iowa and Missouri.

7 Pecatonica River and tributaries, Wisconsin and Illinois.

8 Lost River and tributaries, Minnesota.

9 Root River and tributaries, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

10 Clinton River and tributaries, Michigan.

11 Sagining River and tributaries, Michigan.

12 Smith River and tributaries, California and Oregon.

13 Gold Creek and tributaries, Alaska.

14 Chena Slough, Alaska.

15 SEC. 11. That section 5 of the Flood Control Act of
16 August 18, 1941, is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
18 allot, from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
19 for flood control, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for any one fiscal
20 year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or
21 maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or de-
22 stroyed by flood."

23 SEC. 12. That section 2 of the Flood Control Act of
24 August 28, 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended to
25 read as follows:

1 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
2 allot not to exceed \$1,000,000 from any appropriations
3 heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for
4 flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other
5 debris, and clearing and straightening the channel in navi-
6 gable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion
7 of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the
8 interest of flood control: *Provided*, That not more than
9 \$50,000 shall be expended for this purpose for any single
10 tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year."

11 SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby author-
12 ized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or here-
13 after made for flood control, not to exceed \$1,000,000
14 per year, for the construction of emergency bank-protection
15 works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge ap-
16 proaches, and public works, when in the opinion of the
17 Chief of Engineers such work is advisable: *Provided*, That
18 not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at
19 any single locality from the appropriations for any one
20 fiscal year.

21 SEC. 14. That the sum of \$750,000,000 is hereby
22 authorized to be appropriated for carrying out improve-
23 ments by the War Department, the sum of \$10,000,000
24 additional is authorized to be appropriated and expended in
25 equal amounts by the Departments of War and Agriculture

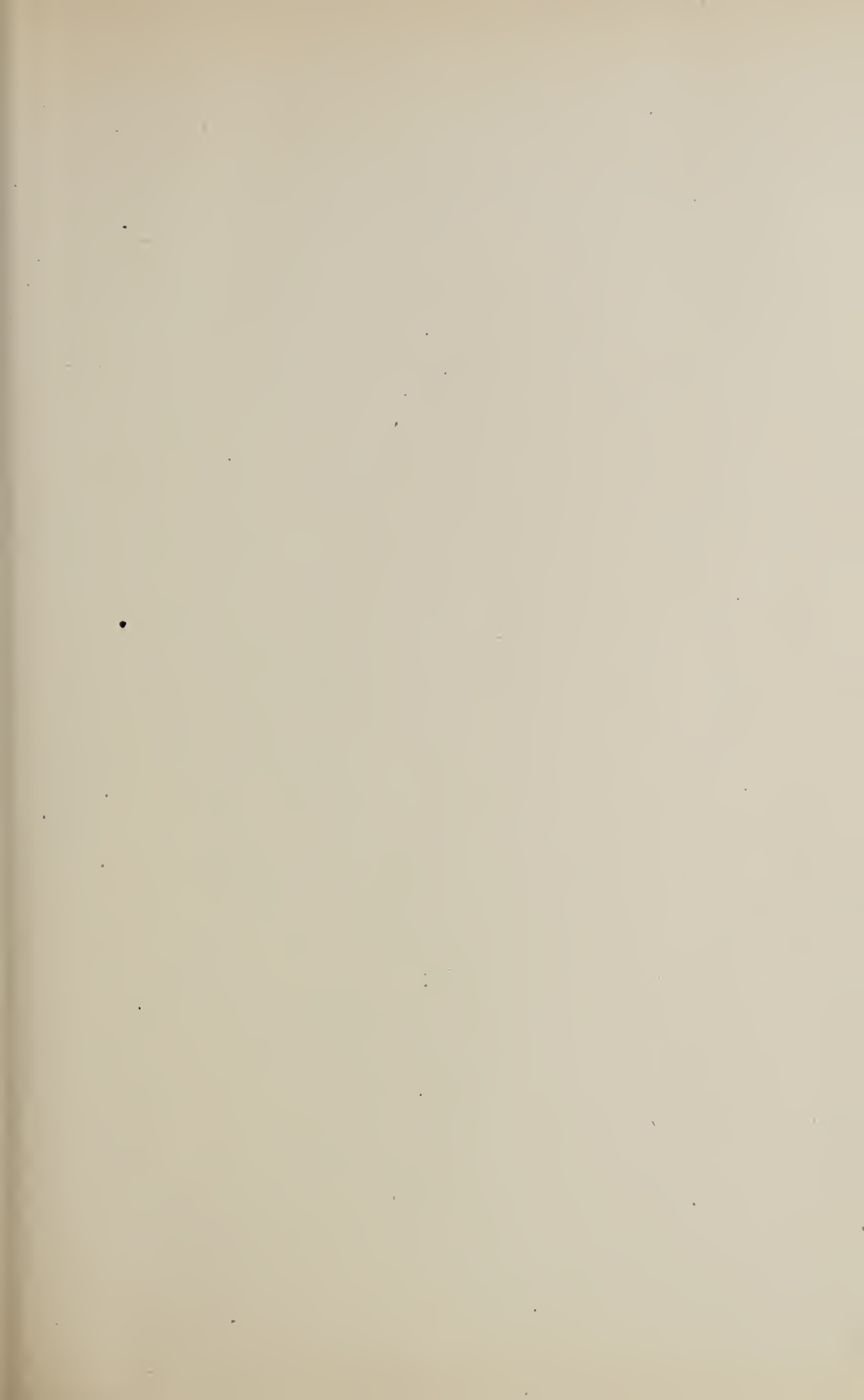
1 for carrying out any examination or survey provided for
2 in this Act and any other Acts of Congress to be prosecuted
3 by said Departments.

4 SEC. 15. That the program on the watershed of Buffalo
5 Creek and its tributaries authorized in section 13 of the
6 Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, is hereby amended
7 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to include and
8 prosecute works for the stabilization of stream banks such
9 as described in House Document Numbered 574, Seventy-
10 eighth Congress, second session, at an estimated additional
11 cost of \$1,842,400.

12 SEC. 16. That the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appro-
13 priated in section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved
14 August 18, 1941, is reauthorized to be appropriated, and
15 the sum of \$20,000,000 additional is authorized to be ap-
16 propriated, for expenditure by the Department of Agriculture
17 for the prosecution of the works of improvement authorized
18 to be carried out by that Department by the Flood Control
19 Act of December 22, 1944.

20 SEC. 17. In addition to previous authorizations, there is
21 hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,-
22 000 for the prosecution of the initial stage of the compre-
23 hensive plan adopted by section 9a of the Act approved
24 December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth

- 1 Congress), for continuing the works in the Missouri River
- 2 Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary
- 3 of the Interior.



Union Calendar No. 638

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6597

[Report No. 2165]

A BILL

Authorizing the construction of certain public
works on rivers and harbors for flood con-
trol, and for other purposes.

By Mr. WHITTINGTON

MAY 28, 1946

Referred to the Committee on Flood Control

MAY 29, 1946

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 6597

JUNE 17, 1946.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

MR. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 668]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 668, report the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 416

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 668

[Report No. 2292]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 17, 1946

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That upon the adoption of this resolution it
2 shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into
3 the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the
4 Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6597)
5 authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers
6 and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, and
7 all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That
8 after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and
9 shall continue not to exceed two hours, to be equally divided
10 and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority mem-
11 ber of the Committee on Flood Control, the bill shall be
12 read for amendment under the five-minute rule. At the

1 conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the
2 Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with
3 such amendments as may have been adopted, and the
4 previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill
5 and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening
6 motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 416

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. RES. 668

[Report No. 2292]

RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 6597,
a bill authorizing the construction of cer-
tain public works on rivers and harbors for
flood control, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Clark

JUNE 17, 1946

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be
printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 19, 1946
For actions of June 18, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 118

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate agreed to conference report on agricultural appropriation bill; ready for President. Senate passed bill to decrease public-debt limit to \$275 billion; ready for President. Senate committee reported bill to authorize FHLB to purchase GI loans. Senate committee reported Bulwinkle transportation bill authorizing agreements among carriers. Sen. Capper inserted telegrams criticizing Government wheat requisition. Sen. Butler discussed Secretary's report on disposition of Government plants and commended S. 1908, for utilization of the plants. Rep. Vursell commended USDA for its work on corn and wheat program. Rep. Andersen outlined six-point program to ease food shortage.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report, and to House amendments to the Senate amendments in disagreement, on this bill, H. R. 5605 (pp. 7170-1). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Debated this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7170, 7190, 7195-202). In supporting reclamation, Sen. Butler, Nebr., inserted BAE tables showing production of various farm commodities by States (pp. 7195-7).
3. PUBLIC DEBT. Passed without amendment H. R. 6699, to reduce the debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000 (pp. 7194-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FARM CREDIT. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2280, authorizing Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to provide a secondary market for GI loans (S. Rept. 1513)(p. 7165).
5. R. F. C. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendments S. J. Res. 156, to extend RFC (S. Rept. 1517)(p. 7165).
6. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6056 (S. Rept. 1510)(p. 7165).
7. PERSONNEL. The Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 2335, to excuse Government employees July 5, 1946 (S. Rept. 1512)(p. 7165).
House and Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 5244, to authorize the appointment of additional foreign-service officers (pp. 7202, 7207).

8. TRANSPORTATION. The Interstate Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2536, the Bulwinkle bill which authorizes agreements among carriers (S. Rept. 1511)(p. 7165).
9. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee reported without amendment S. 2341, to remove certain restrictions on mortgage insurance by FHA on property already constructed (S. Rept. 1514)(p. 7165).
10. WHEAT SHORTAGE. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted telegrams criticizing Government requisitioning of wheat (p. 7165).
11. COMMITTEE CONTINUATION. Sen. Lucas, Ill., presented a resolution to continue special committees until Jan. 31, 1947, but withdrew it temporarily on request (pp. 7190-1).
12. INTERIOR SOLICITOR. Agreed to a House amendment to S. 1460, to provide for a \$10,000 salary and Senate confirmation of the Solicitor of the Interior Department (p. 7167). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE

13. FLOOD CONTROL. Began debate on H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood control bill of 1946 (pp. 7209-36). Agreed to several amendments to the bill but postponed a final vote until Thurs., June 20. During the debate, Rep. Whittington, Miss., explained the policy of giving the Corps of Engineers the responsibility of planning and constructing the flood-control projects and this Department the responsibility of investigating water-flow retardation and soil erosion (p. 7210).
14. 3RD URGENT DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 6601 (pp. 7207-8). This bill will now be sent to the President.
15. TRADE-MARKS. Conferees were appointed on H. R. 1654, to provide for the registration and protection of trade-marks (p. 7205). Senate conferees were appointed June 14.
16. BANKRUPTCY. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 4160, to set up a system of full-time salaried referees under the Bankruptcy Act (pp. 7236-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
17. FOREIGN RELIEF; FOOD SHORTAGE. Rep. Vursell, Ill., commended the Department for its handling of the corn and wheat programs, but urged an investigation of food commitments for foreign relief in the face of the food shortages at home (pp. 7237-9).
Rep. Merrow, N. H., urged an investigation of the Government's food commitments to foreign countries and a careful study to determine how the shipment of grains can be curtailed in order to relieve the food and feed shortages in New England (pp. 7239-43).
Rep. Andresen, Minn., criticized the administration for "failure of...officials to make plans immediately after last year's abundant harvest to cover food and feed requirements and commitments for domestic and foreign consumption" and outlined a six-point plan to relieve the food shortage (pp. 7244-6).
18. WHEAT. Rep. Andresen, Minn., announced that Great Britain is negotiating a long-term contract for Canadian wheat (p. 7208).

~~Mr. GORDON (at the request of Mr. FEIGHAN) was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.~~

~~Mr. LATHAM (at the request of Mr. MICHENER) was granted permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include newspaper articles.~~

FLOOD CONTROL ACT OF 1946

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 663 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution; as follows:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, and all points of order against said bill are hereby waived. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Flood Control, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, as the reading of this resolution indicates, its adoption would make in order consideration of the flood-control bill. There is nothing unusual about the resolution. I have no requests for time on this side.

I now yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. MICHENER].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I have no requests for time on this side. The rule provides adequate debate. I think we might as well get to the business of the day.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the resolution.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that during debate on the flood-control bill I may include certain letters and statements in my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 6597, with Mr. CLARK in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

On motion by Mr. WHITTINGTON, and by unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the debate is confined to 2 hours, one-half the time to be controlled by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] and one-half by the ranking minority member, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WILSON].

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] is recognized.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 35 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, the bill H. R. 6597, to be cited as the Flood Control Act of 1946, after full and complete hearings which have been published and are available to the Members of Congress, was unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Was it unanimously reported?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It was, and I so stated.

The report is most informative and contains a description of the projects authorized, all of which have the approval of the Chief of Engineers of the United States Army.

The bill is for the authorization of projects to be constructed over a period of years to be followed by appropriations in the discretion of Congress.

An authorization bill is timely now, as the last bill reported by the committee was on March 29, 1944, more than 2 years ago, and that bill became the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944. That act introduced certain modifications in administrative procedure to aid in carrying out the flood-control program, and authorized land-treatment programs by the Department of Agriculture on the watersheds of the streams on which the Department of Agriculture had submitted favorable reports.

RIVERS

The improvement of rivers and protection of valleys are among the most important functions of the Government.

Rivers are nature's contribution to the progress of the people and are among the Nation's most valuable assets. They are the property of the people and should be improved for their benefit. Impediments to navigation must be removed, channels must be deepened; bars must be eliminated; harbors must be kept open. People and property must be protected from overflows.

Rivers have shaped the course of history. They have played a major part in mythology. They figure in fables, legends, and traditions.

The Garden of Eden, according to the Bible, was located in the fertile valley between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. The Egyptians worshiped the Nile as a goddess and without the Nile there would have been no Egyptian civilization. The Romans cast offerings into the Tiber and worshiped the river that flowed through the Eternal City. The East Indians regard the Ganges as sacred and to bathe in its waters is a part of the religious rites of the people. According to the ancients Sharon ferried the departed souls across the river Styx.

Many legends and poems have been woven around the Rhine in Europe. The

Indians of North America called the Mississippi River the Father of Waters and worshipped it as such. Mark Twain would probably never have become famous nor would he have given us the delightful story of Huckleberry Finn if it had not been for his familiarity with the Mississippi River.

John Muir, as a young man, said, "There is nothing more eloquent in nature than a mountain stream."

Henry D. Thoreau delighted in the companionship of rivers. His stories of the Concord and the Merrimac Rivers are not only entertaining but wonderfully revealing. One of the most interesting books of Henry Van Dyke is *Little Rivers*. There is a charm about the brooks and streams that are "over the hills and far away."

METHODS

The planning and construction of flood-control works was placed in the Corps of Engineers. The principal rivers of the United States have been studied. Reports have been submitted. Levees, flood walls, diversions, and reservoirs have been constructed in the principal river basins. All factors of safety have been utilized. The methods have been tested. No country in the world has made more rapid progress in the control of floods than the United States. The adopted projects are flexible and can be expanded. As new problems arise, new solutions will be found. It is not too much to say that more progress has been made in flood control in the United States in the past 15 years than has been made in the preceding 125 years. There is a reason. The Corps of Engineers are the most capable flood-control engineers in the world. They have garnered a wealth of experience. Their engineering works excel the flood-control works that have been constructed in all ages and in all countries. I should like to say that the engineers of the Bureau of Reclamation in the past 49 years have become experts in their work. They are able and accomplished in construction. They are specialists in their field.

ENGINEERS

When we think of flood control, we think of great engineers. The Egyptians constructed levees and reservoirs in the early dawn of history. Levees were constructed to protect the ancient city of Memphis. Dams were built to provide water for the arid lands. The structures built by the engineers of Egypt are the oldest in history. The Great Pyramids, marvels of engineering, were constructed 5,000 years ago: "All things fear time, but time fears the Pyramids."

Engineers have played a conspicuous part in all civilizations. They made marvelous contributions to the civilizations of antiquity. They have left their monuments in the great walls of China and in the aqueducts and highways of the Roman Empire and in systems of canals and reservoirs, in the Middle East.

But the United States leads the world, both ancient and modern, in engineering and in engineering structures. Fort Peck, Grand Coulee, and Boulder Dams each impound larger volumes of water than the far-famed Assuan Dam in the upper stretches of the Nile. The Pan-

ama Canal is the greatest artificial waterway ever built by the hand of man. The levees along the lower Mississippi River have required more than 3 times the excavations of the Panama Canal, and they are the most massive structures in the history of mankind.

It is no accident that in World War II many of the outstanding engineering accomplishments, as well as the miracles of advance and supply of the United States armies were achieved by the Army engineers. A long list of high water fighters won distinction in the war theatres. Maj. Gen. R. W. Crawford, president of the Mississippi River Commission, went to Europe in 1942 as the commanding general, Services of Supply in the Middle East. Later he was in charge of the administration of supply and transportation under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick built the Ledo Road. The present Chief of Engineers, Lt. Gen. R. A. Wheeler, rendered conspicuous and valuable service in Iran and India.

No profession has contributed more to the progress of mankind than engineers, and no engineers in this or any other age have accomplished as much in flood control as the engineers of the United States Army.

RESUMPTION OF IMPROVEMENTS

It was appropriate as we turned from war to peace that flood control improvements which had been discontinued should be resumed. It is essential for the general welfare that normal public work activities of the Government following the war should be taken up. While flood control works were discontinued for the duration, major floods continued. Lives were lost and property was destroyed. We sacrificed much in flood control to win the war. The same is true of other public works. Highways deteriorated. Reclamation is essential to the production of food, and improvements on rivers are imperative to protect lives and property. The national program for flood control was practically stopped during and immediately preceding the global war.

PLANS

Although actual construction was eliminated, Congress provided annual appropriations for the preparation of plans for authorized flood control projects in order that this important work could be promptly resumed when the Nation returned to peacetime activities, but plans can only be prepared for works that are authorized. Construction plans cannot be prepared until the projects have been authorized. The bill under consideration contains projects on which favorable reports have been submitted since the act of December 22, 1944. It is important that increases in authorizations be made available at this time for the principal river basins where Congress has heretofore approved comprehensive plans and that the additional new projects be authorized.

FLOOD DISASTERS AND BACKLOGS

Flood disasters are recognized as one of the major problems affecting the welfare and security of the entire Nation. The existing authorized backlog of flood control construction, although equivalent

to several years of work does not permit the efficient designing and other preparatory work. The estimated costs of completing projects now in place would fully commit all available authorizations. In certain basins the situation is critical. In the Willamette, the Ohio, and the Missouri Basins, there are no uncommitted balances. New projects are needed in these important basins. Flood control has demonstrated its worth. No projects are authorized unless the benefits exceed the costs. Flood control stands on its merits.

There is a difference between approval and authorization. In all of the river basins of the United States for general or national flood control, the total estimated costs of the approved projects, including projects authorized individually, is \$3,675,950,000. The total authorizations in all of the general flood-control acts, beginning with the National Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and ending with the act of December 22, 1944, is \$1,680,400,000. It is estimated that the costs of the projects undertaken, including the costs of completed projects, is \$1,638,485,500. Thus, authorizations for only approximately \$42,000,000 are available for new construction. Thus far the total appropriations for national flood control aggregate \$767,972,000. It takes a long time to complete a large dam. It is estimated that it will take substantially 10 years to complete the authorizations heretofore made and recommended in the pending bill.

There are two parts to flood-control authorizations—the national and the Mississippi River and tributaries. I have given the authorizations and the total appropriations for national flood control. The total authorizations for the Mississippi River and tributaries are \$864,934,000 while the total appropriations to date aggregate \$548,625,000. There are authorizations available of \$316,309,000, but it will be kept in mind that \$200,000,000 of this is channelization work to increase the channel depth from 9 to 12 feet between Cairo and Baton Rouge authorized in the act of December 22, 1944. It will also be kept in mind that some of the work was authorized at least 10 years ago and that there has been an increase in cost of around 35 percent in construction. The bill language of the authorization for the Mississippi River and tributaries is for a fixed authorization rather than an estimated cost; hence the necessity primarily on account of increased cost of increasing the authorization by \$100,000,000 as carried in the bill.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The committee has given consideration to the effects of rising costs of construction. The Chief of Engineers, in basing his cost estimates, has consistently used the latest stable prices based upon similar types of work. The costs or estimates will be higher or lower at the time of construction, depending upon prevailing economic conditions. In general, the benefits to accrue are affected similarly by changing price levels. The result is that the cost-to-benefit ratio remains substantially the same. Many projects recommended for authorization

in the pending bill will not be built for some years, and it is impossible to foresee the price levels which will obtain at that time.

REVIEWS

It has been the policy of the committee to recognize that changing conditions often make plans obsolete, and to avoid rigidity, discretion is given to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers to modify plans as may be necessary and desirable. Moreover, reviews of either reported or authorized projects in the light of major subsequent floods will promote safety and such reviews are frequently authorized. These reviews may be authorized in a flood-control bill or by resolution adopted by the Committee on Flood Control.

PUBLIC WORKS

As I have stated, public works are required for the normal functions of the Government. Flood control improvements are necessary in normal times. But public works should be increased when there is slack in private construction. There should be adequate plans for sound Federal, State, and local works to stimulate employment in periods of depression.

The United States must profit by the depression following the First World War and by the great depression following the crash of 1929. We have in mind the mistakes made to provide in time for unemployment. There must be no repetitions of work relief. There must be no projects where benefits do not exceed the costs. As I have stated, it is imperative that there be an adequate shelf or backlog with adequate plans not only for normal times, but for periods of crises and unemployment. Economic dislocations in at least portions of the country occur annually. It is the part of statesmanship to provide in advance to prevent the distress and unemployment of depressions. Public works should be thoroughly planned. Projects should be sound. Construction should be capable of being expanded and enlarged to stimulate employment in periods of distress.

CAUTION

Materials are now scarce and so is labor. While we must provide for the functioning of the agencies disrupted by war and while the needs for works are great, the taxpayers are entitled to a dollar's worth of efficient construction for every dollar expended. Labor and materials are not only scarce, but they are high. I will not be disturbed if flood-control construction does not reach its stride for the next 12 months. There is ample work for all who want it. The need for employment will be greater in a year or two. The time to expand the program and the time actually to construct for appropriations made will be when there is greater need for employment than today.

POLICY

The planning and construction of flood-control work is the function of the Corps of Engineers. The investigations of watersheds and measures for run-off, water-flow retardation, and soil erosion is for the Department of Agriculture.

The experience of the past 10 years shows that the Departments of Agriculture and War work together harmoniously in the development of flood-control plans and that the works proposed by the two departments are complementary.

APPROPRIATIONS

Congress will determine in the future as in the past the amount of the annual appropriations. Budgetary requirements and national safety will be the controlling factors. The progress of carrying out the authorizations will be determined by Congress through control of the amounts appropriated for flood-control works. I repeat, to emphasize, however, that unless projects are authorized, appropriations for construction cannot be made. The committee believes that the enactment of the pending bill is essential for the orderly accomplishment of flood control, based upon worthy and carefully controlled projects. The progress will be controlled by the Congress by the amount of funds annually appropriated.

ANALYSIS

There is a complete analysis, as I have indicated, by sections of the bill in the comprehensive committee report. I must, therefore, content myself with a brief analysis:

Section 1 is the short form of citation of the bill. We are providing what we have heretofore done in practice.

Section 2 continues existing law and restates the policies of local cooperation.

Section 3 provides for relief to the local interests involved in the alteration of railroad bridges and approaches. Other provisions respecting highways are contained in section 12, and respecting highways, railroads, or utilities are contained in section 8, all being recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

Section 4 provides for the utilization of reservoirs as recreational facilities and at nominal rates to Boy Scouts and schools.

Section 5 increases the payments to the States on account of the releasing of lands under testimony which shows that counties are in difficulties on account of the removal of lands from the local tax rolls.

This provision is in line with the provision of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act which provided that fixed percentages of the gross receipts of the TVA beginning at 10 percent and being reduced annually to 5 percent should be paid to the States whose properties were condemned for the reservoirs and the dams.

Section 6 provides for granting easements and will improve administrative procedure.

Section 7 authorizes the uses of limited amounts of war-surplus properties for use in the construction of dams and will result in a saving to the United States.

Section 8 will reduce costs to the Government as it will give the Chief of Engineers a flexibility in providing for the relocation of highways, railroads, and utilities, and assuring that the provisions are adequate by authorizing adjustments.

Section 9 is the authorization section of the bill to provide for the additional projects recommended by the Chief of Engineers since the approval of the Flood

Control Act of December 22, 1944, and to increase the authorizations in the principal river basins of the United States for projects previously approved. The largest authorization is for the Missouri River in the sum of \$150,000,000. The additional authorizations are for the Ohio and the Lower Mississippi in the sum of \$100,000,000 each with increased authorizations in the upper Mississippi, in the Arkansas, the White, the Willamette, and other river basins and areas, including the Los Angeles area.

Section 10 provides for preliminary examinations and surveys.

Section 11 increases existing authorization from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 annually for rescue and repairs in emergencies.

Section 12 provides for clearing and snagging.

Section 13 covers emergency bank protection works for highways, bridge approaches, and other public works.

Section 14 authorizes \$750,000,000 for appropriations to be made by Congress.

Section 15 approves a modification of the watershed project in western New York under the Department of Agriculture.

Section 16 authorizes a reappropriation of \$5,000,000 and an additional \$20,000,000 for the prosecution of works to be carried out by the Department of Agriculture in Soil Conservation improvements.

Section 17 authorizes \$150,000,000 for the Department of the Interior along the upper Missouri River and its tributaries and carries out provisions of the act of 1944 for the improvement of the Missouri River and tributaries in the upper stretches by the Bureau of Reclamation and in the lower stretches by the Chief of Engineers.

I may add there will be a perfecting amendment to that section offered as a committee amendment. I have thus completed my general statement and analysis of the pending bill. I now yield to the gentleman from Idaho.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, as I understand, taking the Mississippi and Missouri together as one river system, the Columbia in the West is the second largest river system in the United States. In all this authorization I do not find the Columbia or any of its tributaries mentioned except the Willamette River which flows into the Columbia near its mouth at the city of Portland, yet there is one river, the Boise River, that presents us with a very pressing problem.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. On the Columbia River the Bonneville Dam is already constructed. The Grand Coulee Dam is almost completed; the latter project is under the supervision of the Committee on Reclamation and Irrigation, of which the gentleman is a member. We include in this bill only projects that have been favorably reported by the Chief of Engineers to us. I therefore answer the gentleman's question by saying that the project he has in mind was not reported to the committee. We only include in this bill those projects on which favorable reports have been submitted.

In the Flood Control Act of 1944 Congress provided that before the Chief of

Engineers can transmit to the Director of the Budget or to the Congress any project it must be submitted to the Governor of the affected State and to interested Federal agencies. I may say to the gentleman that the project in which he is interested and to which he has referred was not reported by the Governor of his State until after the hearings were concluded, and I understand the Interior Department has not to this date submitted its report to the Chief of Engineers. I trust the Interior Department may report on it in time for it to be considered by the committee in the other body.

Mr. WHITE. The Columbia River has many tributaries, the Snake, the Clearwater, the Salmon, and a great number of others.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It is a marvelous river; and I will answer the gentleman by saying that in previous authorizations we have reported every project on which the Chief of Engineers has submitted a favorable report, including projects on three tributaries of the Columbia River, in the Flood Control Act of 1944. The Columbia River happens to be one of those rivers on which hundreds of millions of dollars have been authorized by the gentleman's own Committee on Reclamation and Irrigation.

Mr. WHITE. I understand this bill is a flood-control bill brought in by the Committee on Flood Control and is not a reclamation bill at all.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And the gentleman should understand that this bill does not contain any flood-control project unless there is a favorable report submitted by the Chief of Engineers; and I answer the gentleman's question as I have repeatedly answered him, that we have included in previous bills all projects on which favorable reports have been submitted by the Chief of Engineers on the Columbia and its tributaries.

Mr. WHITE. Our reliance, then, must be placed on the War Department and the Board of Army Engineers in the matter of flood control before the Congress can act on it?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And in the gentleman's case it is the Department of Interior now causing the delay. Had the Department sent its report back there would have been action if the Governor and department had made their reports before the hearings closed.

Mr. WHITE. Then we are dependent on the Army engineers, and not the people's own body, the Congress, although our needs in that region have been demonstrated many times.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No; I say again that the Governor of Idaho and now the Department of the Interior are responsible for the delay in this project because it was sent to those agencies for review in accordance with the requirements of the Flood Control Act of 1944.

I now yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. I notice that section 11 authorizes the appropriation of \$2,000,000 for rescue work. It is not contemplated by the committee that that shall be to the exclusion of any other

money available to any other agency for that type of work, is it?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Not at all. It is purely for emergency purposes. I now yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I have listened with great interest to the very fine statement made by the gentleman from Mississippi. I served on the Flood Control Committee for 4 years with him and I wanted to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and the appreciation of the people in the Mississippi Valley for the wonderful service he has rendered the country in bringing before the Congress the fine comprehensive flood-control programs he has.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has again expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself five additional minutes to answer questions.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I appreciate the fact that you here have a long-range program, the thing we have been talking about. I can conceive of no program that will bring greater profits in the long run to the people of this country than this program which this committee has brought before us.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman from Missouri is most gracious and I would be less than human if I did not say that I do appreciate his very kind words.

For two and twenty years I have listened to the proponents and the opponents, to the great engineers of transportation, flood control, and highways on projects in all the parts of our common country. I think I know somewhat of the problems involved.

Mr. KEARNEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. KEARNEY. Under section 10, page 23 of the bill, the Susquehanna River at or in the vicinity of Sidney, N. Y., is to be surveyed. That is just the preliminary survey, as I understand the gentleman?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. KEARNEY. Can the gentleman tell me, without going to too much trouble, if he knows just exactly what that project is?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No, because we have not had a report on it. This is an authorization for an examination and survey.

Mr. KEARNEY. This is just for a survey?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is a splendid town. I happened to have driven through it on one occasion, but I do not recall the difficulties involved.

Mr. ABERNETHY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman knows I have been particularly concerned about the lifting to Government ownership large tracts of land in my district for reservoir purposes and the effect such will have upon the county tax revenues. I introduced a bill some time ago to offset these losses by turning

over to the counties a larger percentage of the revenues derived from the leasing of the lands. As I understand, if this bill becomes law, under section 5, 75 percent of all the money received and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during any fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the United States will be turned over to the counties for road and school purposes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is true, whether those reservoirs are located in Mississippi, Arkansas, New Hampshire, Vermont, or other States. The gentleman is correct. The bills which the gentleman and Mr. WHITTEN introduced are responsible for initiation of the increase which is favorably recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. ABERNETHY. The gentleman is also aware of my interest in preliminary surveys to be made in connection with Opcohta Creek and Potacocowa Creek in my district. If this bill becomes law, these surveys will be made and at a subsequent date the Flood Control Committee will determine what action, if any, will be taken based upon the reports made by the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is correct. Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. OUTLAND. I notice on page 21 of the bill there is an authorized project for flood protection along the Salinas River in California. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi how deeply I personally appreciate this item being included in view of the fact the data came in comparatively late. Had the chairman not been willing to make a concession, we might not have had it included.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman just did get under the wire and he is the last representative who did get under the wire. Some others did not, but we will take them up when we get to them.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. DOYLE. I wish to compliment the distinguished chairman of the committee on the advanced steps that have been taken, as a matter of declared policy, by the Federal Government with reference to the use of areas and facilities. I refer to the committee's report, page 7, wherein you specify that these areas and facilities shall be used for recreation purposes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. We are very glad to have the gentleman's comment.

Mr. DOYLE. I want to make one further observation. I call the gentleman's attention to the committee report on Whittier Narrows, about which I have spoken, as the gentleman will recall. I have read the text of the report and of the hearings. I notice on page 491 General Crawford made the statement that the Whittier Narrows project is essential, quoting the general's exact language. I take it, therefore, that the decision of the committee in asking a restudy of the Whittier Narrows project as one of the great units of

the Los Angeles flood-control program is without prejudice.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman 10 minutes.

Mr. DOYLE. I take it, therefore, that the decision of the committee in asking a restudy before there is any request for appropriation is without any finding or intimation by the committee that it is not essential, referring to the Whittier Narrows project.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The matter is set forth on page 37 of the committee report. We felt under all the circumstances, and the Chief of Engineers advised us that he thought it was right, in view of this authorization having been made some years ago there should be a restudy of the matter as covered on page 37 of the hearings.

Mr. JENNINGS. I wish to say on behalf of my people and this House generally, so far as I might speak for them, that I deeply appreciate the constructive work that the distinguished chairman of this committee has done in bringing in this comprehensive bill that applies to the whole country. I am especially interested in it because it makes provision for a preliminary survey for two projects which are of vital importance to the people of my district.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. There are very few congressional districts in the United States where similar provisions have not been made in the pending bill or in previous bills.

I now yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. HINSHAW].

Mr. HINSHAW. As the Representative of the district in which Los Angeles is located, which has the headwaters of the Los Angeles River, I am delighted that the committee has seen fit to bring in \$25,000,000 additional appropriation for this purpose, and I hope the work can go through. I desire to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi for his unselfishness with respect to the other parts of the United States.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And I say the same situation that obtains in the Southwest obtains in the Northwest, and this bill provides \$35,000,000 for the Willamette River, an important river in the country.

I now yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Having served on the Committee on Flood Control with the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi, I am sure the gentleman knows that I share the views of many Members here who have complimented him on the pending bill as well as the fine report that has been made. I am sure that the citizens of my State of Oklahoma, who are deeply interested in flood control, will also be interested in knowing of the additional flood control surveys to be made of many streams in Oklahoma. The gentleman knows of my great interest in those surveys, like the Washita and its tributaries, Cache and Beaver, and their tributaries, and other small streams throughout southwestern Oklahoma.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. JOHNSON]

is correct. I not only know of his interest in the surveys of the watersheds of the rivers and their tributaries, as mentioned by him, but I recall his service years ago on the Committee on Flood Control and I know of his excellent and constructive work on the Committee on Appropriations in behalf of flood control, not only in Oklahoma and adjoining States, but in other sections of the country. The gentleman has always interested himself in promoting constructive measures to protect the lives and property of the people of his district and State.

I think it is fair for me to make the statement to the Members of the House that every person who has ever sought an opportunity to be heard for or against any project in any State or any part of the country has been heard since I have been chairman of the Committee on Flood Control. And I think it is also fair to state—and the members of the committee are entitled to the credit—that every person, of no matter what degree, in the United States who has ever written to the committee or submitted a flood-control matter, without exception, has received response during the years to his inquiries.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Since the distinguished chairman has discussed proposed surveys authorized under this bill, will say there are some people living in Oklahoma who apparently think that merely because a survey has been ordered or is being made that a dam is definitely to be constructed on a certain river or creek. Is it not true that the Committee on Flood Control adheres to the rule of not recommending the authorization of a flood control project unless and until the Army engineers have first made a favorable report on such a project?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I have so stated in detail. The Members will keep in mind that after we have run the gauntlet of the district engineer in the field, the division engineer in the region, the River and Harbor Board in Washington, the Chief Engineer, the Director of the Budget, the Governors of the States, the Government agencies, we have still got to deal with the gentleman's Committee on Appropriations before the project is ever constructed. The gentleman is correct, and I will say that that impression not only obtains in Oklahoma, but in other parts of the country.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. May I say this, as far as the gentleman from Oklahoma is concerned, he is tremendously interested in flood-control projects, not only in Oklahoma, but throughout the entire country, and when the gentleman's Committee on Flood Control recommends the authorization of a flood-control project, that the gentleman from Oklahoma, a member of the Appropriations Committee, has almost without exception, gone to bat to secure funds to construct such project.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. VURSELL. I appreciate the splendid work the chairman of the committee has done in bringing in this bill. But the chairman will remember that I appeared before his committee on some projects

that were affecting some counties bordering on the Wabash River in Illinois. As I understand, this is an authorization based upon reports up to the present time of the Army engineers, but I thought I further understood that a resurvey was to be made trying to meet some of the objections that I raised in my testimony before the committee, the objections being that the flood level would be raised; that by reason of some levees being built on the Indiana side that the flood level would be raised at Mt. Carmel, Ill., about 4½ feet, which would make it necessary for certain buildings, for instance, the light and power company there, to be raised 5 or 6 feet.

I also had a number of complaints from farmers on the Illinois side in this same vicinity that the building of project No. 5, I think it is, on the Indiana side, a levee opposite Mount Carmel, would so restrict and narrow the channel as to make this raise of 4½ feet, which would do great damage to farm land and overflow thousands of acres of farm land. Naturally I am very much concerned about that and would like to protect the interests of my people if possible.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman is correct. I recall his having brought that matter to the attention of the committee. My recollection is that we have placed an item in section 10 of the bill to permit a restudy of that situation. That item was passed by the committee and the Chief of Engineers concurred in it to enable him to make a restudy and to prevent the very damage of which the gentleman complains. I think it was handled just as I have outlined.

Mr. VURSELL. I thank the chairman. Doubtless this bill is going to pass. May I say to the chairman that I shall appreciate his indulgence in the future in any way that he can in order to see that my people are fairly protected, equally with the people on the other side of the river.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Such is always the desire of the committee. We shall be glad to cooperate with the gentleman.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. KEAN. Can the chairman of the committee tell me how the engineers handle these propositions? The other day they called a hearing in the city of Passaic with reference to the Passaic River flood control. The plan they submitted would flood thousands of acres in my district. I received no notice that there was going to be a hearing and, as far as I know, nobody in the part of the district that was going to be flooded for the benefit of the other county heard a word about it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No hearings such as the gentleman indicates are provided unless the Congress has authorized an examination and survey. My information is that generally as wide publicity is given the matter as possible. If there has been a project authorized along the Passaic River, if the gentleman will hereafter call the office of the Chief of Engineers and ask that he be notified personally, I am sure they will notify him. But there was probably a publication in

some paper that the gentleman overlooked.

Mr. KEAN. It probably was in a paper in the other district.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It may have been. I can appreciate what the gentleman says, but the purpose is to give as wide publicity as possible. If there be any hearing, and if those interested have not been given an opportunity to appear, if the gentleman will take the matter up with the office of the Chief of Engineers, a subsequent hearing can be held so that his side of the question may be presented. They always desire to hear both sides, and such is the purpose of the committee.

Mr. WHITTEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTEN. The gentleman is familiar, I am sure, with my interest in the problems of lands which are above certain dams which have been built in the Yazoo Basin. I notice with a great deal of pleasure that the committee has made provision to help relieve some of those problems in the increase in the amount of money that will be paid back from land rentals. Also I notice that the committee has increased the authorization to the Department of Agriculture of funds for handling the flood control problems above the dams in these areas. I wonder if the gentleman can give us any information as to whether the Department of Agriculture and the Corps of Engineers have gotten their heads together so that there will be no strip of territory between that which the War Department will handle and the point at which the Department of Agriculture will attempt to meet the problem.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I recall the gentleman's interest. Under the terms of this bill and under existing law we have been assured that the office of the Chief of Engineers is authorized to go along and undertake to remedy the situation about which the gentleman complains. I understand of course that the Soil Conservation Department has that right independently and it is up to them through their recommendations to the committee, of which the gentleman is a member, to ask for appropriations to carry out the soil conservation work.

Mr. WHITTEN. May I say I realize it is not a problem in the law but it is a problem of the determination on the part of these two agencies. I am glad to have the gentleman's statement.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. As far as the legislation and authorization are concerned, there is no reason why there should not be that determination as well as that cooperation.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, in this connection I wish to announce now that I am including with my remarks a copy of a letter from the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, together with a copy of a letter from the Chief of Engineers in response to that letter, and a copy of my letter to the Governor of the Commonwealth with respect to the Rappahannock project.

The copies of the letter of the Governor to me as chairman, dated May 17, 1946, the letter of the Chief of Engineers, dated May 23, 1946, and of my letter to the Governor, dated May 24, 1946, follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Richmond, May 17, 1946.

HON. WILLIAM M. WHITTINGTON,
Chairman, Flood Control Committee,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JUDGE WHITTINGTON: Since submitting my recommendation of April 6, on the proposed Salem Church Dam, Rappahannock River, Va., I am impressed with the seriousness of objections raised by landowners in Culpepper, Fauquier and Orange Counties, concerning the inundation of bottom lands. I am further informed by Mr. B. E. Morriss, of the Virginia State Planning Board who attended the hearing concerning the Salem Church Dam on the Rappahannock River May 2, that your committee would receive and give further consideration to a further statement concerning the views of the State of Virginia.

It appears that if the dam were constructed, as proposed by the Corps of Engineers who have made an exhaustive study of this project, it would very advantageously and economically utilize the water resources in the Rappahannock Basin. It appears also that if the power pool were limited to 220 feet elevation instead of 240 feet, as proposed, the multiple-purpose dam project would still maintain a very satisfactory economic ratio and would be self-liquidating. If this assumption is correct and in view of the objections by landowners, it is recommended that the dam be constructed in conformity with the preliminary design as prepared by the Corps of Engineers but that the authorization limit the power pool to maximum elevation of 220 feet.

This project would give the much desired flood control for Fredericksburg, and would also reduce the hazard of back-flooding in the vicinity of Remington, and I am advised would satisfy the most serious objections that have been raised. It is hoped this recommendation, if favorably considered, will in no way delay the authorization, and I strongly recommend that your committee give careful consideration to limiting the height of the maximum-power pool to the lowest possible elevation that would result in a self-liquidating project.

Sincerely yours,

WM. M. TUCK,
Governor of Virginia.

MAY 23, 1946.

HON. WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
Chairman, Committee on Flood Control,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JUDGE WHITTINGTON: Reference is made to the letter dated May 17, 1946, from the Honorable William M. Tuck, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, with respect to the proposed Salem Church project on the Rappahannock River, which you handed to me with your request for comment.

In his letter Governor Tuck states that it appears that if the Salem Church Dam were constructed as proposed by the Corps of Engineers it would advantageously and economically utilize the water resources in the Rappahannock River Basin. He further states that it appears also that if the power pool were limited to 220 foot elevation instead of 240 feet as proposed, the multiple-purpose dam would still maintain a very satisfactory

economic ratio and would still be self-liquidating. The Governor then recommends that, if his understanding is correct, the Salem Church Dam be constructed in conformity with the preliminary design as prepared by the Corps of Engineers but that the authorization for the project limit the power pool to a maximum elevation of 220 feet.

As stated in the Governor's letter, and in accordance with the usual policy of the Department, the plan recommended in my report provided for the most advantageous and economical utilization of the water resources of the Rappahannock River Basin. The lowering of the power pool would decrease the power output of the project considerably with consequent decrease in revenue. However, since the Salem Church project as planned has a high ratio of benefits to costs, the elevation of the power pool could be reduced to some extent without making the project uneconomic, although the benefit to cost ratio would be reduced.

A detailed analysis has not been made of the Salem Church Dam and Reservoir with a maximum power pool at elevation 220 feet above sea level. However, extrapolation from curves prepared in connection with the determination of the power pool elevation recommended in the report indicates that with the power pool at elevation of 220 feet the project would still be economically justified.

My report on the Rappahannock River Basin recommends that the general plan of development outlined in the report of the division and district engineers be adopted as a basis for the future improvement in the Rappahannock River Basin for flood control, navigation and other purposes, and that the Salem Church project be authorized for construction as the initial step generally in accordance with the plans outlined in the district engineer's report and with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable. Authorization of the project in accordance with my recommendation would permit such modifications in the project as circumstances show to be most desirable when the project is being made ready for actual construction.

It is the desire and policy of the Department to take into account not only changed physical conditions, but also the up-to-date views and wishes of the States and other local interests. I may assure you that the Governor's recommendation for a lower power pool will be carefully considered by the Department. Under these circumstances I do not believe it necessary to definitely fix the power pool elevation by legislation.

Sincerely yours,

R. A. WHEELER,
Lieutenant General, Chief of Engineers.

MAY 24, 1946.

HON. WILLIAM M. TUCK,
Governor, Richmond, Va.

DEAR GOVERNOR TUCK: I acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 17 in behalf of a modification of the Rappahannock River Dam to say that I recall the testimony and the desire of the citizens above the dam that the elevation be reduced to 200 feet. The committee went into this reduction carefully and it was found that the low dam could not be justified. However, upon receipt of your said letter in behalf of a 220 foot elevation I transmitted the same to the Chief of Engineers and I now hand herewith to you a copy of a letter from him to me, dated May 23, 1946, from which you will observe that the Chief of Engineers believes that he can conform to your recommendation as well as a similar recommendation made by Representative HOWARD SMITH. The authorization of the project will be flexible

enough to enable the Chief of Engineers to limit the height as suggested.

I am taking the liberty of forwarding a copy of this letter to Representative HOWARD SMITH. It is always a pleasure to give careful consideration to any matter that either you or he bring to my attention.

Very sincerely,

WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
Chairman, Committee on Flood Control.
Copy to Hon. HOWARD SMITH, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

I also desire in this connection to insert a statement furnished me by the Chief of Engineers respecting the Dillon Reservoir on the Licking River in Ohio, and this statement follows:

DILLON RESERVOIR, OHIO

Authority: Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 (part of Ohio Basin plan).

Location: On Licking River about 6 miles upstream from Zanesville, Ohio, where the Licking River empties into the Muskingum River.

Project: Flood control.

Dam: Rolled earth fill dam about 1,280 feet long and 108 feet high; uncontrolled side spillway on left abutment; gate-controlled outlet works on right abutment.

Reservoir:	Acre-feet
Flood-control storage-----	279,000
Conservation storage-----	15,000
Total storage-----	294,000

Power: None.

Costs:		\$
Dam-----	2,567,000	
Lands and improvements--	1,973,000	
Relocations-----	5,776,000	
Total-----	10,316,000	

Lands:	Acres
Tillable-----	7,110
Wooded-----	1,660
Pasture-----	1,290
Waste or swamp-----	180
Urban-----	160

Total-----	10,400
Number of residences affected--	300
Total population affected-----	2,500

Economics

Average annual benefits:	
Flood protection, Licking and Muskingum Rivers-----	\$225,000
Flood protection, Ohio River--	273,000
Conservation and recreation--	50,000
Water supply and sanitation--	48,000
Navigation-----	4,000
Flood protection, Mississippi River-----	16,000

Total-----	616,000
Average annual charges-----	506,000
Benefit-cost ratio, 1.23.	

	Flood heights		
	Zanesville	McConnelsville	Marietta
Major floods:			
Flood damage stage.	28.0	12.5	35.0
March 1913-----	51.2	33.2	59.9
January 1937-----	38.9	21.6	55.7

The Dillon Reservoir will reduce flood heights at Vanesville on the Muskingum River 4 feet, McConnelsville on the Muskingum River 5 feet, Marietta on the Ohio River 0.8 foot.

Comparison of alternate plans

	Dillon Reservoir	Multireservoir plan of Licking Valley Protective Association (13 reservoirs)	Modified multireservoir plan (7 reservoirs)
Drainage area controlled.....square miles.....	748.0	170.3	165.1
Total storage capacity.....acre-feet.....	294,000	399,300	98,700
Flood control storage.....do.....	279,000		72,100
Reservoir area inundated.....acres.....	10,400	14,580	4,180
Residences in reservoir area.....	300	303	125
Reduction in flood heights:			
Zanesville.....	4.0	1.2	1.2
McConnelsville.....	5.0	1.3	1.3
Marietta.....	0.8	0.2	0.2
Total cost.....	\$10,316,000	\$28,634,000	\$12,631,000
Average annual benefits.....	\$616,000	\$174,000	\$174,000
Average annual charges.....	\$506,000	\$1,404,000	\$619,000
Benefit-cost ratio.....	1.23	0.1	0.3
Cost per acre-foot.....	\$35	\$70	\$128

A multireservoir system in the Licking Valley would control less than one-fourth of the drainage area controlled by the Dillon Reservoir, would provide only about one-fourth of the flood-control benefits, and would be considerably more expensive to construct and operate. The average annual benefits for a multireservoir plan would be only about one-third of the annual costs and therefore would not be economically justified. The Dillon Reservoir was planned primarily to control floodwaters of the Licking River, which constitute a major threat to the cities of Zanesville and McConnelsville and to other areas in the Muskingum Valley below Zanesville and in the Ohio River below the mouth of the Muskingum River. This major flood threat cannot be removed by the proposed multireservoir plan, and extensive studies made of the Licking Valley show that the proposed Dillon Reservoir is the most feasible and economical plan for control of the floodwaters of that basin.

(a) Sufficient information is not available for a break-down between flood control and conservation storage for the plan of the Licking Valley Protective Association.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR].

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate very much the last remark of our distinguished chairman relative to the Dillon project; especially do I compliment the chairman of the Flood Control Committee on being one of those individuals who is entirely familiar with all projects incorporated in this file. I do not know of any committee before which anyone can appear where one who is chairman is more familiar with the project than the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi. I am particularly interested in this bill, H. R. 6597. So far as I am concerned, this is one of the greatest pieces of pork-barrel legislation that has ever been brought before the consideration of Congress. There are very few Members of Congress who do not have a particular interest in this particular bill. I have an interest in this particular bill, and it is the Dillon Dam, but I am somewhat different because I am bitterly opposed to it. May I say to you that the Dillon Reservoir first came before the Congress way back in 1938. The distinguished chairman recently held the hearings very courteously, and General Crawford and the rest of them were very courteous about it. But it appeared before the Congress way back in 1938, apparently when no one seemed to be thinking of flood control. Then a special appropria-

tion was made in 1939. In 1946 we find we are confronted with this bugaboo again. In 1939 Colonel Arthur told us that he did not want this particular legislation, the Dillon Dam, because of the high cost of construction and the high cost of engineering and building material. I leave it to you, Mr. Chairman, whether we have a high cost of construction now in 1946 compared with 1938 and 1939. Just recently we were told that they were going to relocate the B. & O. Railroad in Ohio, which was originally estimated, if I understand correctly, and I am subject to correction, at eight or nine million dollars. If anyone cares to correct me, I certainly stand corrected.

I understand a contract has recently been let for ten or fifteen million. Why the hurry? Recently we allocated about \$400,000,000 to what we might term Expediter Wyatt for the construction of new houses—for the construction of new houses, if you please; yet in this particular project you are going to destroy between six and seven hundred new houses. Now, what consistency do we have when we appropriate money to one Federal agency for the destruction of houses of one Federal agency and to the next Federal agency we appropriate money for the construction of houses?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR] has expired.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I wish I might have an hour, because it would take that time to cover even a portion of the subject.

Now, that is a comparison between the two. You give one agency, the Army engineers, authority to destroy houses—about 700 units—and then you turn around and you give Expediter Wyatt authority to construct new houses to the extent of \$400,000,000. Is it any wonder that Congress is in jeopardy? Now, let us be fair with ourselves. I certainly realize what I am up against in opposing this entire bill, because nearly every Member of this Congress has a project in this particular legislation.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the distinguished gentleman who is noted for his economy program.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. There are two of us. I am with the gentleman. I am opposed to further authorizations of

flood-control measures. May I say this, that the testimony before the War Department Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations was that there is an increase of from 40 to 45 percent in the cost of construction since 1939.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I appreciate the gentleman's comments very much.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. If the gentleman will yield, may I say further, not including the rivers and harbors authorization bill which was passed the other day, there are 700 flood-control projects, enumerated in the hearings last March, ready to work. In addition to that, you have rivers and harbors projects and irrigation and reclamation projects, the total cost of the three authorized will be approximately \$7,000,000,000, not including the rivers and harbors authorization which we passed the other day or this bill that is before us now.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Seven billion dollars is a lot of money. I wonder if you realize how much a billion dollars is. If you and I spent a thousand dollars a day from the time of Christ down to this time, we are going to spend 30 or 35 years yet before we could spend a billion dollars.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. In those hearings the gentleman will find each of the 700 projects for flood control enumerated; the date of the authorization, the original estimate of the cost and the actual cost. The same with the rivers and harbors and irrigation and reclamation projects. They are in the record in the engineer's statement.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I appreciate the gentleman's comments very much.

Now, let us be honest and fair about this. Let us forget personal interest and decide each project on its merits in this program. Why? Because I honestly and sincerely believe that we have got to get back to the basic principle of balancing the budget sometime.

Now, let us not keep on spending money. Let us not give Mr. Wilson Wyatt \$400,000,000 to construct houses and then give this particular agency several million dollars for tearing down new houses.

I am going to offer this amendment:

No funds under this act shall be allocated unless actual construction shall have been started prior to this date.

Let us be honest about it. I firmly believe that unless actual construction has been begun on these projects it should not be started, particularly at this time when we are hunting critical building material for veterans' housing projects in our districts. Let us give the material to those who need it to build and repair houses rather than go along with the flood control program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

(Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission and revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER].

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Chairman, the Committee on Flood Control is to be congratulated on the splendid measure now under consideration. Its illustrious chairman has made many contributions to the long-range program for the development of our country, not the least of which is the present measure. I am quite certain that I express the gratitude of many thousands of the people of Lehigh Valley when I say that we are very grateful for the careful consideration you have given our problem.

The proposed project contemplates the constructions of a reservoir together with local protection costing in the neighborhood of \$12,500,000. The plan recommended by the Army engineers will eliminate the possibility of any damage being done not only by floods of the size of those already experienced but any that conceivably could occur.

The area thus affected lies in the heart of one of the mostly highly industrialized sections of the country. The Lehigh River is approximately 100 miles long, on both sides a part of which are constructed railroads. The floods experienced in the past have not only done tremendous damage to the industries located along the river but have interfered with the operation of the railroads.

In May 1942 a flood caused damage estimated at nearly \$15,000,000. This flood seriously affected the operation of the main plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., at Bethlehem, Pa. The estimated average annual benefits for the project is \$589,100, which, of course, does not include the secondary benefits derived through the effect of this project on the Delaware River.

The State of Pennsylvania has made a small appropriation toward the carrying out of the project and the affected subdivisions of the State are prepared to carry out their part in the consummation of the project.

(Mr. WALTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK].

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Chairman, I would regard flood control as a highly desirable objective for a solvent nation which could afford the cost and which could spare the building materials necessary for such projects.

But, Mr. Chairman, the United States of America today meets neither of these criteria.

On the one hand, the propaganda machines of the executive departments are loosening on the country a different kind of flood—a flood of literature pointing out the hazards of inflation and the measures necessary to protect the Nation against inflation's dangers. On the other hand, here comes a bill authorizing three-quarters of a billion dollars of additional deficit spending at a time when solvency of the Treasury is not even in sight. Since deficit spending is of itself inflationary, the two just fail to make sense.

It is perfectly apparent that this bill, H. R. 6597, lacks legitimate justification. The frantic efforts of proponents to the bill to find any sort of justification, legiti-

mate or otherwise, would be comic under normal circumstances. They are tragic under today's circumstances. Please note that a principal justification, and I quote from the report, is that—

A large backlog of authorized and fully planned projects would also serve as a weapon against potential unemployment.

Could anything be more outlandish than to spend vast sums of Federal money to prevent potential unemployment at a time when pent-up consumer demand, if given half a chance, would give private employment to every person in the country willing and able to work. And is it not outlandish for this bill to propose utilization of vast quantities of concrete, lumber, steel, and so forth, at the very moment when the Government is spending hundreds of millions of dollars to stimulate production of those same products in order to provide decent housing for returning veterans who cannot obtain housing.

Surely we are in an Alice in Wonderland. We run around in circles trying to catch up with ourselves. The only effect of our running is to spill money from our collective pockets and hasten the arrival of uncontrolled monetary inflation.

This bill should be defeated.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER].

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Chairman, the pending bill, H. R. 6597, is a measure for the construction of many items of public works on rivers and harbors for flood control. While this measure only provides for an authorization for the items contained in the pending legislation, yet, every Member of Congress well knows that when an authorization is once made, for any item, the next step is to secure an appropriation for the proposed work, and it is usually granted, and the work then proceeds. This is the ordinary and usual procedure in such matters. The authorization is the first step toward the final appropriation, and the confirmation of the project. Only a few days ago we had a rivers and harbors bill before the House, and that measure provides for a vast number of projects, which, if finally confirmed, will cost the taxpayers of this Nation the sum of almost \$600,000,000. This pending measure, while it provides for authorizations only, yet if all of those items are finally approved this measure will cost the taxpayers of this Nation a vast sum of money.

Mr. Chairman, we are in a very bad way in this Nation at this very moment, as we have a staggering debt of approximately \$280,000,000,000 before us. That debt must be paid. The huge amount of interest upon our national debt must be paid annually. The only source of our income is from the taxpayers of the Nation, and the taxpayers are almost worn out—they have paid, and they have paid—and their ability to pay is almost exhausted. They are tired, and they are almost stripped threadbare of their earnings and their sustenance. Thus, this bill comes at a very poor time, I am convinced. While many of these items are desirable—and they would be helpful—yet we must approach these projects

in the same light that we approach our business dealings in the ordinary affairs of life. We would enjoy having many things in life, but our finances will not permit—therefore, we are required to abandon those things. Those in power in our Government do not approach any of these projects in that light—they simply go on their way spending the taxpayers' money and further encumbering the resources of the Nation. Since the advent of the New Deal that same policy, and that same program, has been followed—and since the last World War ceased, leaving us with a greater debt than any nation has ever faced, those in power continue to spend and spend, without any recess, and thereby increase our national debt, and our personal obligations. That policy, which is entirely endorsed by the New Deal, must be stopped. If that policy is continued, our Nation and our people will be faced with utter bankruptcy and destruction.

Mr. Chairman, while we are discussing these highly important items, recently the question was asked as to what program our Government should follow, and it happened to be my privilege to answer that question. My answer was merely this: Make possible freedom for all of our people, reduce the Federal spending, abolish Federal control and regimentation, respect the rights of the several States, balance the Federal Budget, care for our disabled veterans who have suffered disabilities during the late war, and return to the American way of life. The people only want a chance to go forward and make progress, but they cannot do this if they are hampered by all kinds and types of controls and regimentation by their own Government, and they cannot make progress if and when they are bowed down under the great and heavy burden of taxes—caused by unnecessary and unessential spending of the taxpayers' money for needless things. The people want freedom—they want freedom from high taxes, from controls and regimentation—they want their own Government, under the control of the administration now in power, to reduce the spending, and to balance the Budget, and to keep the Budget balanced. They want business injected into our Government and its operations, just as every American citizen must operate either as an individual or in his business. They want just a little common sense shown, by those in control, in the everyday transactions—they want our Government to proceed upon a businesslike basis.

Mr. Chairman, these are very serious days. Under this proposed measure, those in power seek to secure the authorizations contained in this measure to spend vast sums of money for proposed flood control. Many of the items contained in this measure fall entirely in the so-called pork barrel designation—while others may have same merit—yet the fact is not dimmed that we can get along for a little while, at least, without them. These items were not proposed when our debt was very insignificant—they were not proposed before the late war—but now, when we are in strained financial straits, this needless measure is proposed—and I fear that

these needless projects will be approved, and the taxpayers will find themselves engulfed in a huge debt in addition to our already tremendous indebtedness, which will have to be paid throughout the years to come. All of the people will have their share of it to pay. Our returned and returning veterans will have to pay their portion of it—our laboring men and women, our farmers, our merchants, every class will have to make their contribution to this very large increase to our existing national debt. When we face the facts I wonder how long this policy will be continued by the President and his administration and by those who speak for the President? How long will the people be able to continue to submit to Government control and regimentation and submit to the utter destruction of their businesses, and at the same time be called upon to pay the highest taxes that any people have been called upon to pay? At this very moment, because of the bungling of agencies of government, the people can hardly obtain a loaf of bread, or a piece of meat, or a sack of flour. They cannot secure lumber which is needed for repairs or construction, and they can see afar the flourishing black markets in full operation, all continuing, and all largely caused, by some act of our Government under this administration.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, we are in a frightful situation and things are growing worse each day. We will not secure any relief unless and until the President and his assistants about face and take a new and a different course. They must realize that this is America and the people demand that they live under the American way of life. They want freedom and they demand freedom, and they want economy and they demand economy in our Government. The people want to save our Nation, and they have given their all to that end, but they cannot do this job alone. They must have the aid of the President and every agency and department of our Government, and they must have the aid of this administration now in power. The people cannot save our Nation alone.

(Mr. SPRINGER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I take the floor today to ask your support of section 15 of this bill. I have lived in the district known as the Buffalo watershed all my life and while the survey is very good and complete it only covers recent years. I can remember when I was a boy the floods we used to have and while it did a great deal of damage to the four hundred and fifty some-odd square miles in that district, we as boys used to look for them as we had a lot of fun. In those days we in the outskirts of the city had wooden sidewalks and picket fences—sidewalks for rafts—fence pickets to keep in the current. Gentlemen, we did not realize the damage done by these floods and in later years I used to drive along some of our highways and see where these high waters and floods swept away acres of the low farm lands.

I know from my own observation over a period of years where there has been a loss of many hundreds of acres of good land. I could go on and point out many specific cases in this area. Section 15, however, does not take in any particular case but it is for the good of this whole area in general consisting of about 450 square miles, from the highlands down to the very harbor of the city of Buffalo on the Buffalo River where most of this silt is distributed in the channels of navigation where the Government does the dredging. They dredge something like 187,000 cubic yards annually. This project has been approved by the Soil Erosion Branch of the AAA and will be a saving over a period of years both to the farmers, to industry and to the Government.

I would like to present for your consideration first the problem of sedimentation in Buffalo Harbor which the proposed stream bank protection work is designed to alleviate. I quote from page 10 of the survey of Buffalo Creek watershed prepared by the Department of Agriculture and printed as House Document No. 574, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session:

SEDIMENTATION DAMAGES

Deposition of sediment in Buffalo Harbor is a major flood problem of the watershed. During periods of high water immense quantities of sediment are brought down by the streams and deposited in the harbor. This sedimentation has reduced the harbor depth so rapidly that it has become necessary to carry out extensive dredging operations every year.

The amount of material dredged from Buffalo River and ship canal annually averages 187,300 cubic yards. Sediment carried by Buffalo Creek also damages machinery of at least four concerns utilizing water from the stream for industrial purposes.

In addition to the above sedimentation damage in the harbor, the survey indicates that in numerous places rapid bank erosion is destroying highly valuable agricultural bottom lands. It is estimated in the report that approximately 60 acres of such land over the whole watershed are damaged or destroyed each year. I quote again from pages 15 and 16 of the same report:

A systematic survey of every fifth mile of the stream channels showed that stream bank erosion dumps more than 600,000 cubic yards of material annually into the main stream channels. Approximately 389,000 cubic yards are coarser materials which are deposited in the stream channels, thus reducing their capacity and increasing the frequency of flood in the bottom lands. The remaining 211,000 cubic yards of sediment pass into Buffalo Harbor, where much of it is deposited.

* * * The stream-bank survey demonstrated that stream-bank erosion is the main source of sediment. After careful consideration of all the information obtained, it appeared reasonable to estimate that about 80 percent of the material deposited in Buffalo Harbor comes from bank erosion.

I would like to discuss with you now the nature of this bank erosion and some of the methods which may be used in affecting their control:

The streams of the Buffalo Creek system are exceptionally steep. They are flattest in their lowest reaches, but even here have a fall of more than 14 feet per mile. The stream gradients increase as the headwaters are ap-

proached, some of the slopes having a maximum fall in excess of 200 feet per mile.

The stream slopes and the nature of the stream beds combine to promote bank erosion. The gradients of the streams are fixed, for all practical purposes, by numerous rock ledges. The excess energy of the fast-moving streams thus cannot be dissipated in entrenchment of the channels, and most of this energy finds an outlet in cutting into the banks and dislodging material.

Bank erosion and meandering will continue as long as the flowing water is able to cut into the banks of the stream channels. The process can be stopped by reducing the erodibility of the banks, by providing them with a covering which the flowing water cannot remove. Such covers may be either inert, like stone riprap, or living, like willows and other vegetation. It is feasible to use either or both types of protection for stream banks in the Buffalo Creek Watershed.

To control bank erosion effectively on the streams of the Buffalo Creek system, a large proportion of the total bank length would have to be treated. The survey of bank erosion in the watershed indicates that bank erosion in the Buffalo Creek watershed can be effectively controlled by a combination of heavy rock riprap on the lower portions of the banks and the planting of tenacious shrubby vegetation on the upper parts. Durable limestone is available at quarries within the watershed for ripraping of the banks below the elevation of average high water. The following is quoted from page 34 of the same report:

EFFECT ON DREDGING

It is assumed that the cost of dredging varies directly with the quantity of material removed up to the point where the quantity is reduced to the extent that the costs of mobilizing equipment and providing engineering services would be disproportionate compared with the cost of the actual dredging. The stabilization of the stream banks of Buffalo and Cazenovia Creeks would reduce the quantity of material to be dredged by 67.4 percent of its present volume. If this reduction is accomplished in addition to the reduction of 12.3 percent estimated to accrue to the farm-land program the unit cost of the removal of the material will probably increase by about 10 percent.

EFFECT ON DAMAGES TO INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY

It is estimated that damages to industrial machinery would be reduced as follows by the stream-bank stabilization work:

Reductions	
Tributary:	Percent
Cayuga Creek.....	4.6
Buffalo and Cazenovia Creeks.....	67.4

EFFECT ON LAND DESTRUCTION BY BANK EROSION

The plan for stream-bank stabilization calls for complete treatment of unstabilized banks of the streams and it may safely be assumed that the destruction of agricultural lands by bank erosion would be practically eliminated. The benefits arising from this will, therefore, equal the damages now occurring.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUTLER. I yield to the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I know the gentleman's keen interest in the project to which he has referred and I cannot help but believe that the House will want to lend its support to this very worth-while improvement. I shall certainly vote for it myself.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON].

(Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois, asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, the citizens of Calhoun, Pike, and Adams Counties in Illinois are indeed pleased today knowing that the Sny Island levee and drainage district flood-control project is included on page 17 of the authorization in H. R. 6597.

Over 75 years ago the farmers then living in this area organized and built at their own expense levees to protect them from Mississippi floods. They were protecting some of the most fertile land in Illinois as well as their homes.

After these levees were built and as time went on improved, again at their own expense, these landowners produced bountiful crops and prospered. The area consists of approximately 110,000 acres and is probably the largest drainage district above Memphis on the Mississippi River.

With the construction of the navigation dam at Cap-Aus Gris in the late 1930's, the situation of this area began to change. This being a gravity district and containing no pumps to dispose of the water, the Mississippi when at flood stage would flow contrary to gravity and inundate their land. At the time of the dam construction these Illinois citizens were promised by the Federal Government, and it was distinctly understood, that the water effect upon the district would be studied over a 5-year period and that the inhabitants should have drainage facilities comparable with those prevailing before the dams were built.

For the past 3 years, while other rich farm lands produced abundantly, this area has been flooded and property damaged. The United States Engineers have in the past year met with these citizens and outlined their plan, thereby living up to their promise. The citizens affected have approved by an overwhelming majority and agreed to the local contribution as outlined by the engineers. Governor Green, of Illinois, approved as required by law almost immediately due to a previous study. The Board of Review Engineers has approved. The House Flood Control Committee added their approval and included the project in this authorization. I sincerely hope that it will now pass the Congress.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED].

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Chairman, I am interested in three items that appear in this flood-control bill, H. R. 6597.

On page 18, there is the following item:

The local flood-protection works at Olean, N. Y., on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,282,400.

There is also the next item:

The local flood-protection works at Portville, N. Y., on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommenda-

tions of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,281,500.

And the third item:

The local flood-protection works at Allegany, N. Y., on the Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report, dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$388,800.

Mr. Chairman, in 1942 there was a terrific flood swept down through the city of Olean, N. Y., a beautiful city of some 35,000 or 40,000 population, destroying innumerable homes and industries and inundating many beautiful portions of the city and inflicting great damage. These floods have been recurring from time to time, with the result that the city is always faced with the possibility of a very dangerous flood. Many lives have been lost.

Government surveys have been made of this situation by the Army engineers and they have come to the conclusion that the city of Olean should be adequately protected.

Just south of Olean there is a beautiful village in New York State called Portville. It is one of the most beautiful villages to be found anywhere, I think, in the State. The library there is not surpassed by any library in any town of any comparable size with which I am acquainted. Many people contributed rare books to the library from all parts of the world. They had great art treasures in there. Well, this flood of 1942 came along and swept down through that village. They had to send motorboats from Buffalo to assist the people. The railroad tracks, of course, were inundated. There were hills back of the village of Portville, and as many as could left their homes downtown and went up there. Many of the people were taken out from the second story of their homes. Many crept out on the veranda roof, and from there were put into motorboats. The loss there was something terrific. That occurs from time to time, whenever there is a flood.

Here recently, just within a month or so, there was another flash flood that brought recollections of that disastrous flood in 1942. The water was rising so fast that the people moved everything that they could move back onto the high lands, thinking perhaps they were going to have the same disastrous flood that they had in 1942. It was a terrible sight after that flood of 1942. I drove up through there. I went through the houses where I found beautiful furniture destroyed as well as other equipment. The cellars, of course, were filled with water. The citizens had to make a desperate fight all over that area to prevent the breaking out of pestilence of one form or another which usually follows a flood. The beautiful books in that library were spread out on the lawn. They were trying to dry them out in the sun and, of course, books an inch thick, had become 3 to 4 inches thick. They were practically ruined. There was no chance to salvage many of those fine books nor some of the fine works of art.

I remember, too, their school. They had a beautiful modern school there. That was flooded. It even destroyed the

band instruments of the excellent school band.

I only mention these things because disasters, as they are repeated year after year, run into millions and millions of dollars, and with this appropriation here much of that, I hope, can be prevented.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAVIN. I want to substantiate what the gentleman has said. I also visited that area in 1942 and saw the results of that devastating flood. Just within the past several weeks that entire area has been again visited by flood, and in one community alone, in the city of Bradford, the losses are estimated at approximately a million dollars. That is just in that one town.

I want to support the position of the distinguished gentleman from New York that some relief should be afforded the people in that area from these devastating, recurring floods that are periodically visited upon the communities. I think it is a mighty fine project and should receive the wholehearted support of the House.

Mr. REED of New York. I thank the gentleman from Pennsylvania for his observation. I appreciate his contribution.

There is the village of Allegheny, not very far from Olean. Contiguous to the village of Allegheny is one of the finest universities in western New York—St. Bonaventure. There, again, we had a library, filled with books and wonderful works of art brought from all parts of the world. They have students there from all parts of the world. It is a splendid institution. I made inquiry of the Army to find out if the flood-control projects provided for in this bill for the village of Allegheny would protect this university.

Of course, this project will not keep the water from coming out on the campus, but War Department engineers assured me that there is no danger, as far as the past history of local floods is concerned, of this water rising high enough to damage the college buildings. With that reassurance, I think we ought to be satisfied perhaps with this item as it now appears in the bill.

Sometimes people say, "Why do these people, when they know there are these recurring floods, continue to live in an area where they are likely to be flooded and perhaps drowned?" The great attachment on the part of people to their home town or the village where they were born, where they were brought up, where their people lived, is a national stabilizing influence. I remember one time many years ago I was in Johnstown, Pa. It was, of course, many years after the Johnstown flood—many years. I became acquainted with a very successful businessman there. He wanted to show me the town.

Johnstown, Pa., is located in a valley, as you all know. He took me up on the heights where I could look down on the city. As we stood there, his eyes became moist and he said, "Isn't that a beautiful city?" I said, "Yes, sir; it certainly is." He pointed out the parks and the public buildings. He was thoroughly proud of

the town. He said, "Do you know, I am the only surviving member of a large family. When that Johnstown flood swept down through this valley it carried away all of my relations—father, mother, brothers, and sisters. There were others situated in a similar way."

Finally, he pointed up to a little cemetery and said, "I suppose all of my people are buried in that little cemetery." He said, "You know, after that flood there were three of us little orphans that sat down and debated whether or not we would go to Harrisburg or Pittsburgh and become bootblacks in order to get started again and get some food to eat. We finally said, 'Well, father and mother lived here. This is where we played. Let us stay here.'" He said, "We stayed here half-starved and hungry and we battled it out. I own that big city block there. I helped build these parks. There has not been a day of my life since that flood that I have not tried to contribute something to the betterment of this city."

That is the spirit of these communities when they are wrecked by flood or fire. One of the saddest, one of the most tragic things in the world is for people to be forced out of their homes and into another environment. The spirit that makes America great today is that the people love their homes and are willing to battle to improve the town in which they live. So I believe that this appropriation is fully justified and these people should be protected from these floods and be able to maintain their homes and all the things they love in the community where they live.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REED of New York. I yield.

Mr. GAVIN. I might say that this project concerns Olean, Portville, and Allegheny, the upper stretches of the Allegheny River, but these flood-control works will be a contribution to flood control in the Allegheny Valley and will help the situation at Pittsburgh and in the Ohio Valley.

Mr. REED of New York. The whole length of the Allegheny River and down through Pittsburgh and below. I am glad the gentleman brought out that point.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GRIFFITHS].

Mr. GRIFFITHS. Mr. Chairman, because a few months ago a little statement was made on the Dillon Dam I should like to make one myself, because the Dillon Dam happens to be situated in my district practically entirely.

It is not very easy for any Member of Congress, I know to know that he has to have three villages in his district moved because of a dam. I went into it thoroughly with the people who protested that live in those villages. They submitted other plans. We had the Army Engineers go into the matter, and they decided those plans were not feasible, that the present plans were the only way in reason in which it could be controlled. It is true that I have three pretty good-sized villages that will have to be moved.

In regard to the housing situation, let us be fair about that. The engineers stated it was not necessary to move most of these until 1949. They would not have to be destroyed. In fact, the majority of them, practically all of them, will be moved without even disturbing the contents of the homes.

This dam will add materially to the protection of Zanesville, Malta, McConnellsville, and Marietta, Ohio. If you people ever lived along a dam and saw your entire business district flooded so that you could get in a boat and row across the top of the trolley wire, then you would realize how much we are interested in flood prevention. I certainly hope since this dam was provided for in 1939 that any amendment based on the theory that because it was not started before the dam should never be started, will be defeated. I think that is very fallacious reasoning and I certainly hope that amendment when offered will not be accepted.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. "Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?"

Mr. GRIFFITHS. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think it is fair to say that the dam under consideration is the last of probably 13 dams. Thirteen dams on the Muskingum River and its tributaries were constructed under the original plan proposed by the conservancy district in Ohio. I know of no river and the tributaries of no river that have been more generously treated. I know of no river and its tributaries where more dams have been constructed under the Flood Control Act than on the Muskingum River. In deference to my friend, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MCGREGOR], we heard witness after witness. I think it is fair to say that the proposed substitute of smaller dams, according to the testimony in the hearings and according to the report of the Chief of Engineers, shows that more property would be condemned, more land would be condemned, and it would result in less benefits than the dam that is under consideration. Those are the results of the substitution of smaller dams advocated by those who oppose the large dam.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Can the gentleman give us any reason why it is necessary to construct this dam at this time when it will destroy approximately 750 homes while at the same time we are giving Wilson Wyatt \$400,000,000 to construct homes?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I answered the gentleman's question by saying that the dam to which he refers was authorized in 1938. There was a protest before the Committee on Appropriations. The place to file a protest about the actual construction is before the Committee on Appropriations, who considered the matter last December and again this year and made the appropriations. This is not an appropriation bill. This is an authorization bill.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am delighted to yield, sir, but I do not have a thing on earth to do with Wilson Wyatt, and I opposed housing subsidies.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Then the gentleman is hiding behind the idea that because it is something that happened in the past we cannot start to correct it now; is that it?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No, no; I do not hide behind anything.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I know you do not.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I always speak out in the open and say what I think. I have tried to answer the gentleman's question fairly.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I know you have, sir.

Mr. GRIFFITHS. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do want to say on behalf of myself as a member of the Committee on Flood Control that of all the committees with which I have been associated, our distinguished chairman is most courteous and most helpful. He has not tried to hide behind anything.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. GRIFFITHS. If any protest came up, he was perfectly willing to go into such matters and we went into them even after the hearings were concluded. As I said before, anybody who has the idea that 700 homes are going to be destroyed either has not read the report of the Engineers or is barking up a tree.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. JENKINS].

Mr. JENKINS. I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the committee for a little explanation concerning the item of \$125,000,000 on page 18. The gentleman is one of the most erudite gentlemen in the House and he knows more about flood-control projects than most any man in Congress. I refer to Burr Oak Dam, which is to be located in Ohio on the headwaters of the Hocking River. As I understand it, this Congress has heretofore authorized the construction of the project and has indicated that the cost on the part of the Government will be about \$560,000. Of course, the project has not been commenced and the State of Ohio is about to make arrangements to come forward with the proper matching, as provided in the original understanding.

I should like to ask whether that \$125,000,000 has any application to that situation.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I have anticipated the gentleman's question. I stated that I was as anxious to protect the taxpayers as anybody in the country, and I was careful to state the total authorizations as distinguished from the total approved projects. I stated that it would require the appropriation of all of the authorizations heretofore made for the Ohio River and its tributaries to complete the projects now under way and the projects that have been initiated, and that the Ohio River Basin was one of the large basins in the United

States where there are no funds available for new projects.

To answer the gentleman specifically, the project to which he refers, having been previously authorized, could not be constructed without additional authorization, and this \$125,000,000 will provide for additional authorizations, and they will be constructed in the order and under the priorities agreed upon by the local interests and the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. JENKINS. As I understand it, if and when the Army engineers have made all the surveys with reference to the Burr Oak Dam, then, if they would put that project on the list and go before the Appropriations Committee and ask for an appropriation, when we pass this bill all the necessary legislation will have been passed for the Appropriations Committee to act?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Exactly so. In the Ohio River Valley from Olean to Cairo—I am not talking about approvals, but all authorizations will be exhausted in the completion of projects that have been put under way and are now in process of construction, and that to provide for appropriations for any project, including the project which the gentleman speaks of as having been previously authorized, this authorization of \$125,000,000 is essential.

Mr. JENKINS. The Governor of Ohio is calling into extra session the legislature of that State and one of the propositions he expects to put in his message calling the legislators into special session is the construction of the Burr Oak Dam. I have told the Governor that I think with the previous authorization already made and with the authorization we will make here today, that the Army engineers will be ready to build that project when they have the plans completed which will be in a short time. I, therefore, think that the Governor of Ohio can safely instruct his legislature to make the necessary preparations to go forward with securing the State's part of the money necessary for the construction of that project.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I think the gentleman is correct. Where communities are willing to cooperate, the projects have been constructed more expeditiously than elsewhere.

Mr. JENKINS. I thank the gentleman for his information.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed 4 minutes.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. VURSELL].

(Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks).

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Chairman, I have been rather concerned about this bill, and as indicated in my questioning of the chairman while he was speaking, it is because I fear the construction of certain levees on the Indiana side, opposite the district I represent, may work a hardship and cause the destruction of considerable property and cause some of the people on the Illinois side great inconvenience. I wanted to go along with this bill, on the belief—and I do have the belief and I know that the chairman,

the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] will do everything within his power to see that justice is done, if and when this bill is passed, and the result of the passage of this bill will eventually bring flood construction work into progress. I am not sure at the present time whether I can vote for the bill. Perhaps the debate will help me make up my mind before it becomes necessary for me to cast my vote.

As I stated before, the floodwaters on the river at Mount Vernon, Ill., would be raised some 5½ feet. Restricting the channel at that point by the building of these dams on the Indiana side will probably flood a good many thousand acres of fertile productive land on the Illinois side and cause the power plant serving a city of 10,000 people at Mount Carmel to be raised at great expense. I have had the matter up with the Government and I am in doubt whether the Government will provide financial aid to cover the cost when it becomes necessary to elevate this power plant. I know that in the past because of flood-control districts raising their levee heights, considerable damage has been done the people on the Illinois side. For that reason I look with considerable questioning on whether or not strictly from a local point of view it will be beneficial or whether it will not be destructive to the people on the Illinois side. For that reason at the present time I withhold my judgment. I hope that if this bill passes—and it is apparent that it is going to pass—that the Army engineers will make the resurvey they promised to make in order that justice may be done to the people on the Illinois side as well as the Indiana side.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VURSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I have no desire to influence the gentleman's judgment but I remind him that three of these projects are located in the State of Illinois. I do not know of course whether they are located in the gentleman's district. I may say also that these projects are largely revisions of projects adopted in 1936.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE].

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, this bill, H. R. 6597, proposes to continue the flood control program which the Committee on Flood Control has been sponsoring so well during the last few years. The purpose of the bill is to create authorizations so that the program can go forward in an orderly fashion. I am particularly interested in the authorizations, proposed herein for the Missouri River Basin. The existing authorizations will be exhausted by the completion of the projects presently outlined and on which work has been started and funds committed. The bill is necessary if this program for establishing flood control in an area covering one-sixth of the entire United States is to go forward.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I am glad to have the gentleman make that state-

ment, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding about the amounts heretofore authorized, I repeat what I have previously stated in my general remarks on this bill, that while there are projects approved aggregating \$3,675,958,000, and I have them itemized, the authorizations for appropriations aggregate \$1,680,400,000, and the total cost of completing the projects heretofore begun and now under construction is approximately \$1,638,485,000. So from a national viewpoint there remains an authorization of only \$42,000,000 for new projects.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. I think it is well to have that statement by the chairman, who, in my opinion, is the best qualified man in the country to speak with knowledge on the subject. He knows what projects have been approved, what their completion costs are, and what authorizations for appropriations have been made. The figures he cited, I understand, relate to all projects and are not limited to the projects in the Missouri Basin in which I had expressed special interest.

The establishment of the cash authorizations is very important for proper consideration of appropriation requests by the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department, which handles the so-called civil functions bill. In that committee we are always up against the question of whether or not the appropriations that are requested through the Bureau of the Budget are in excess of existing authorizations. I hope the gentleman will place in the RECORD the itemized list to which he has referred. Such a list would be convenient for reference and we desire to have the record perfectly clear so that when we report a bill carrying actual appropriations it will not be subject to a point of order on the ground of being in excess of existing authorizations for some project or projects.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

(Mr. CASE of South Dakota asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. MURDOCK].

(Mr. MURDOCK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, may I say to the distinguished chairman of the Flood Control Committee that I am truly appreciative of one thing that happened last year in connection with this bill? There was at that time a flood hazard in the State of Arizona at Holbrook on the Little Colorado which had been examined, surveyed properly by the Army engineers, and their report was complete before the bill was brought to the House; however, the entire survey was not completed, as there were some other reports yet due. After the bill went to the Senate those reports were completed and the item was taken care of in the other body, the chairman giving support in conference. It means that a flood-control hazard has been looked after so far as the legislative part of it is

concerned and the way cleared for construction.

Mr. Chairman, again I want to ask a question of the chairman of the committee. I understand that certain flood-control surveys have been completed by the Army engineers along and in the watershed of the Gila River in Arizona, especially one concerning the area near Tucson, another on the upper Gila, and still a third survey on the Bill Williams River in Arizona suggesting the building of a dam on the Alamo site. These surveys, so far as the Army engineers are concerned, have been completed, but the entire requirement for each has not been met. If these surveys or any one of them, can be completed and the recommendations can be submitted, may I ask the chairman of the committee whether there is a possibility of getting one or more of them in the bill in the other body?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I will answer the gentleman's question as I have answered others of the same character. If the Department of the Interior, the governor of the State and the agencies agree, and it is submitted to the Bureau of the Budget, I know of no reason why it should not be included in the other body on recommendation of the Chief of Engineers.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman.

I am calling attention to this matter, hoping again this year that it may be possible to hurry up the necessary additional reports on one or more of these Arizona projects and thus perhaps get authorization without the lapse of another year of time. I cannot say surely that any of the flood control provisions called for in the present uncompleted reports are quite so serious as last year, involving jeopardy of human life to such a degree as did the one at Holbrook, Ariz., which was incorporated in the bill last year. However, all of these in Arizona now do involve great risk to life and property and do call for early action. For that reason, I hope that the Senators may be able to add one or more of them to this authorization bill before it goes to the President's desk.

I understand that the Army engineers have finished their report on a project near Tucson, Ariz., in which some very bad floods have recently occurred. I distinctly recall that my colleague now deceased, Congressman Buell Snyder, of Pennsylvania, told me that on a visit to Tucson 2 or 3 years ago he was caught in a flood on the outskirts of that city and had some risk of losing his life. I remember that it was reported that considerable property damage was done by that flood. I think without doubt there is great urgency with regard to this construction which the Army engineers recommend. Since this does not involve irrigation, it may be that the corollary report called for in so many completed reports will in this case either be unnecessary or in the meantime quickly obtained.

I am not quite sure about the engineers reports on other portions of the Gila watershed, for it has been surveyed throughout, but I do know that a very destructive flood did great damage to

Duncan, Ariz., only a few years ago. I also know that that growing Arizona city has been several times greatly harmed by floods on the Gila River. Here again is a case where dams and other control work which I believe the Army engineers have recommended should be constructed in the near future. More time may be required in this instance because reclamation will be involved here, and reclamation will be involved to a great degree at any place on the Gila River where flood control work is called for.

I do know that the Army engineers have investigated and reported favorably on flood control dams and other such structures on the Bill Williams River and on the San Pedro River, as well as the Gila River. I hope to see something done in the immediate future toward the building of dams on these streams, especially a dam on the San Pedro at the Old Charleston site, one on the Gila below the San Pedro and more especially a dam on the Bill Williams by the Army engineers at the Alamo Site. Not only is flood control and also irrigation involved in these proposed dams, as well as in a dam recommended on the Gila River below the mouth of the San Pedro, but in all these cases for the protection of property and for some the furnishing of domestic water supply for great and growing cities. To illustrate, I am sure if the people of Los Angeles fully understood the situation pertaining to the proposed dam on the Bill Williams River they would join me in urging that something be done about it.

The Bill Williams River enters the Colorado River just above Parker Dam and at the point where the Los Angeles aqueduct diverts water for the metropolitan water district of southern California, which includes Los Angeles and about a dozen other surrounding California cities. While the Bill Williams is an all-Arizona river and, in my judgment, California has little rightful claim to its waters, it is a fact that those waters are emptied into Havasu Lake from which the great water supply for Los Angeles area is drawn. In fact, the Bill Williams River empties into the lake directly opposite the municipal water intake, in a way to jeopardize the California city's supply. Every man, woman, and child in southern California ought to be interested in protective work on the Bill Williams River even though it is in Arizona.

I certainly am interested in it, for the reasons just indicated, and also for the additional reason that flood protection further down the Colorado River on both sides of the Colorado would accordingly be furnished and also for the further reason that some irrigation in my State would very likely be made possible by such joint construction at or near the Alamo site. Therefore I have felt that I must, during the consideration of this bill, call attention to these needs, in the hope that the finishing up of the required reports might be had on the more urgent of these proposals.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. NORRELL].

Mr. NORRELL. Mr. Chairman, is there anything in the pending bill that will in any way change or affect existing law with reference to the base, grade, or height of the levees existing in the lower Mississippi River, especially between the States of Mississippi on the east and Arkansas and Louisiana on the west?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Nothing whatsoever.

Mr. NORRELL. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE].

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is any further argument necessary with respect to this bill. There is no opposition whatsoever to it and I see no reason for going into a further discussion of the bill itself. I do take time to say a few words, however, in connection with the service of the chairman of this committee.

Recently we have had a number of very valuable members of this Congress who have resigned because they were not able to make ends meet on the salary they received here, and they have accepted the positions which paid them a remuneration sufficient for them to take care of themselves and their families properly and to provide for their future. In the case of the chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON], I want to call your attention to the fact that he is serving in the Congress at a great sacrifice. We all know that he has vast interests in the State of Mississippi, and yet he is serving here as chairman of this committee as a patriotic duty, and at great personal sacrifice. He is giving of his talents and of his time in the interest of his State and of his country in one of the greatest works, I think, that any Member of this Congress can undertake. He has made a study of this subject of flood control, and I consider him and Senator OVERTON from Louisiana two of the best-informed men in the United States on that subject.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] has just emerged from hearings which lasted during the entire month of April and part of May, and he gave of his patience and his knowledge and his experience to the consideration of all of these great projects that are included in this bill. I think that this Congress and the people of the United States generally owe a great debt of gratitude to the gentleman from Mississippi in this great work.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BROOKS] such time as he may desire.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, this is an excellent bill and I join my colleague who has just paid tribute to this great committee and its members in the laudation and plaudits that are due them.

Mr. Chairman, Red River is one of the great rivers of the world. It is 1,208 miles long. It rises at Canyon, Tex., and flows along the boundary line of Texas and Oklahoma for hundreds of miles, passing through southwest Ar-

kansas and enters northwest Louisiana, flowing in a southeasterly direction to its confluence with the Atchafalaya and the Mississippi. From time immemorial it has created great and devastating floods.

The greatest of all floods on Red River occurred in the year 1945 when the river reached a peak discharge of 303,000 per second-cubic-foot at Shreveport, La. During that year the river overflowed approximately 1,000,000 acres between Boggy Creek and the Mississippi River backwater area.

Under the plan presented in the bill, consideration of the flood problem along the right bank of the river from Denison Dam in Texas to Boyce, La., is given and also along the left bank of the river from Denison Dam to Montcla, La. Below these points the flood problem falls under the jurisdiction of the Mississippi Commission.

To get some idea of the problem presented, it is interesting to note that the basin has a population of 2,816,000 people as of 1940. In the valley are 91,000 square miles of land to be protected. Between 1843 and 1900 six great floods occurred along the Red River, but as I have said before, the greatest was in 1945. It was during the course of this flood that I had occasion to fly over a large part of it and then traversed the area along the edges of the overflow waters by car, going out into the overflow itself by boat. I saw scenes of property destruction and distress approach that of the war-devastated regions of Europe.

The plan presented by this bill contemplates taking care of a design flood which would overflow 1,700,000 acres, a much greater flood than occurred in 1945. Included in this would be 774,000 acres of cropland.

The plan proposes six reservoirs to be located along the Boggy River, Kiamichi River, Little River, Sulphur River, and two on Cypress Creek. In periods of heavy floods the reservoirs will fill up and retard the flow of water on the main stem of the Red. As the high water recedes, the reservoirs will be gradually allowed to retain the water which will be permitted to flow down the Red River in an orderly manner.

Bank protection and levee work on the main stem will cost about \$3,500,000.

When this great project along the Red River is completed it would prevent flood damages averaging \$2,700,000 annually. It will return benefits exceeding \$700,000 annually by making certain lands presently unsuitable for cultivation usable as croplands. In other words, the total benefits will exceed \$3,400,000 in direct benefits.

Mr. Chairman, as I said at the beginning, from time immemorial the people of the Red River Valley have been living in a constant state of fear of floods. Year by year they have seen the floodwaters of other States descend upon them in tremendous volume flooding their lands and destroying their lives and property. Under the laws of the State of Louisiana, our people have organized levee boards along both sides of the river. They have year by year taxed themselves to build levees, bank protection, and do other defensive types of

work. Millions upon millions of dollars have been spent by the people of this basin on this type of work and with very helpful results. Everyone has come to realize that the problem of flood control on a river more than 1,200 miles long is not a local problem. Ability does not lie in the local people to properly handle or to cope with floodwaters that descend periodically upon them from other regions far removed. As a result of this fact, the appeal has been made in these flood-control bills to help with interstate streams. This is the only way the problem can be handled and we who live under the shadow of a constant fear plead with you to give us the protection which the lower Red River Valley is entitled to receive.

Mr. Chairman, in 1945 the damages from floods in the United States was very heavy. The Army Engineers estimated that the damage for all portions totaled \$103,800,000. This damage may be divided between agriculture and industry. For instance, agriculture suffered \$45,000,000 in flood damages last year and industrial and other damages totaled \$58,000,000. In the Red River Valley alone the damages from the devastating floods of 1945 totaled \$12,600,000 and 2,624,000 acres of land in my home State of Louisiana were inundated by the ravaged of the 1945 devastating floods.

It is therefore vitally important to our people that this bill do pass. This program means the reclaiming for agricultural and industrial use of millions of acres of land. It means the saving of lives and the annual savings of millions of dollars in property. When the program for flood control on Red River is completed, great development in this area of the world can reasonably be expected. New homes, new businesses, new industries, and new activities will spring up in the reclaimed and protected lands, adding hundreds of millions of dollars to the wealth of the Nation and happiness to the people protected from a dreadful scourge which is as old as the country is itself.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, I, too, want to pay my respects to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] who is the chairman of this Committee on Flood Control. I especially want to compliment him on the fine democratic way in which he has always conducted his committee, the way in which this bill was reported out of committee, and the thorough hearings that were given to everybody concerned with this legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I yield 13 minutes to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN].

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, in the closing minutes of this general debate on this very worth-while bill, I do not have the time to discuss the various projects that have been most ably presented by the distinguished chairman of this committee. But I do want to say a few words with reference

to flood control generally and with reference to the very fine and able work which the chairman of this committee has done, and, if I may be permitted to do so as a member of the committee, also say something about the work of the committee in general.

Mr. Chairman, much has been said here today, and justifiably so, about the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON]. I am serving my tenth year on that committee and I want to join others in approving everything that has been said about that very capable gentleman. I believe that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] is as great a civilian authority on flood control in general as we have in the United States. The distinguished senior Senator from Louisiana, the Honorable JOHN H. OVERTON, is an authority on flood control and has likewise made a great contribution in that direction. I know that in the committee it is difficult to say anything about any stream or even a small creek that the gentleman from Mississippi does not have knowledge of and in most cases intimate knowledge of. He can tell you almost offhand just what has been authorized in every section, in nearly every congressional district, and he can tell you pretty well what has been spent in every section. When we on the committee sit with him day after day and observe his familiarity with the whole flood-control program of the Nation, we ourselves are often astonished at his very intimate knowledge of the broad subject.

Mr. Chairman, may I now say just a word about my colleagues on the committee. This committee is strictly non-partisan. You hear that about a good many committees, but that is certainly true of the Committee on Flood Control. In the time I have been on that committee I have never known any politics to enter into it. We consider propositions, programs, and plans, and we are not concerned about where they are, what State they are in, what district they are in, or anything like that. We consider the entire picture of the Nation as a whole.

I remember when I first went on that committee in 1937 we had a disastrous flood in the Ohio Valley. I recall that we worked hard for a long time to solve the problems in the Ohio Valley. As I recall now, the southern part of the country, from which I hail, did not receive any great benefits in that particular bill, but we were just as concerned because it helped the country as a whole. I worked hard to bring to the people of that great valley the protection they needed. That has always been the guiding principle of the members of that committee. We have sought to do that thing which would bring to our Nation as a whole the greatest possible benefit.

Now may I say something about the great Corps of Engineers. That group of men in the Corps of Engineers, as has been pointed out here this evening, is perhaps the best qualified group of men in all the world on problems of flood control. They have demonstrated that time and time again. They know their business. They are always fair. They are always considerate. You cannot unduly influence them, but you can always go

to them and reason with them. If you have a good proposition they will readily see it and they will do their best to help you. I know of no group of men in all the Government service more capable, more accommodating and more loyal than are the men in the Corps of Engineers.

Mr. Chairman, I think something ought to be stated here about the conservatism of the engineers. When there are those who are prone to criticize projects written into flood-control bills by the committee, of which I have the honor to be a member, I remind you of the fact that the engineers are always conservative, thoroughly conservative, sometimes we think ultra-conservative. I am glad they are conservative, I am glad that they screen everything carefully and that they go into every project very carefully, because it allows us as members of the committee to present to you projects that have been carefully weighed and carefully considered by the engineers and by the governors of the State where the projects are situated.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I will be happy to yield to my very distinguished chairman.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I stated from my independent recollection to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. VURSELL], when he spoke about the project at Mount Carmel, that I was sure it had been provided for. I should like the record to show that on page 25 of the bill there is provision for an examination and survey covering, and I quote:

Wabash River at and in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, Ill.

I was sure I was right at the time, but I want the record to show that we have not only provided for it in this particular bill under consideration but also by a resolution of the committee.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. I thank our chairman. That bears out just what I said about the chairman of our committee. He knows his flood-control work. He knows what has been done and where it has been done.

Now, Mr. Chairman, a word about this bill. This bill affects almost every congressional district in the Nation directly. Indirectly it affects every congressional district in the Nation, even the city districts a long way perhaps from any flood on any river. Those districts are directly concerned because the city people must get their bread and butter and their fiber from the farms. In many cases those farms are being overflowed. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I am glad that throughout the years I have been on this committee, flood-control bills have enjoyed great support even from gentlemen representing city districts because those gentlemen were wise enough and fair enough to realize that the city dwellers are vitally concerned about conserving the lands and the rich valleys of our country in order that the people of this Nation might continue to have food and fiber.

Mr. Chairman, erosion in this Nation has played a tremendous part in our agricultural economy. Back yonder a long

time ago we cleared off our lands. However, we were not careful enough to provide against erosion in many places and our lands to a great extent have been depleted and worn out. Several years ago we were told in our committee that lands of the United States were being depleted and worn out to the tune of about 300,000 acres a year. We were also told by the best soil-conservation authority in the United States and probably in the world, Dr. Bennett, that in probably 150 years this Nation would reach a point where it might not be self-sustaining, agriculturally speaking, unless we stopped the trend of erosion and unless we conserved our soil.

Mr. Chairman, this leads me to say that it is most vital, most important—it is a matter of paramount importance that this Congress see to it that our great river valleys all over the country are conserved and protected that they might not suffer recurring floods year after year. I recall in 1945 when regions that had not suffered floods for a good while were completely devastated and crops were destroyed, livestock was killed, and people lost their lives. There were no crops. We are feeling the pinch of that right now at this time when America needs to have all of the food and grain and food products that we can get. Mr. Chairman, in the last 3 years we have had a destruction of probably \$350,000,000 worth of property in this country because of floods. Of course, we did not have any flood-control work during the war. That is understandable. Nobody blames the Chief Executive for impounding the money of the country during the war. We had to win the war. But now that the war is over, now that peace has come, at least we hope, it is high time, Mr. Chairman, that this Congress should go back and pick up the flood-control program, and that we should give to the river regions, to the valleys of this land, and to all regions of this country the protective flood-control works which we must have to guarantee to this country a perpetual supply of farm products.

The amount of land contained in our fine river valleys is limited. That land is very fertile. That land has had the washings of centuries. The best soil from the hills of the Nation has flowed into these valleys. That makes it all the more imperative that we now bring to those valleys the greatest possible protection from floods so that the people of the Nation may get the benefit of the protective power of every possible acre of that rich land. Any other course is shortsighted.

Mr. Chairman, as stated a moment ago the flood damages in the past 3 years have probably reached \$350,000,000. This vast sum has been lost forever to the people of the United States. Do not think that that loss was only in the valleys where the floods occur. That was a loss to all the people. It is true that the loss was felt most keenly in the valleys, but the result of that loss can be felt, and is being felt, all over the Nation.

Flood control pays dividends. It pays and pays well. Certainly there is no investment that means more for the future happiness and prosperity of our

people than the conservation of our lands and the protection of our vast rich river valleys from the constant menace of floods. We get more back each year than we spend on flood control. It is an investment which we owe to those who are to come after us. We have no right to use the blessings which we find to our hands without trying, as best we can, to pass on to and make certain that our children will also be able to enjoy comparable blessings.

Some perhaps will argue that we have sufficient authorizations already. The answer to that, Mr. Chairman, is that we need additional authorizations so that the Corps of Engineers can spend the money at its disposal in shaping a broad comprehensive flood-control plan in each river valley and in the Nation as a whole. More and more the Engineers are working out programs and plans to cover each valley as a whole and then to correlate as much as possible the protective works in the various valleys. This is wise. It seems to me that this is the way to realize the maximum amount of good. That is why it is now of great importance that we have additional authorizations so that the Engineers can work out a program in each valley that will achieve maximum protection and the greatest good to the whole. Moreover, as has been pointed out here today, additional authorizations will bring us a backlog of projects, worth-while projects, to be used in the event we are visited with terrible depressions in the future. In considering these projects in this bill it is true, as it has always been true in other bills, that each project has received the full approval of the Corps of Engineers. The committee does not include any project which has not been fully approved by the Engineers.

This bill is a good bill. Frankly, I think that it is probably the best flood-control bill which has ever been presented to Congress by the committee while I have been a member of the Flood Control Committee. I trust that it will meet the approval of the Members of Congress, and that the project may be authorized. I think it is timely. I urge, therefore, the approval of the bill in its entirety.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. ALLEN] has expired.

By unanimous consent, Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1946."

SEC. 2. That section 3 of the act approved June 22, 1936 (Public, No. 738, 74th Cong.), as amended by section 2 of the act approved June 28, 1938 (Public, No. 761, 75th Cong.), shall apply to all works authorized in this act except that for any channel improvement or channel-rectification project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local cooperation shall expire 5 years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the War Department of the require-

ments of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the required cooperation will be furnished.

The provisions of section 1 of the act of December 22, 1944 (Public, No. 534, 78th Cong., 2d sess.), shall govern with respect to projects herein authorized; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

SEC. 3. That hereafter for authorized flood-protection projects which include alterations of railroad bridges the Chief of Engineers is authorized to include at Federal expense the necessary alterations of railroad bridges and approaches in connection therewith.

SEC. 4. That section 4 of the act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, No. 534, 78th Cong.), is amended to read as follows:

"The Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas under the control of the War Department, and to permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such facilities. The Secretary of War is authorized to grant leases of lands, including structures or facilities thereon, in reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as he may deem reasonable: *Provided*, That leases to non-profit organizations may be granted at reduced or nominal rentals in recognition of the public service to be rendered in utilizing the leased premises: *Provided further*, That preference shall be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies, and licenses may be granted without monetary considerations, to such agencies for the use of all or any portion of a reservoir area, when the Secretary of War determines such action to be in the public interest, and for such periods of time and upon such conditions as he may find advisable. The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to public use generally, without charge, for boating, swimming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes, and ready access to and exit from such water areas along the shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general public use, when such use is determined by the Secretary of War not to be contrary to the public interest, all under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the laws for the protection of fish and game of the State in which such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or privileges shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

SEC. 5. That section 7 of the act approved August 18, 1941 (Public, No. 228, 77th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That 75 percent of all moneys received and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during any fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood-control purposes shall be paid at the end of such year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which such property is situated, to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties, in which such property is situated: *Provided*, That when such property is situated in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such property shall be proportional to its area therein."

SEC. 6. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered, under such terms and conditions as are deemed advisable by him, to grant easements for rights-of-way over, across, in, and upon lands under his control, to any State, political subdivision

thereof, or municipality, or to any individual, partnership, or corporation of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, for (a) railroad tracks; (b) oil pipe lines; (c) substations for electric power transmission lines, telephone lines, and telegraph lines, and pumping stations for gas, water, sewer, and oil pipe lines; (d) canals; (e) ditches; (f) flumes; (g) tunnels; (h) dams and reservoirs in connection with fish and wildlife programs, fish hatcheries, and other fish-cultural improvements; (i) roads and streets; and (j) for any other purpose or purposes deemed advisable by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That such rights-of-way shall be granted only upon a finding by the Secretary of War that the same will not be incompatible with the public interest: *Provided further*, That such rights-of-way shall not include any more land than is reasonably necessary for the purpose for which granted: *And provided further*, That all or any part of such rights-of-way may be annulled and forfeited by the Secretary of War for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of any grant hereunder or for nonuse for a period of 2 consecutive years or abandonment of rights granted under authority hereof.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War is authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to use any property or parts thereof, including lands and improvements, under his control and jurisdiction for the prosecution of any authorized civil work or function administered by the War Department without charge, except usual handling charges, against appropriations for such civil works or functions.

SEC. 8. Whenever the Chief of Engineers shall find that any highway, railway, or utility has been or is being damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any dam or reservoir project under the control of the War Department, he may utilize any funds available for the construction, maintenance, or operation of the project involved for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protection of such highway, railway, or utility: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to highways, railways, and utilities previously provided for by the War Department, unless the Chief of Engineers determines that the actual damage has or will exceed that for which provision had previously been made.

SEC. 9. That the following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive floodwaters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plans in the respective reports herein-after designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein: *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this act with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this act for construction by the War Department when approved by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission:

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Lehigh River, Pa., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 587, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$12,471,000.

POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

The local flood-protection project at Cumberland and West Cumberland, Md., and Ridgeley, W. Va., authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936 (Public, No. 738, 74th Cong.), is hereby amended to provide for completion of the project substantially in accordance with plans on file in the Office of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost to the United States of \$7,420,000 and subject to the conditions of local cooperation prescribed for that project in the act approved June 22, 1936, as modified, now estimated at \$1,520,000.

The project for flood protection at Waynesboro, Va., on South River is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. —, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$1,431,000.

The project for protection at Washington, D. C., on Potomac River, authorized by the act of June 22, 1936, is hereby modified substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. —, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

Completion of the Savage River Dam on Savage River, Md., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the plan contained in House Document No. —, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at a cost to the United States now estimated at \$1,900,000, subject to the conditions that local interests make a cash contribution of \$200,000 toward the cost of the work, and agree to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, and to maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary by the Secretary of War.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN

The project for the Salem Church Reservoir on Rappahannock River, Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$17,755,000.

JAMES RIVER BASIN

The project for the Gathright Reservoir and the Falling Spring reregulating dam on Jackson River, Va., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 18, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000.

ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection at Macon, Ga., on Ocmulgee River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 560, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$349,000.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The project for flood control and improvement of the Lower Mississippi River adopted by the act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

(a) Improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon at an estimated cost of \$5,013,000 authorized in the act approved December 22, 1944.

(b) Extension of the authorized improvement under subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of Bayou LaFourche, La., including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of \$5,913,000 and substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 191, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session.

(c) Extension of the authorized improvement under subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon north of the Louisiana State line, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of \$4,930,000 substantially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 8, 1946.

(d) Improvement of Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and on Hull Brake—Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Miss., at an estimated cost of \$3,752,000 authorized in the act approved December 22, 1944.

(e) Extension of the authorized improvement under subparagraph (d) upstream and downstream, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 for modification of the authorized project.

(f) Extension of the authorized headwater project for the Yazoo River and tributaries to include improvements in the area between the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River system and the hills to protect against overflows from the main stem and hill tributaries in such cases and by such means as the Chief of Engineers may consider warranted, at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000 for modification of the authorized project.

(g) Extension of the authorized headwater project for the Yazoo River and tributaries to include the drainage of run-off waters from the watershed of McKinney Bayou or the providing of pumping capacity additional to that now existing for said waters in the proportion determined by the Chief of Engineers are authorized in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$300,000 for modification of the authorized project.

(h) The Bayou des Glaisses diversion channel, Louisiana, authorized by and constructed under the act approved June 22, 1936.

(i) That portion of the North Little Rock to Gillette, Ark., levee on the north bank of the Arkansas River along and below Plum Bayou authorized by and constructed under the act approved June 22, 1936, work thereon to be hereafter prosecuted in accordance with the act of May 15, 1928, as amended.

(j) The projects for local flood protection on the White River, on the east side between Augusta and Clarendon, Ark., and at the town of De Valls Bluff, Ark., at an estimated cost of \$2,847,500 authorized by the act approved August 18, 1941.

(k) The Tiptonville-Obion Levee authorized by and constructed under the act approved June 22, 1936.

(l) Extension of the levee under subparagraph (k) to include the levee and drainage improvements, at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000 substantially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 16, 1946.

(m) The improvement of Saint Johns Bayou, Mo., at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000, substantially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated April 16, 1946.

(n) The improvement of the harbor at Memphis, Tenn., at an estimated cost of \$17,120,000, substantially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 12, 1946.

(o) Modification of the main line levee system of the authorized project for the lower Mississippi River to include protection of the potential industrial area immediately north of Vicksburg, Miss., known as the Vicksburg-Yazoo area, together with local dredging and the construction of such drainage facilities as in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers are requisite and justified, at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000, subject to the conditions that local interests provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way required for levees and drainage, and

maintain and operate the works after completion.

(p) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to provide drainage in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers where drainage is impaired by levees hitherto or hereafter constructed, at an estimated cost of \$500,000, subject to the conditions that local interests provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and maintain and operate the works after completion.

(q) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to provide that the local cooperation to be hereafter furnished for the works authorized in the Saint Francis River Basin and the Yazoo River Basin shall consist of the requirement that responsible local interests agree to maintain levees in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the act of May 15, 1928, where maintenance is required under existing law.

(r) Any former officer of the Corps of Engineers who, after retirement and recall to active duty in the Army, has served over 15 years as a member of the Mississippi River Commission while on such active duty shall, upon being relieved of such active duty, be eligible to and shall retain, during the will of the President, the position and office held by him as a member of the Mississippi River Commission.

In order to provide for the increased costs of construction of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River as recommended by the president of the Mississippi River Commission and the Chief of Engineers, the authorization for flood control and improvement of the Lower Mississippi River is hereby increased by an additional \$100,000,000.

The project for flood control along Lake Pontchartrain in Jefferson Parish, La., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated December 10, 1945, at an estimated cost of \$900,000.

The project for flood protection at Memphis on Wolf River and Nonconah Creek, Tenn., authorized by the act approved August 28, 1937 (Public, No. 406, 75th Cong.), as amended by the act approved June 28, 1939 (Public, No. 154, 76th Cong.), is further amended to authorize the completion of the project at an additional estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on Bayou Pierre in the vicinity of Shreveport, La., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 285, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of \$127,000.

The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, including the incorporation therein of the several separate existing projects for flood control along the Red River below Degison (above the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission) and providing for the modification of the existing or authorized Federal and non-Federal levees, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 602, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$77,500,000.

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas River Basin, approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection at Oklahoma City, Okla., on North Canadian River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief

of Engineers in House Document No. 572, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$2,037,000.

WHITE RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Prairie du Rocher and vicinity is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,575,000.

The project for local flood protection on McCraney, Hadley, Kiser, Six-Mile, and Bay Creeks in the Sny Basin, Ill., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$4,854,944.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by the act of June 28, 1938, as expanded by section 9a of the act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, No. 534, 78th Cong.), for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said expanded plans by the Corps of Engineers.

The project for flood protection at Mandan, N. Dak., on Heart River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 294, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of \$246,000.

OHIO RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Ohio River Basin approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress including: (1) Such channel rectification works or other measures at or below the Muskingum River Reservoirs as in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War may be found necessary to provide for the most efficient operation of those reservoirs at an estimated cost of \$2,200,000, and (2) the following projects in tributary basins, namely:

The local flood-protection works at Galax, Va., on Chestnut Creek, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 506, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of \$276,125;

The plan of improvement for flood control in the Wabash River Basin, Illinois and Indiana, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 9, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$9,366,000;

The local flood-protection works at Olean, N. Y., on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,282,400;

The local flood-protection works at Portville, N. Y., on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated

April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,281,500;

The local flood-protection works at Allegheny, N. Y., on the Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report, dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$388,800.

The project for the West Fork Reservoir on the West Fork of Mill Creek in Ohio, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,527,000.

GREAT LAKES BASIN

The project for flood protection at Mount Clemens and vicinity, Mich., on Clinton River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$378,000.

BRAZOS RIVER BASIN

The project for the Belton Reservoir on Leon River, Tex., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$15,500,000.

The project for flood protection at Eastland, on Leon River, Tex., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

GREAT SALT BASIN

The project for local flood protection on Spanish Fork River, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 518, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$74,500.

The project for flood protection at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Jordan River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 562, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$412,000.

The project for flood protection at Magna, Utah, on Little Valley Wash, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document No. 562, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$222,000.

LOS ANGELES-SAN GABRIEL BASIN AND BALLONA CREEK

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Los Angeles-San Gabriel Basin and Ballona Creek, Calif., approved in the act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented, by subsequent acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection along Salinas River, Calif., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 29, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,905,000.

WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$35,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Willamette River Basin approved in the act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on Amazon Creek at Eugene and vicinity, Oregon, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document No. 138, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$226,000.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Modification of the existing project for Skagway on Skagway River and Harbor,

Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$438,000.

SEC. 10. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United States and its Territorial possessions, which include the following-named localities, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for run-off and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on such drainage areas; the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such purposes: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports made on any examination, survey, project, or work under way or proposed are submitted to Congress, no supplemental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless authorized by law except that the Secretary of War may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and a report thereon submitted to the Congress if such review is required by the national defense or by changed physical or economic conditions: *And provided further*, That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this act until the project for the proposed work shall have been adopted by law:

Narraguagus River and tributaries, Maine.
Westfield River, Mass., with a view to modifying the existing Knightsville Reservoir to provide low flow regulation.

Oneida Creek and tributaries, New York.
Susquehanna River, at and in the vicinity of Sidney, N. Y.

Hackensack River and tributaries, New Jersey and New York.

Marshy Hope Creek and tributaries, Maryland.

Coosa River and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Rome, Ga.

Big South Fork River and tributaries, Tennessee.

Port Arthur, Tex. (with a view to providing protection against damage from Sabine Lake resulting from erosion and from floods due to hurricane winds and tide).

The provision of outlets in the interest of providing egress of flood waters for Jefferson County drainage districts, into existing waterways in the general vicinity of Port Arthur, Tex.

Eight-Mile Creek and Locust Creek and their tributaries, Arkansas.

St. Francis Bay straight slough and Big Bay ditch, Ark., and tributary area.

Bear Creek, a tributary of Big Black River, Miss.

Pearl River and tributaries, Mississippi.
Lost Creek, Mo., at and in the vicinity of Seneca, Mo.

Chunky River, Miss.

Opookta Creek, Attala County, Miss., for flood control and drainage.

Potacocowa Creek, Miss.

Lower Grand River, Mo., with a view to providing protection from erosion and bank caving.

St. Francis River and its tributaries, Arkansas, with special reference to Tyrone and Little Rivers; Big Creek; and Blackfish, Fifteen Mile, and Frenchman Bayous; and the tributaries of these streams for flood control, drainage, and allied purposes.

Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of East Cape Girardeau and Clear Creek, North Alexander, Clear Creek, Preston and Miller Pond drainage and levee district, Illinois.

Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of Perry County drainage and levee districts Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Missouri.

Lost Creek and tributaries, White and Hamilton Counties, Ill.

Wabash River at and in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, Ill.

Coal Creek and tributaries, Tennessee.

Buffalo Creek and tributaries, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Chariton River and tributaries, Iowa and Missouri.

Pecatonica River and tributaries, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Lost River and tributaries, Minnesota.

Root River and tributaries, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Clinton River and tributaries, Michigan.

Saginaw River and tributaries, Michigan.

Smith River and tributaries, California and Oregon.

Gold Creek and tributaries, Alaska.

Chena slough, Alaska.

SEC. 11. That section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allot, from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for any one fiscal year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood."

SEC. 12. That section 2 of the Flood Control Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allot not to exceed \$1,000,000 from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other debris, and clearing and straightening the channel in navigable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the interest of flood control: *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000 shall be expended for this purpose for any single tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year."

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year, for the construction of emergency bank-protection works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge approaches, and public works, when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable: *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at any single locality from the appropriations for any one fiscal year.

SEC. 14. That the sum of \$750,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying out improvements by the War Department, the sum of \$10,000,000 additional is authorized to be appropriated and expended in equal amounts by the Departments of War and Agriculture for carrying out any examination or survey provided for in this act and any other acts of Congress to be prosecuted by said departments.

SEC. 15. That the program on the watershed of Buffalo Creek and its tributaries authorized in section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, is hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to include and prosecute works for the stabilization of stream banks such as described in House Document No. 574, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, at an estimated additional cost of \$1,842,400.

SEC. 16. That the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appropriated in section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, is reauthorized to be appropriated, and the sum of \$20,000,000 additional is authorized to be appropriated, for expenditure, by the Department of Agriculture for the prosecution of the works of improvement authorized to be carried out by that Department by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944.

SEC. 17. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the initial stage of the comprehensive plan adopted by section 9a of the act approved December 22, 1944 (Public,

No. 534, 78th Cong.), for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. WHITTINGTON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be printed in the RECORD at this point, that amendments be in order to the sections of the bill as the sections may be announced by the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I would like to have the gentleman's request apply to the provisions of the bill just read, and to ask the chairman of the committee if it is not true that the paragraph immediately preceding his statement, is the paragraph which makes applicable to the projects in this bill the the so-called McMillan amendment which was incorporated in the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman is correct. I am glad to ask that the entire bill be set forth at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any amendment to section 1?

Is there any amendment to section 3?

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to section 3.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAVENS:

On page 2, in line 18, after the word "railroad" insert "highway."

And on page 2, in line 20, strike out the word "railroad" and insert in lieu thereof "such."

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, as section 3 now reads it provides that with respect to local contributions for flood-control projects, the Federal Government, through the Chief of Engineers, may include as a part of the Federal expense the cost of making changes in approaches to railroad bridges, which approaches are required to be changed as a result of the raising of such bridges in connection with flood-control projects. The purpose of my amendment is to include, in addition to approaches to railroad bridges, approaches to highway bridges which must also be raised as a result of the construction of flood-control projects heretofore authorized but not yet constructed, and with respect to the projects authorized in this bill.

The necessity for the amendment is vital to the control program. I know of one case, and there are no doubt many others in the United States, where the now required local contribution for constructing approaches to highway bridges is so enormous that it practically paralyzes the flood-control program in that area. For instance, there is one project in the Fourth Congressional District of Arkansas where the local contribution for constructing approaches to a highway bridge, together with other expenses,

such as putting in another bridge over another stream to provide a highway for the handling of traffic while this approach construction is under way, would amount to \$360,000 in a community of four or five thousand, which, of course, is absolutely impossible for them to meet. This amendment would not relieve a locality of the expense of constructing the additional bridge and the additional highway to handle the traffic while approaches were being constructed, but would merely require the Federal Government to raise the approaches to bridges which the Federal Government raises in connection with the construction of any of these projects. Without the amendment much needed flood-control projects in many areas would be stagnated and the flood-control program as a matter of practical operation entirely sacrificed.

The committee has authorized the construction of these new approaches at Federal expense with respect to railroad bridges. The only thing this amendment does is to assure that the similar treatment be accorded approaches to highway bridges. The particular bridge I have in mind accommodates two Federal-aid highways and I cannot see why if the flood-control program is to be carried out, it is not fair and equitable to have the Federal Government, if it is going to pay for the approaches to railroad bridges, to also pay the cost of raising the approaches to highway bridges which bridges in turn must be raised in order to get them above the increased flood stage level of the river.

I most earnestly solicit your consideration and favorable action on the amendment now under consideration.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I regret that the gentleman from Arkansas has proposed this amendment. Section 3 was inserted in the bill largely at the instigation of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS].

In connection with projects along the Arkansas River we conducted hearings when he submitted to me the matter of alterations of the approaches, and this covers the matter of approaches and not the matter of highways. The railroads have the bridges, and this particular amendment to section 3 deals with the approaches to railway bridges. It would not suffice if you undertook to correct the approaches to a highway bridge unless you raised the entire highway in order to reach the bridge. So with all due deference to my friend, I oppose his amendment because we did go into the matter and where it involved the matter of approaches to a railroad bridge, we understood to relieve the local interests of the contribution because that was sound; but when it comes to relieving

the local interests of approaches to a highway bridge the gentleman on reflection will certainly be convinced that it involves something more than approaches; that involves the actual highway itself.

Mr. CRAVENS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Not now; I will yield later.

Let me say in this connection that in an effort to provide as liberally as possible for highways and for railways and for utilities where there is proper provision for highways we have made provision in section 8. The Members will recall that under the Flood Control Act where highways have got to be relocated in a reservoir of a condemned area the Federal Government provides for this relocation, and we have made liberal provision in that regard in section 8. To provide for caving affecting highways and other public improvements, we have made liberal provision in section 12.

I now gladly yield to the gentleman, if I may.

Mr. CRAVENS. I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy. What I had in mind was this, that where a flood control project necessitates the raising of the approaches to the bridge there has to be considerable work in the way of fill extending back some distance from the bridge.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I understand the gentleman's question. I have answered it. With all due deference I appreciate the situation the gentleman is up against. We went into the matter. If the gentleman will read the hearings and read the report, this section 3 covers the matter of approaches to railroad bridges. I respectfully submit that the matter of approaches to a highway bridge is something to be considered later. The railroads have had nothing to do with raising the elevations of the highway itself. That is an entirely different matter from the railway bridge. In view of the liberal provisions we have made in an effort to meet the exigencies of the gentleman's area, not only in section 3 but in sections 8 and 12, I trust the amendment will be voted down. I may say to the gentleman that if on further hearings there are cases that develop where there should be additional provision made for highways the House ought to have the report of investigation submitted by the Chief of Engineers and that matter embraced in the hearings.

Mr. CRAVENS. The inclusion of railroad bridges will only relieve the local interests in the particular project I have in mind of \$2,000. On the other hand, there will be \$360,000 imposed upon this small area, not for the approaches to the bridges, which is a comparatively small sum, but to build another highway and another bridge to accommodate traffic while this work is being done.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. We have provisions for Arkansas the same as in every other State. We have treated all States alike. Section 3 of the committee report deals with railroad bridges and approach and under the guise of getting an approach to a railroad bridge or a high-

way bridge the gentleman should not expect the Congress of the United States to provide that the Federal Government shall pay for absolutely rebuilding the highway proper.

Under the circumstances, while I am in sympathy with the gentleman, I am compelled to ask that the amendment be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. CRAVENS]

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any other amendments?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to section 9.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: Page 7, strike out all of lines 4 and 5 and as much of line 6 as precedes the colon and insert in lieu thereof the following: "That the time for initiating projects authorized herein shall be determined by (1) the degree to which the construction of the project is immediately necessary to protect human life and property from the likelihood of destruction; (2) the availability of supply of required material with reference to the need for such materials for home construction or other essential purposes; and (3) the amount of unemployment, if any, existing in the construction industry or related lines of work and the degree of need, if any, to expand construction activity; and it is declared to be the policy of Congress to delay the initiation of projects not immediately necessary to protect human life and property from the likelihood of destruction until such time as there is a clear sufficiency of the supply of materials and need for expansion of employment and activity in the construction industry; and to give effect to this policy the Chief of Engineers shall include in all requests for appropriations specific justification in accordance with this proviso."

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I reserve a point of order on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, before speaking on my amendment I would like to say that it is offered in no unfriendly spirit to the Flood Control Committee or the distinguished chairman of that committee. I have had the privilege of serving under him for a number of years and it is my opinion there is not a chairman of a committee in this House or any other body for that matter, who knows his subject better, who conducts the business of his committee in a more efficient, forthright and considerate manner. I have a particular reason for saying this, since a project in my own district that presents great problems has been authorized for resurvey by instruction of the committee and I appreciate that very deeply.

The reason I am offering this amendment is that it is almost exactly the same amendment I previously offered to the rivers and harbors bill. I have offered both amendments for a very clear and simple reason. I do not agree with those Members who have gotten up on the floor this afternoon and opposed the passage of this measure. Everybody who knows about the flood hazards of this country or about the problems of erosion, that the gentleman from Louisiana spoke

of, has got to be concerned about necessary flood control measures which are recommended by this committee and by the Corps of Army Engineers. I am certainly not opposed to the passage of legislation which will detail what those projects are that need construction, do the preliminary work of studying those projects, and go so far as to grant congressional authorization for them. But I do believe that it is high time that the Congress consider legislation of this character or any other character where moneys are appropriated for public works; I think, indeed, it is high time that Congress consider all legislation that it passes in any field from the standpoint of the over-all circumstances of our country today and what they may be tomorrow.

Everybody knows that at the moment we have the possibility, at least, of achieving a balanced budget and possibly a running surplus, and paying off part of the national debt. We ought to try to do so in every way that we can. In addition we know that at the present time there is a shortage of certain critical material; that materials for home construction, to mention only one thing, and a good many other very essential items are in critical short supply. We also know that the construction industry is, at any rate, booming; that there is demand that cannot be filled by labor in that industry. The time will come when there will be availability of plenty of materials and, secondly, when there may be need to expand the activities in the construction industry and in employment, and when that time comes I do not want to fall back on projects that are of no value. I do not want to do what is termed "leaf raking" projects. I want to do some of these worthwhile projects when that time comes. I want to have the most worthwhile program we can get.

My amendment is quite clear, Mr. Chairman, that where there is a project, and where the need for the construction of that project to save life and limb is necessary now, that that project will not be interfered with. The amendment only says that there should be that criterion plus the other two criteria, availability of materials and the degree of activity of the construction industry, and that those shall be taken into consideration in deciding what appropriations shall be made. With this provision in the bill it will coincide with an over-all long-range program brought forth by the Congress, not by somebody else, of attempting to maintain over a period of time, as near as we can, an even keel of employment and an even level of prosperity in this country.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield to the gentleman from Arizona.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman is a member of the Colmer Committee on Postwar Planning. I would like to ask the gentleman if his proposal is not in keeping with the philosophy of the recommendations of that committee?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I will say to the gentleman that I am much obliged to him for asking that question. The fact of the matter is that the report

of the Postwar Economic Policy and Planning Committee on Public Works took precisely this point of view, and the whole report was a development of the thesis that we ought to plan public works in such a manner as to stabilize employment in the construction industry. That is all I am trying to do.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the point of order.

(Mr. CRAVENS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I do not want to speak about the amendment, but I do want to call the attention of the gentleman from California, since he is a member of that committee, that if you want to save material for the construction of homes, why was not something done to stop the construction of a stadium where they are going to have a world's championship boxing match and where, I understand, they are using a lot of material which could be used for the construction of homes?

Mr. MCGREGOR. Was not a priority given for that, too?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The gentleman asked me a question, and I should like to answer it. I will answer it in this way, by stating that I offered an amendment to the emergency veterans' housing bill which said that no construction other than veterans' homes should be allowed to proceed unless it got a specific authorization for it. My amendment was defeated.

Mr. STEFAN. Construction of that stadium for this boxing match and other unnecessary building involves the use of materials when those materials are absolutely necessary for the construction of homes. Out in middlewestern Nebraska people are begging for lumber. We have nothing but kindling wood left in our lumberyards. Farmers can not get lumber to store grain for which the world is waiting.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the gentleman's point is incontestible. I think he is quite right. I do not think the material should have been used for that purpose. I do not think you can defend using it for that purpose.

Mr. STEFAN. In some cases they claim they do not use much material for construction but they do use a lot of lumber for cribbing which could be very well used for the construction of homes, which we need so badly now. This stadium, race track, and other construction could well be delayed.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. STEFAN. That is not the point on which I rose to speak. I rise at this time to ask the chairman of the committee about the Missouri River Basin project involving \$150,000,000. My colleague from South Dakota [Mr. CASE] asked something about the previous authorizations on that project. Does the gentleman have information as to the previous authorizations for the Missouri River Basin? Are they in the RECORD?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes. I recall them offhand.

Mr. STEFAN. The gentleman was talking about a billion dollars. He was speaking about the over-all picture on flood control, not as to the Missouri River?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Not at all. In the act of 1944 there was authorized for expenditure in the upper stretches by the Bureau of Reclamation \$200,000,000, and a similar amount or expenditure by the Corps of Engineers in the lower stretches.

Mr. STEFAN. It is the \$150,000,000 in this bill for the Missouri River Basin which I am interested in now. It was indicated in the debate that perhaps the Army engineers are going to be short of funds unless this authorization is made.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Absolutely.

Mr. STEFAN. Does that mean they have no funds on hand now?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. No, it does not. It means that all the amounts previously authorized under the act approved in 1944 will be exhausted in the completion of projects which may take 5, 6, or 7 years and that have been initiated under the authority of the act of 1944, so that there will be no money for new projects.

Mr. STEFAN. This \$150,000,000 for the Missouri River Basin depends on appropriations. From what the gentleman says now there will be enough to continue for the next 2 or 3 years the projects they have on hand now. This is to implement the Pick-Sloan plan on the Missouri River?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It is.

Mr. STEFAN. That is the plan in which the Bureau of Reclamation, the Department of Agriculture, and other Government agencies are collaborating in an over-all program. A program which we all favor because flood control work is so badly needed. It is an all-purpose program.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The adjustment was made in the act of 1944.

Mr. STEFAN. Does this \$150,000,000 have to do with any work on the Blue River in Nebraska?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. There is no particular allocation that would authorize the construction of any work or that would provide for any appropriation for any work that has been authorized. My recollection is that provision has been made for the Blue River.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEFAN. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Is it not true that the matter of the specific allocation of any appropriated funds would be a matter for determination when the appropriation is made under these authorizations?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I have repeatedly so stated, not only with respect to the Missouri but all other projects.

Mr. STEFAN. I may say to the committee that on the Blue River in the vicinity of the towns of Milford, Seward, and Crete the Army engineers are said to be planning to construct some flood-control works. This project was originally planned, I have been unofficially told, for Kansas. Considerable opposition was made by the people of Kansas, it is charged, and the engineers moved their project up into Nebraska. The

people of that particular locality feel they have no flood-control problem there but they do have a soil-conservation problem. Some of us appeared before General Wheeler, Chief of Army Engineers, who has very kindly sent the program back to the field for a resurvey and a restudy. The Nebraska people have held numerous meetings. They protest the rush to do this dam building before they have full opportunity to study a soil-conservation plan. They have sent delegations to Washington to confer with the various departments. We who want the Missouri River program of the engineers, the Reclamation, the Power Commission, and other agencies to succeed, would like for the engineers to restudy this proposed Blue River project until such time that the people on the affected area be given the chance to work out some coordinated program for the best interests of all concerned. I hope the chairman will be sympathetic in helping such a restudy to be made in order that thousands of acres of valuable agricultural land be kept in production of food so badly needed now. I am hopeful the engineers will give this matter further consideration.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I just want to say a word about the Oklahoma City project provided for in this bill. Oklahoma City is not in my congressional district. It is perfectly all right with me for the committee to authorize the project down there to take care of the citizens of Oklahoma City and their properties. The city of Oklahoma City and the bottom farm lands in close proximity thereto have taken terrific beatings from the ravages of the North Canadian. This bill carries an authorization for a project estimated to cost more than \$2,000,000. The thing that strikes me, however, as being a little hard to explain is the fact that you now authorize projects such as the Oklahoma City project when a project has already been authorized for many years 250 miles up the same stream, where the water comes from, and nothing has been done about the construction of it. If the Optima Dam, which was authorized some time ago, had been built along with some of the other work authorized, you probably would not need this project down in Oklahoma City.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Does this project destroy some homesteads in the vicinity of the project?

Mr. RIZLEY. It destroys not only homesteads but it destroys a lot of property in Oklahoma City every year. It not only destroys property, but takes lives, as is pointed out in the committee report. It is the overflow of the North Canadian River. But up the river more than 200 miles from Oklahoma City several years ago Congress in its wisdom authorized what is known as the Optima Dam on the same stream. That is where the water comes from. If that project had been built, then you would not need to spend all this money for these projects

farther down the stream. That is a policy I do not understand. I do not understand the policy of the Federal Government in authorizing a project and then not doing anything about it and then come along and request other projects many miles below that must take the force of the water coming down the stream that could have been controlled if the upstream project had been completed.

There is another situation on the Cimarron River, also a part of the Arkansas River Basin. This river, heading way up in New Mexico and coming down through part of my congressional district, down through Kansas, then back into Oklahoma, has been responsible for much flood destruction. It carries a lot of water at flood times. We have been talking about Kenton Dam and the Englewood Dam on that river for years and years and years, but nothing is done about them; they have never even been authorized. I presume this committee will come in in probably a year or two and authorize a project at the mouth of the stream somewhere close to some city where all this damage is being done. Of course, the citizens are entitled to be protected. I do not want to be misunderstood about this. I am just calling your attention to the policy that has apparently been pursued of making authorizations upstream where the water gets rolling at flood stages and then doing nothing about it, and then come in with another authorization down at the mouth of the stream for flood control.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Frankly, I am like you. I do not know what the difficulty has been after they have been authorized. It may be that the others are more important. But at all events, if the gentleman will ask me about it and give me a little while, I will investigate to see why that project has not been constructed, but I will say that the authorization of this project to protect Oklahoma City ought not to interfere in any wise with this project if it is a worthy project.

Mr. RIZLEY. The gentleman says in his report where he refers to the Optima Dam that if it had been built along with the others it probably would have taken care of the situation.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Of course, we have not been able to build anything during the war.

Mr. RIZLEY. I fully appreciate the fact that during the war necessarily these projects were held up. I know the able chairman of this committee, good businessman as he is, will endeavor to see that the upstream projects that would take care of much of the water are given consideration.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That does not mean that the others are going to be built first. Yours may be built first if you get the money.

Mr. RIZLEY. The Optima project has been authorized for many years and not a thing has been done about it.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to discuss the amendment offered by the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]. While I have definite reservations regarding its applicability to this bill, I believe he is rendering a great service in directing attention to a public-works policy. I heard his discussion of this amendment in the rivers and harbors bill. Many Members of Congress are vitally interested in the work which the gentleman from California has done in exploring this problem and in continually emphasizing the need of an over-all policy regarding the inauguration of desirable public works. As these bills come before us, all having much merit and presenting a strong appeal we approve them but nowhere have we adopted with reference to them criteria such as the gentleman from California advances.

I would like to ask the gentleman, therefore, specifically about the first one, with reference to projects designed to save human life. As to projects of that kind he would not impose any conditions at all, would he?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Not any.

Mr. HAYS. In other words, when it is determined that human life is involved, none of these other criteria is to be invoked to retard the inauguration of such project?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right. That is the whole theory upon which it is based.

Mr. HAYS. The gentleman is presenting identically the same amendment that he presented when the rivers and harbors bill was considered?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Well, with some minor changes.

Mr. HAYS. It would also be geared to the policy in the maximum employment bill?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is right.

Mr. HAYS. Would the gentleman care to comment on that?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Simply to say this, that my judgement is that where a project is not, in and of itself, of immediate urgency for the reasons the gentleman has just discussed, as a matter of general policy it should be delayed until such time as there is an over-all economic need for the expansion of business activity, particularly activity in the construction industry, which is the one we can come closest to stabilizing.

Mr. HAYS. I appreciate the gentleman's additional remarks.

The floods of 1943, 1944, and 1945 on the Arkansas River took 47 lives. The gentleman can understand why I wanted to be very clear on the point concerning which I questioned him.

I have pending before the Committee on Agriculture a bill to authorize contributions by the Federal Government to the construction of county agricultural buildings, to be owned by the county. I could not conscientiously ask the Committee on Agriculture to report that bill at this time, because we ought not be building agricultural buildings or any other kind of county buildings with this kind of Federal participation, in competition with residential construction. But my bill has merit. If my bill is reported I think the gentleman's for-

mula ought to be written into it and in that case no long postponement would be necessary.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. It is tough to wait to do things that are desirable to be done when the country is going forward in a fairly vigorous fashion, but unless we wait for those things when it would be easy to do them, we shall not have them to construct at the time when we really need them for the basic economy of the Nation.

Mr. HAYS. And the executive department dumps into our laps projects which they say are necessary and we are not prepared to contravert the assertion. I am interested in what the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] might say with reference to these matters, for I share the high opinion expressed by the gentleman from California regarding the service of the gentleman from Mississippi as chairman of the Flood Control Committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment. It is unnecessary for me to say that the gentleman from California knows I entertain a very high regard for him personally. He has been perfectly candid. He stated that he offered this amendment to the river and harbor bill recently passed. It is not applicable to that bill. It was overwhelmingly defeated there, and that is at least a precedent why the same course should be pursued here. But there was a reason why it was defeated there, and that reason obtains more especially why it should be defeated here. The gentleman would strike out this language in the bill:

Projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements.

That language is not new. It has been tried, it has been tested. That is the language of previous appropriation bills, that is the language that states that these new projects authorized for the first time may have the same consideration as a project authorized 10 years ago, so that each project may stand on its merits. We do not propose by appropriations to allocate all of the money that Congress appropriates to projects that have heretofore been started.

Budgetary requirements must be considered. Now, the gentleman means well, of course. He did not appear before the committee, but I recall that the greatest flood our country has ever known occurred at the period of the greatest prosperity that our country has ever known. Some 300 lives were lost in Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi in 1927. Did we put off from 1927 to 1933 efforts to repair those damages? Are we going to put it off now until there is a period of unemployment? Not at all. In my judg-

ment, if this proposal could have been disregarded with respect to river and harbor projects, all the more it should be disregarded in the pending bill. Let us consider bills on their merits. Let us consider that when property is being destroyed, when lives are being lost we will provide for them on the basis of need. The Chief of Engineers reports; he is in touch with the areas in all the 48 States. He says: "I give you this as No. 1 priority. There has been a flood there and flood damage, and it is therefore more important than this other project." And I submit that the appropriations we have next year should be allocated for such priority projects. He might well say to us that in Pennsylvania recently, in the last 4 weeks, because a project had been constructed at Wilkes-Barre and completed those people were protected, but at Williamsport the project had not been constructed and they were flooded. Shall they wait until we have another depression? We had better profit by the experiences we have had in all the previous flood-control acts, by language that has been tried and tested, rather than by language here that is confusing and that may cause uncertainty and that may defeat the very thing that flood control was intended to do, to wit, to protect the property and the lives of people whenever and wherever it is important that that be done. And we rely for the priority and the order in which those projects shall be constructed upon the reports of the Chief of Engineers. There have been no complaints in the past and there will be none in the future; but under the guise of dealing with some particular project I ask you not to adopt language here that is confusing and uncertain and that may hinder and delay and defeat the very purpose for which flood control was established and declared as a national policy.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Has there ever been any complaint against the Army engineers in regard to any of these projects in the matter of priorities?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. None. We have got to depend upon the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers and the budgetary requirements of the Congress. That is the thing that I had in mind.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Has the gentleman ever heard of any complaint against the Board of Army Engineers in the matter of giving projects priority?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Not at all. I urge that you defeat the amendment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. The gentleman has persuaded me that this amendment ought not to be adopted on the bill now pending. However, I think in fairness to the gentleman from California, though, that it ought to be made quite clear that his amendment, if it is adopted, would not affect construction of projects designed to save human life. The amendment pending is wise in principle, but this is not a fortunate choice of bills on which to offer it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman is in good company. The language of the Apostle Paul, "Almost thou persuadest me," is again applicable.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California.

The amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to section 9?

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

In reference to one item in this bill, entitled "Improvements to Bayou Pierre, Shreveport, La.," I wish to say that this is a project which is of urgent importance to my people. Some eight square miles of thickly settled urban property is affected by this provision for flood relief totaling \$127,000.

My home in the city of Shreveport is located within a very short distance of some of the property affected periodically by floods. I have often gone out to view the rising waters in the heart of the city of Shreveport—a city of over 100,000 people—and seen the rising waters collecting as they tried to flow into Bayou Pierre. I have seen the floodwaters in the yards destroy the gardens and actually entering the homes of many of our people. At times, the water reaches several feet in depth in the midst of fine homes, driving the occupants from them to seek help at the hands of their friends from the swirling waters.

Mr. Chairman, floods have occurred at regular intervals and they are due to the fact that Bayou Pierre, miles below the city of Shreveport, is not properly opened up, permitting the passage of floodwaters as rapidly as they should be carried away. This project can be easily handled by the Army engineers if Congress allows them to proceed. It will mean savings and protection to hundreds of homes in the city of Shreveport, and I hope there will be no opposition whatsoever to the Bayou Pierre project.

RED RIVER VALLEY

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Louisiana rise?

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, as I stated in general debate earlier this evening, this is perhaps the most important flood-control bill which has been reported out by the Flood Control Committee in many years. While I am always interested in every flood-control bill in its entirety, I am particularly interested in the item in this bill providing for flood protective works on Red River Valley in Louisiana. Red River is over 1,200 miles long and directly and seriously affects the States of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. Red River drains an area of 91,000 square miles. In 1940 the population in the Red River Valley basin was 2,816,000.

Red River Valley is one of the most fertile in the Nation. The vast agricultural lands in that valley produce almost all the standard crops of the Nation. Cotton, corn, hay, oats, potatoes, and many other crops are grown.

While that great valley has been visited by floods from time to time, in 1945

we had perhaps the worst flood in nearly 100 years. The damage was estimated by the Corps of Engineers to be \$16,000,000. In the Red River Valley there are 1,700,000 acres subject to overflow. This Red River Valley bisects the Eighth Congressional District of Louisiana which I have the honor to represent. I was in my district when the flood was at its worst. I rode in a motor boat over land where the water was so deep that I had to duck my head several times to go under the telephone wires along the railroad. The presence of the railroad could only be detected by the telephone and telegraph wires above. The duration of the flood was 73 days. I was down there in the mud and water trying in every way possible to help the people.

Mr. Chairman, the Flood Control Committee immediately asked the Corps of Engineers to make a new survey of the Red River Valley with the view of working out a plan to give the maximum amount of protection to that great Valley. I met with the engineers and went over the ground with them. We called groups of citizens to meet with us. The engineers worked out a comprehensive flood-control plan, consisting of levees and reservoirs. They felt that levees alone would not be sufficient and that reservoirs alone would not hold back enough water. They feel that the only feasible plan to solve the problem is a combination of levees and reservoirs. That plan is embodied in House Document No. 602 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, second session. That plan is incorporated in this bill which we are now considering. If this plan is approved by Congress, and the protective works specified are constructed, the engineers assure us that it will bring to Red River Valley the greatest possible measure of protection. I cannot too strongly urge that we approve that plan in this bill. As I said, it vitally concerns four States. When the protective works embraced in that plan are constructed, it will revolutionize agriculture in the Red River Valley.

I have worked for years to bring to that great valley protection from these recurring floods and I was happy to present that plan to the Flood Control Committee and I am happy now to present it to this House and I earnestly ask that it may have the approval of Congress.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, as may be gathered from the question I asked the gentleman from California [Mr. Voorhis] when he spoke a few minutes ago on his amendment, I am in sympathy with his proposal, as I understand it. He and I sat side by side on many long hearings of the Colmer Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning. I recognize that the intent of his amendment would be to carry out the philosophy embodied in certain reports of that Special Committee on Postwar Public Works. However, as I said to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Whittington], although the Voorhis amendment was not intended to delay projects which are intended to save human life, I did think that the present bill is the least favorable for such an amendment. I say this because almost all flood-control projects have as their object the

safeguarding of human lives. No other kind of public works seem likely to protect human life to the extent that flood-control constructions are intended to do.

My colleague from California and I on the Colmer committee recall that in some of our earlier reports it is recommended by that committee that a program of public works should take many economic factors into consideration in addition to the need for that particular public building. We both feel that a public-building program ought to be related to the general economic condition of the country in such a way that certain needed public works shall be built when there is the least private employment furnished and not be built when private employment is at its highest peak. By such a time schedule a public-works program can be made to serve a double purpose and bring an equalizing, stabilizing influence on our national economy. In this way a wise public-building program can help to counteract the extremes of the business cycle and level off the crests and fill up the hollows in our economic conditions. To make this clearer let me quote one of the recommendations on public housing submitted by a subcommittee of the Colmer committee:

It will be no service either to the public-works program or to the general economic welfare to expect from public work a larger contribution in the process of reconversion than the construction industry can support. Moreover, it would be a disservice to the national economy to put public work into a competitive position with private industry so that the expansion of needed enterprises would be delayed because of undue emphasis on public work.

The first task of the Federal Government, aside from providing its volume of normal construction and repairs, is to free materials, equipment, and manpower. These will be required both for needed maintenance and repairs and for the reconversion and expansion of private industry. Meanwhile, at the earliest possible date public-works projects should be made ready for release if and when the condition of the industry and the level of business activity are such as to need the stimulation of public construction. The Federal Government is thus conceived as a rear line of defense. Federal financing should be invoked to support a large public-works program only as a necessary resort if local funds and private investment and unemployment insurance fall short of sustaining the economy during the conversion and postwar period.

This quotation hints at a correlation of public works and private building, with a time to emphasize each to the advantage of both and to the benefit of the national economy. However, there is a caution against overreliance upon public works to afford employment in good times. Obviously, though, there is no logic in discouraging public works which are vitally necessary, and no intent to delay flood-control works or any such works necessary for the protection of human lives.

Mr. ALMOND. Mr. Chairman, of the projects embraced by this bill, while some are broader in scope and more costly, it is my humble judgment that none are more worthy than that designated as the Gathright and Falling Springs project, to be located on the Jackson

River in Alleghany and Bath Counties, Va.

The Chief of Engineers has made a careful investigation of flood problems and conditions in the James River Basin. He presented a comprehensive reservoir plan designed to serve multiple purposes, which would embrace the development of 14 sites. Economic justification, however, would depend on the sale of power to be generated thereby. Of these 14 projects investigated, the engineers find that only the Gathright Dam and Falling Springs reregulating dam on Jackson River warrant construction in the very near future. As the result of exhaustive testimony relevant to existing conditions the Committee on Flood Control was convinced of the immediate need for flood control, improvement of low-water flow, and pollution abatement in the James River Basin. A study made by the Federal Power Commission indicates that there will be a suitable market by 1953 for the power which can be developed at the proposed Gathright Reservoir. This is a multiple purpose project. It is the killing of more than one bird with the same stone. It will provide for the conservation of water and the regulation of the low-water flow. It will provide for the abatement of pollution. It will so regulate the flow of Jackson River as to bring about flood control. Added to these desirable features is the much needed manufacture of electric power. The drainage area of Jackson River above the town of Covington is approximately 900 square miles. The flow of this river varies from a maximum of 66,000 cubic feet per second to a minimum of about 60 cubic feet per second. One figure, of course, representing flood conditions and the other, conditions which obtain as a result of a severe drought; one an enormous and shameful waste of water resources and the other representing a drastic and dangerous water shortage. The town of Covington and its industries get their supply of water from the Jackson River. During the dry seasons in each summer the industrial users consume almost all of the water in the river. These seasons sometime last as long as 3 months. During these periods the normal flow is about 80 cubic feet per second. The population of this town, numbering approximately 12,000 people, are not only seriously inconvenienced but suffer immeasurably as a result of the inadequacy of the water supply. The health of the people is, thereby, jeopardized and they are subjected to the hazards of fire.

Industrial expansion is severely curtailed and limited by reason of the fact that needed water supply is not available during the annual low-water periods. If the waters of Jackson River are stored up and conserved as proposed by this project it would redound to the wholesome and constructive benefit of this great area. The average flow of the river when controlled will vary between 300 and 800 cubic feet per second at Covington. This regulated flow would thus be from 5 to 10 times the present low-water flow. This flow, of course, would vary according to the demands of the situation and would at all times be sufficient to supply the needs of this area and the surrounding

territory for both human and industrial uses. The critical problem of water supply would be solved as far as can be seen into the future.

Just a word relative to pollution abatement. Jackson River, located as it is, is the only available avenue for the disposal of industrial waste and municipal sewage. This applies for about a stretch of 5 miles through the town. The same is true with reference to other towns and communities located on the river. During periods when the river is 75 cubic feet or less, conditions become both serious and nauseating. During the hot summer months the pollution is greatly concentrated. The high temperatures operating on the concentrated pollution in the slow-moving water create a most objectionable condition. The relevancy of this condition to health and sanitation is most obvious. The controlled flow of the river which would be made possible by construction of this dam would abate this pollution in three ways. The first would be by dilution. At all times the flow of the river would be four or five times the present normal flow. During the hot summer months the flow would be approximately 500 cubic feet per second, or approximately six times the normal flow of the river. Thus, the pollution would be diluted from six to eight times during the worst months. Then, too, the increased speed of the flow would move the pollution out of the stream. The temperature of the water in hot weather under present conditions is from 80 to 85 degrees. The regulation of the water through the dam would reduce this to about 60 to 65 degrees. This of itself is a factor to be considered. The flood control benefits to be derived through the regulated flow of this river are incalculable. Estimated average annual flood damage to farm lands, crops, timber, to pulpwood and other wood products stored near the river, and damage to homes, railroads, business and personal properties situated along the river is about \$75,000. At times, heavy rains, augmented by melting snows, precipitate tremendous volumes of water into this gorge and have caused, and no doubt will cause again, severe flood conditions.

This project will conserve for constructive utilization vast volumes of water otherwise uselessly dissipated and permit its regulation for constructive and wholesome purposes.

I have endeavored to call to your attention the desirable, beneficial, and humane features of this project. These are, of course, very important, but the economic justification of this project resides in its potential production and dissemination of electric power. The estimated annual power potential of this dam is 51,000,000 kilowatt-hours. The regulated flow of the river would have an important effect also in increasing the value of downstream power plants. There are a number of such plants on the James River, owned by municipalities, industry, farms, and public utility companies. These plants would be given increased productive capacities. This increase is estimated at 6,100 kilowatts. The estimated increased production of the downstream plants is 26,000,000,000

kilowatts annually. The factors which have been considered as a basis of economic justification for the construction of this project are both tangible and intangible. These factors are regulation of stream flow, pollution abatement, flood control, electric power, and recreation.

According to the engineers' report, these factors give the project an economic ratio of 1 to 1.73, which means that for every one dollar spent in a year's time, the estimated return is \$1.73. If we would disregard entirely the intangible benefits, then the report of the engineers still estimates that the value of the power produced at the dam, plus the value of the increased power produced by existing downstream plants, will more than pay the annual cost of the project, including the carrying charges. I feel that this project is economically sound, and merits the approval of the Congress.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, the legislation now before us for consideration contains projects for the Potomac River Basin. I have been privileged to work closely with Representative BEALL, of Maryland, and others, in the furtherance of the items calling for—

First. A local flood-protection development at Cumberland and West Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, and Ridgeley—a community which I represent—in West Virginia. This program was authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936. Under the provisions of House bill 6597, we would amend the project which has been previously authorized by providing for the finishing of the work in accordance with certain Army Engineer recommendations, which have been the result of many years of study. There is an estimated cost for the project by the Federal Government of \$1,520,000. In this connection I desire to make it very clear that Ridgeley is a relatively small community when compared with Cumberland. We realize the necessity for cooperation between these two municipalities, but I would remind my colleagues that Ridgeley finds itself, as a political subdivision, unable to provide local funds which would be out of proportion to its ability to raise necessary money. In company with Congressman BEALL, I have held many conferences with officials of both Ridgeley and Cumberland, and many splendid individual citizens, in an effort to better understand our mutual problems. The able chairman of the Flood Control Committee [Mr. WHITTINGTON] was most courteous to us when we testified.

Second. The additional project to which I call your attention is the Savage River Dam on the tributary waters of the Potomac about Westernport, Md. and Piedmont, W. Va. This meritorious item, as contained in the legislation now before us, would be completed at an estimated cost to the Federal Government of \$1,900,000. This sum would become available on condition that local interests contribute \$200,000 toward the cost of the work. We are pleased to advise that this latter sum is available. At this point I wish to commend Owen Hitchins and those individuals of his commission who have worked diligently and constructively over a long period of time to bring about the completion of the Sav-

age River Dam. When finished it will bring needed flood control to the communities of Westernport and Luke, Md., and Piedmont and Keyser, W. Va.

Mr. Chairman, many Members of both the House and Senate have worked for years during their service in the Congress in furtherance of the worth-while projects to which I have made reference. I desire to remember their efforts and to publicly at this time again pay tribute to their helpfulness.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Chairman, this bill carries the authorization for \$7,420,000 for flood control in and for the city of Cumberland. It also carries the authorization for \$1,900,000 to complete the Savage River Dam. There is no question in my opinion but that both projects are necessary and meritorious.

The city of Cumberland has periodically been inundated when floods did thousands of dollars worth of damage even to the point of endangering lives. It has been recognized for many years that something should be done to protect property which has been constantly subjected to floods.

Just recently the United States Engineers completed and set up a model plan for flood prevention in their laboratory at Vicksburg, Miss. This plan shows most comprehensively how floods may be prevented in Cumberland. The Army Engineers, after an exhaustive study of this entire situation, have recommended the early completion of this project.

The Savage River Dam was originated as a WPA project, and work progressed until 1942, when the war stopped the project after it was 65 percent completed. More than \$4,000,000 has already been spent on this project, and now if the authorization for \$1,900,000 is approved, work can be resumed and the original investment preserved. Unless this additional money is authorized and appropriated, the \$4,000,000 already spent will be thrown away.

After the project is completed it will control the flow of the Savage River, which in turn empties into the North Branch of the Potomac River. By controlling these waters the flood hazard for the towns of Luke and Westernport, Md., and Piedmont, and Keyser, W. Va., will be practically eliminated. At this point I might call your attention to the fact that more than 25,000 people live in these four towns and the total assessed value of the property runs into millions of dollars. One large paper mill is assessed at some \$15,000,000 and is subjected to floods which may occur in the North Branch of the Potomac River. In addition to flood prevention, the completion of this project will also guarantee a flow of fresh water in the Potomac River during the dry season which will eliminate the present stagnation and stream pollution.

It is for these reasons I hope the House will approve the authorization of these two projects.

(Mr. BROOKS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to section 9?

Are there amendments to section 10?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: Page 23, after line 11, insert the following:

"Schuylkill River and tributaries, Pennsylvania."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: On page 24, after line 2, insert the following:

"Choctawhatchee River, Fla. and Ala."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment. The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: Page 24, after line 23, insert the following:

"Little Kanawha River and tributaries, West Virginia."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer another committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: On page 25, line 9, strike out the words "and Wisconsin."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN of Louisiana. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks immediately following the reading of section 9.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I take this time to obtain information from the chairman of the committee concerning the proposed Lucky Peak Reservoir on the Boise River, in Idaho. It is my understanding there is nothing included in this bill for that particular project, although the authorization was approved by the Board of Engineers. Can the chairman give me any information concerning the status of that project?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I will give the gentleman my general recollection and in order to do that I repeat what I previously stated to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE] that the Idaho projects, according to my information, that have been passed by the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors under the act of 1944 have been transmitted to the

Governor and to the State agencies, but have not been returned, hence were not in position to be transmitted to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget and are not included in this bill.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I understand they were approved by the Governor and other agencies, that the report is now pending in the Department of the Interior; consequently the Bureau of the Budget was not able to transmit any report to the Congress.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Until and unless the Department of the Interior submits its report, the Chief of Engineers is without authority to transmit it to the Director of the Budget or the Congress. The thing to do is to get the Department of the Interior to forward that report so that it might be considered by the Senate before the bill is passed.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The other body can then consider the project and include it in the bill?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman is correct, and I so stated to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words.

Mr. Chairman, in connection with the Potomac River Basin project, the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] and myself, are deeply interested in at least two of them. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD following the reading of section 9.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at that point in the RECORD immediately after the vote taken on the Voorhis amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALMOND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD immediately following section 9.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

Mr. BEALL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any amendments to section 10?

Section 11?

Section 12?

Section 13?

Section 14?

Section 15?

Section 16?

Section 17?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer a committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. WHITTINGTON: Page 27, line 22, strike out the words "of the initial stage."

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, by reference to the bill, that language is easily understood. Section 17 reads:

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the initial stage of the comprehensive plan—

The language stricken is "of the initial stage." That will make the language of the authorization for the Department of the Interior comparable to the language previously used in this bill for the War Department, and it is intended that this \$150,000,000 be made available only to the Department of the Interior for projects previously authorized for that Department to be constructed in the upper stretches of the Missouri, under the Flood Control Act of 1944.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. This is in line with the amendment I discussed with the gentleman on various occasions, which has the approval of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. The gentleman is correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota?

There was no objection.

IMPORTANCE OF THE AMENDMENT TO SECTION 17

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which has just been adopted on the motion of the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] is, to thousands of people in the Missouri River Basin, second in importance only to the passage of the Flood Control Act of 1944, itself. That act established a basic approval for the comprehensive flood control and water use program often referred to as the combined Pick-Sloan plan, with appropriation authorization limited to certain units or projects set forth as "the initial stages" of the program. This amendment, which has just been adopted, dropping the phrase "initial stages" from the increased authorizations carried in this bill makes possible—and I quote—"the prosecution of the comprehensive plan" adopted by section 9a of the act approved December 22, 1944—Public, No. 534, Seventy-eighth Congress.

Section 9a of that act reads:

The general comprehensive plans set forth in House Document No. 475 and Senate Document No. 191, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, as revised and coordinated by Senate Document No. 247, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, are hereby approved and the initial stages are hereby authorized and shall be prosecuted by the War Department and the Department of the Interior as speedily as may be consistent with budgetary requirements.

In succeeding paragraphs there followed a specific authorization of \$200,-

000,000 for each branch of the program, Army engineers and Bureau of Reclamation, as has been stated by the gentleman from Mississippi.

In section 9 of the bill now under consideration, in the paragraph appearing on page 17 under the head "Missouri River Basin" there is carried an additional authorization for appropriation of \$150,000,000—and I quote:

For the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by the act of June 28, 1938, as expanded by section 9a of the act approved December 22, 1944 * * * for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said expanded plan by the Corps of Engineers.

And section 17, just approved as amended by striking out the words "of the initial stage," makes a similar authorization of an additional one hundred and fifty millions for the prosecution of the portion of the comprehensive plan to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior.

As indicated by my colloquy with the gentleman from Mississippi, who is the chairman of the Committee on Flood Control, the amendment is the outgrowth of previous discussions of the matter. For the purpose of the record, it may be well to review them.

During the deliberations of the committee, when the Missouri River Basin was scheduled for hearing, April 11, 1946, I appeared before the committee and called attention to the need for authorizing work on some of the smaller projects in the comprehensive plan, projects which were approved but which were not listed in the initial stage as set forth by the review board of the Bureau of Reclamation. I mentioned, in particular, the importance of the Keyhole Reservoir on the Belle Fourche River, a branch of the Cheyenne, which is a tributary of the Missouri, and the Bixby and Green Grass Reservoirs on the Moreau River, which is a tributary of the Missouri. References to this matter appear on pages 362, 374, and 386.

Subsequently I discussed the matter with the chairman who suggested that I see the Commissioner of Reclamation and determine whether the Secretary of the Interior would support the proposal, in a new authorization, to drop the limitation to projects on the initial stage list.

This I endeavored to do but a conference could not be arranged until Wednesday, June 5, at which time the bill had been reported. Present at the conference in the office of Commissioner of Reclamation, were the Commissioner, Mr. Michael W. Strauss, the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. William Warne, and their chief project engineer.

At this conference I pointed out that many of the smaller projects encompassed in the comprehensive plan for the Missouri Basin were of urgent importance and should not be required to wait until the large projects mentioned in the initial stage list were completed. I pointed out that it might require 15 or 20 years to complete such projects as the Souris and the Oahe-James, and that in the meantime, many small projects with local flood-control features of the greatest urgency would be stalled, although they could be completed, in some in-

stances, for less than the damages their floods would create.

I pointed out, for example, that floods on the Moreau River in South Dakota in a single year had created damage to highways and bridges and rich bottom hay lands equal to from one-fourth to one-half of the estimated cost of dams that would not only stop the flood damage but also create exceedingly valuable water storage.

The Moreau is a stream of intermittent flow. Some years it has heavy spring floods with a great volume of water. Yet, in late July and August of those same years, the stream may be entirely dry, not even having water for livestock for stretches of from 30 to 100 miles. Yet, the engineers estimate that storage of the flood waters in two reservoirs will provide stock water every year and permit irrigation of approximately 23,000 acres of choice bottom land. This is extremely important to the Cheyenne River Indian Reservation and the lands immediately west of it.

On the other hand the cost of the Souris project in North Dakota, an initial-stage project, is estimated at \$133,839,000 and in Montana at \$35,247,200, a total of \$169,086,200. The cost of the Oahe-James project in South Dakota is estimated at \$105,008,000. These figures are for the reclamation features only. They do not include the cost of the dams on the main stem of the Missouri River which are to supply the water for the projects.

These are only two of the projects in the authorized initial stages and there are other sizable ones such as the Hardin at forty-three million and the Marias at twenty-five million.

Obviously, Mr. Chairman, if the small projects on the tributaries with high local flood-control urgency and high irrigation values for ranchers already settled in the valleys were to wait until those big projects were all completed, another generation of farmers would be on the scene before results are realized.

Perhaps the most outstanding example of a project with a small cost and yet high irrigation values is that of the Keyhole Reservoir on the upper Belle Fourche River in the Bear Lodge Mountains of Wyoming.

As I said in a memorandum letter on the topics of my conference with the Commissioner, which I left with him at the time:

Keyhole is a unique site and offers a chance to double the storage of the Belle Fourche project for as little as \$750,000. The Belle Fourche project was constructed to serve 60,000 acres, yet has never served more than 45,000; and normally serves only 35,000 and in 1 year had only 9 inches of water for that.

The Belle Fourche has always been a problem project because of water shortage. With a capacity of 200,000 acre-feet in the reservoir, even in many years of high run-off, it has only had around 100,000 to 130,000 acre-feet of water because the inlet canal which is 9 miles long will not handle the river's flow in flood. The Keyhole Reservoir can be constructed for \$750,000, which is much less than the cost of enlarging the canal would be, besides having other advantages, serving lands above the inlet, etc., providing 275,000 acre-feet of storage and adding at least 10,000 acres to the project.

The Keyhole is not listed in "the initial stages" authorized for appropriations and construction, yet is of great importance.

I am happy to say, Mr. Chairman, that Commissioner Strauss and Assistant Commissioner Warne agreed with me that developments warranted a revision of the authorized program, in the way I had suggested and agreed that they would discuss the matter with the Secretary of the Interior.

Subsequently, I had another conference with the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTINGTON] and then submitted a memorandum letter on the desirability of the amendment to make the new authorization applicable to the comprehensive plan as a whole, and not limited to the projects listed for the initial stages. Under permission give in the House, I insert the pertinent paragraphs from that letter at this point:

1. Many small projects with high flood-control values will be postponed for years if forced to wait until the projects listed in the initial stage are to be completed first. These projects are on tributaries and have irrigation values and, under the division of responsibility agreed upon in 1944, will be constructed by the Bureau. But the flood damages are such that the committee will be called upon to enact individual flood-control authorizations if their construction is to be thus delayed. It makes sense to let the Bureau proceed with them without waiting until the big projects are finished.

The Moreau River in South Dakota is an example.

2. Section 9a of the Flood Control Act of 1944 refers to the initial stages for both the Corps of Engineers' projects and those of the Bureau. But the letter of the Chief of Engineers did not specify or limit individual projects for an initial phase of the comprehensive plan as did that of the Commissioner of Reclamation or his Board. This, I think, was not intentional in either case. The existing situation is more accidental, then, and should be corrected.

3. The Bureau has been operating on the theory that projects started could be prosecuted with annual appropriations without measuring the total cost of the completed project against the authorizations. That is at variance with the practice of the Army engineers. It would be in order to require identical policy and practice in this respect, if the authorizations were in identical words; that is, for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan. Otherwise it will be difficult to maintain effective appropriation controls.

I call particular attention, Mr. Chairman, to the third paragraph because I am sure that if Congress is to keep a check upon its expenditures, it is desirable that when projects are begun, their costs shall be measurable against the authorizations the Congress has established.

At a conference which I had with the gentleman from Mississippi, last Saturday afternoon, he advised me that the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Reclamation had notified him that they were in accord with the amendment proposed and that he would discuss it with the Chief of Engineers. And so today, I was very happy to have him say to me that he would offer, in behalf of the committee, the amendment which has now been adopted.

I have made this statement, Mr. Chairman, in order that the legislative history

on the point may be noted and the intent of the amendment clearly established.

I sincerely hope, therefore, when this bill is passed by both bodies of the Congress, as I am confident it will be, and approved by the President, that the Bureau of Reclamation in preparing its construction program and estimates for next year will include a provision for such meritorious projects as the Keyhole Reservoir in Wyoming and one of the reservoirs proposed for the Moreau River in South Dakota.

The Angostura Dam now being let for construction, the Shadehill Dam on the Grand, proposed for initiation in 1947, the Brennan on Rapid Creek, the Keyhole and the Moreau Dams as well as the Rocky Ford Dam on the White and the small 15,000 acre-foot dam on the Bad River could all be completed, Mr. Chairman, for between 15 and 20 million dollars, which is only a fraction of the amount estimated for some of the larger projects in the comprehensive plan.

And each one of these could be completed in a relatively short space of time and start yielding direct, specific benefits to the generation of farmers who fought their way through dry, hard years of the thirties, and deserve to see their dreams of flood control and irrigation come to fruition in the great basin of the Missouri River and its tributaries.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MCGREGOR: On page 28, line 3, after the period insert: "No funds under this act shall be allocated unless actual construction shall have been started prior to this date."

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane to the pending section or to any part of the bill. However, I will reserve it if the gentleman desires to speak on it.

Mr. MCGREGOR. I would appreciate it if you would withhold your objection so that I might debate it.

Mr. Chairman, the only reason that I inserted this particular amendment was the fact that this enabling legislation went through here in 1939; really in 1938. Then the Corps of Engineers decided in 1939 that a little project, as the whole program is concerned, down in my district, known as Dillon Dam, costing approximately \$8,000,000, should not be built at that time because of the high cost of construction. Now they decide it should be constructed in 1946 at the prices now prevailing. You know, it seems ridiculous to me that we here in Congress allocate a certain amount of money for the Army Engineers for the construction of dams on the one hand, and tear down homes, and then turn around and give Mr. Wyatt, the Expediter, \$400,000,000 for the construction of houses. In other words, we give one branch of the Federal Government money to build homes and another branch of the Federal Government the right to tear down homes. They are destroying approximately 768 houses in this particular district. Why in the world do we want to allocate a certain

amount of money for the construction of houses in these United States and then turn around and give them money for destroying 768 houses in one district? All I am asking is that you do not allow any of these funds to be allocated until after actual construction has started. There is no actual construction started in our particular dam, known as Dillon Dam. But does it not seem funny to you that we are either going to do one thing or the other—build houses, repair homes, or build dams? We are going to build dams or we are going to build homes for the veterans. You cannot do both. There just is not enough lumber and building material to do it. Let us be honest, and decide what we are going to do. We cannot, as stated above, do both. Either we build houses or we take people's property and build houses—or build dams. I am for protecting the property owner and build homes—not dams. So all I am asking in this very simple amendment, although it has broad features, is that no funds authorized under this act shall be allocated unless actual construction has been started prior to this date.

Mr. ELSTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ELSTON. If the gentleman's amendment should carry, it would not be possible to start some projects. As a matter of fact, they need this money in order to make a start.

Mr. MCGREGOR. This amendment will not hurt any project unless it has not been started. If it has not been started it will not be started. The engineering cost is covered entirely outside of the allocation of the construction cost. If you have not started, you will not get started, but if you have started, it will not hurt you a particle.

Mr. ELSTON. The engineers would not be able to go ahead and start any of these Ohio River flood-control projects. There are many of them that have not been started where they have comprehensive plans, but unless this money is authorized and is later appropriated, those Ohio River projects cannot be started if the gentleman's amendment should carry.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Certainly they will not be started, but you are going to have to decide here in Congress whether you are going to build flood-control walls or whether you are going to build houses for veterans. That is the subject that is here before us.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. I am sure all of us are interested in securing houses for veterans, but for the life of me I cannot see how this conflicts with flood control. Will the gentleman tell me the name of a single flood-control project where any appreciable amount of lumber has ever been used in flood control that could be used otherwise?

Mr. MCGREGOR. I will be very happy to, because I am personally interested in

one. They are just getting ready to relocate 10 miles of the B. & O. Railroad down in Licking County. If the gentleman will sit down and figure it out he will get this result. I will go through it in my head. Ten miles of 7-by-8 cross ties which you have to move will mean approximately 2,000 houses for veterans. On this amendment you are either going to vote for 2,000 houses for veterans or you are going to vote for 10 miles of relocation of the B. & O. Railroad. I will be very glad to answer the gentleman's question further if that does not answer it. It is a very simple proposition. You are going to do one thing or the other, as stated above. You are going to vote for veterans' housing or you are going to vote for flood construction which means flood control in certain areas.

Let us be honest and vote; are we for flood control or for house repair and houses for our veterans? No other issue is involved. It is up to you.

(Mr. MCGREGOR asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I am constrained to insist upon my point of order. The language of the amendment has to do with allocations and appropriations. No funds are being allocated or appropriated in this bill. A moment's reflection will show that this language is utterly contradictory. This is an authorization bill authorizing something. Now he undertakes to say that that thing shall not be started. In the very nature of the case it could not be started until it is authorized, so that the language is not only not germane—it might be applicable to an appropriation bill and it was made applicable to appropriations in the Deficiency Act last December because we confined that act to projects on which work had been begun—but I respectfully submit that this language here is not applicable to an authorization bill, and that the point of order should be sustained because this language is utterly inconsistent and contradictory in an authorization bill, and is certainly not germane to section 17. It is not offered as a new section.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CLARK). The amendment may not be germane to the particular section to which it is offered but the Chair does think it would be germane to the bill as a whole in the nature of a limitation. The Chair sustains the point of order, but calls attention to the fact that it could be offered as a new section to the bill. The point of order is sustained.

Mr. DEWART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Section 17 authorizes appropriation to be made in the future in the sum of \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted under the Sloan-Pick plan for the development of the Missouri Basin. It is necessary that this authorization be made at this time so that planning for the development of this basin can be carried on in an orderly manner. The plan for the development of the water, soil, and power resources, and flood control and navigation features of the basin has been adopted by the Congress and approved by the President. If the devel-

opment of this basin is to proceed, it is necessary that Congress authorize the expenditure of funds from time to time, so that the appropriation may be made as manpower and materials are available for the construction. It is necessary that this authorization be included in this bill and passed at this time so that the unified development of the basin as a whole may proceed, that is the development of the upper basin should proceed in conjunction with the flood-control and navigation projects of the lower basin.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair Mr. CLARK, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6597) to authorize the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 668, he reported the bill back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BUCK) there were—ayes 68, noes 10.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further proceedings on the bill be continued until next Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. BUCK] withdraw his point of order of no quorum?

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, I am willing to have the vote taken on Thursday. I withdraw the point of order.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this bill and that all Members who spoke on this bill may have permission to extend their remarks at the point where they debated on the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

AMENDING BANKRUPTCY ACT

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's desk the bill H. R. 4160, an act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 10 to 12, inclusive, and insert:

"(8a) 'Council' shall mean the judicial council of the circuit provided for by section 306 of the United States Judicial Code."

Page 3, line 5, strike out "council", and insert "senior judge."

Page 3, strike out lines 8 to 13, inclusive.

Page 3, line 14, strike out "c." and insert "b."

Page 4, strike out lines 4 to 7, inclusive.

Page 4, line 13, strike out all after "charges" down to and including "review" in line 15.

Page 9, line 24, and page 10, line 1, strike out "less than \$3,000 nor."

Page 10, line 2, strike out "\$2,500" and insert "\$5,000."

Page 13, line 16, strike out all after "fund" where it occurs the second time, down to and including "funds" in line 18.

Page 13, line 19, after "of" where it appears the first time insert "annual appropriations from."

Page 13, line 21, after "of" insert "annual appropriations from."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HOBBS]?

Mr. SPRINGER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, and I do not intend to object, I would like to have the distinguished gentleman from Alabama explain the situation at this time.

Mr. HOBBS. The distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER] is a member of our committee and knows that the full committee this morning authorized this bill to be called up in pursuance of the unanimous report by the subcommittee. This bill is the salary bill for referees in bankruptcy, which takes out of our judicial system the last vestige of the fee system which has been so long a thorn in the flesh.

The amendments by the Senate, except three that are of some substance, are merely clarifying and perfecting amendments. There is no objection to them. Both the subcommittee and the full Committee on the Judiciary have asked that the bill be called up and the Senate amendments agreed to.

Mr. SPRINGER. The subcommittee and the full committee have both passed upon this bill?

Mr. HOBBS. Unanimously.

Mr. SPRINGER. And this morning unanimously requested that the gentleman from Alabama call the matter up and agree to the Senate amendments?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes; that is true.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am so happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Under this bill as it is now written and will be accepted if adopted by the House, it will place a ceiling on the salaries of referees in bankruptcy at \$10,000; is that correct?

June
20.

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued June 21, 1946
For actions of June 20, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 120

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed Interior appropriation bill; agreed to Hayden amendment providing for Government construction of certain electric transmission lines. House passed omnibus flood-control bill, which includes authorizations for this Department. Rep. Phillips criticized importation of nuts, dates, figs, etc., from countries to which we are shipping relief food.

SENATE

1. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed, 44-19, with amendments this bill, H. R. 6335 (pp. 7305-31). Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Hayden, Ariz., to provide about \$4,000,000 for an electric-transmitting line from the Shasta Dam (by a 36-31 vote)(p. 7327). Rejected a committee amendment deleting \$7,500,000 for construction of transmission lines, etc., by the Southwestern Power Administration (by a 30-36 vote)(p. 7329).
2. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6496 (pp. 7333-5).
3. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sen. Mead, N. Y., inserted an Amalgamated Clothing Workers resolution favoring relief for Italy (pp. 7335-6).
4. FOOD AND DRUG LAW. Sen. Mead inserted various statements commemorating the 40th anniversary of this law (pp. 7336-7).
5. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Fred M. Vinson as Chief Justice(p.7339).
6. GOVERNMENT CONTROLS. Sen. Reed, Kans., inserted a petition of various persons favoring elimination of OPA, CPA, and NHA (pp. 7296-7).

HOUSE

7. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, 202-38, with amendments the omnibus flood control bill of 1946, H. R. 6597 (p. 7341). The bill contains the authorization for this Department's flood control work.

8. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947. The Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H.R. 6837; which contains the following provisions: Prohibits use of appropriations in this bill to purchase oleomargarine or butter substitutes for other than cooking purposes except under certain conditions, the purchase foreign food or clothing except under certain conditions, or the payment of subsidies on farm products; provides for inspection service and for instruction by this Department under "Incidental expenses of the Army," and for encouragement of riding-horse breeding in cooperation with BAI; and provides for payments of awards for War Department employee suggestions (H.Rept. 2311) (pp. 7376 7388).

Excerpts from the committee report:

Relief in Occupied Areas: "The committee recognizes the occupation of former enemy territory as an essential and necessary military activity and proposes herein an appropriation of \$350,000,000 for the purposes above mentioned. Such sum is \$150,000,000 less than requested but since the principal and largest item of expenditure under this appropriation bill be for foodstuffs to be imported into the occupied area whenever it is determined that the local economy is not able to meet minimum basic dietary and health standards, it is believed the amount herein recommended will meet essential requirements. Favorable crop conditions in the occupied areas during the current season should reduce the necessity for large and continued expenditures for the purchase of foodstuffs."

Riding-horse Breeding: "While only \$200 is appropriated under the head 'Horses, draft and pack animals,' it is proposed that funds appropriated in this sub-appropriation will be available for forage for all animals which it is now contemplated will be on hand during fiscal year 1947 and the necessary maintenance supplies, and equipment and operation of the remount depots while they remain under the War Department."

Appropriation Transfers: "The committee has eliminated from the general provisions of the bill the transferability clause under which the War Department has been permitted to augment funds in one appropriation by transfer from another appropriation...It has had the effect of permitting the Department to increase an appropriation by as much as 10 percent, and to that extent relieve the Congress of its specific control over appropriated funds and the purposes for which they are to be spent. As an emergency matter during the war years the Congress approved of such authority but looking to the future it is the opinion of the committee that the duty devolves upon the Congress to make determinations as to the need for and the specific purposes for which funds are to be expended. It is possible that this change of policy may bring about deficiencies in certain items of appropriation under this bill but if such deficiencies develop the proper and usual method of procedure is for the Department to return to the Congress for the necessary funds. It is most essential now that the Congress exercise all its prerogatives over the expenditure of public funds."

9. FORESTRY; MINERALS. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6298 to authorize the exchange of mineral rights reserved on the Vesuvius watershed in the Little Scioto and Symmes Creek Purchase Units (Ohio) and owned by the Mineral Products Co. and others, for surface rights of equal value owned by the U.S. in other lands that do not drain into Vesuvius Lake (H.Rept. 2304) (p. 7388).
10. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received Red Creek (N.Y.) and Skaneateles (N.Y.) residents and a Jeanette (Pa.) VFW petitions urging prevention of the use of grain for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages (p. 7389).

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I believe it would be well for the Speaker to state for the information of the House the two matters of unfinished business immediately pending and the order in which they will be taken up.

The SPEAKER. The first order of business is the vote on the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole that the enacting clause be stricken from the bill S. 324, the national cemeteries bill. The next unfinished business is the vote on the passage of the bill H. R. 6579, the flood-control bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. That is the final vote on that bill?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is correct.

NATIONAL CEMETERY BILL

The SPEAKER. The question is on the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union that the enacting clause be stricken out of the bill S. 524.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. As I recall, that is the so-called cemetery bill.

The SPEAKER. That is correct.

Mr. HARNESS of Indiana. I understand in Committee of the Whole the motion to strike out the enacting clause was adopted by both a voice vote and a teller vote.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman does not state a parliamentary inquiry.

All those who favor taking this vote by the yeas and nays will rise and remain standing until counted. [After counting.] Thirty-three Members have arisen. In the opinion of the Chair, that is not one-fifth of those present.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SIKES) there were—ayes 168, noes 82.

So the recommendation of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union that the enacting clause be stricken out was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will notify the Senate of the action of the House.

FLOOD-CONTROL BILL

The SPEAKER. The next unfinished business is the question on the passage of the bill H. R. 6597, the so-called flood-control bill.

Mr. BUCK. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were refused.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. SMITH of Ohio) there were—ayes 202, noes 38.

So the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAILROAD RETIREMENT ACTS

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on

the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 1362) to amend the Railroad Retirement Acts, the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act, and subchapter B of chapter 9 of the Internal Revenue Code, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 1362, with Mr. PATMAN in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. For the information of the Committee, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE] has 45 minutes remaining, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON] has 43 minutes remaining, and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. CROSSER] has 1 hour and 24 minutes remaining.

The gentleman from Ohio is recognized.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. RABIN].

(Mr. RABIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Chairman, this is a very important bill. I am a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; I am a new member; this is my first term, and this was the first bill to come before the committee during the period in which I have been a member.

The Congress is the legislative branch of our system of government, but I find from listening to the testimony and listening to the reports on this bill that the duties of a Congressman are not only legislative in nature; they are quasi-judicial in nature. We listen to the testimony of witnesses and try to form a decision. That part of our duties is quasi-judicial. Now, I tried to approach this bill in a judicial manner. I had no preconceived notions as to whether the bill proposed by the gentleman from Ohio was a good one or a bad one; I had no idea whether it was feasible or not feasible; I arrived at a conclusion after listening to the testimony of the witnesses. The testimony was quite complicated; it involved a great many facts; it involved a great many figures; we had the testimony of actuaries and we had to consider their testimony very carefully. I am no actuary. I do not pretend to be able to give you an analysis of the figures presented by those actuaries. I could if I took the time and effort to do so but I would not attempt to do it on the floor here today. Let me say, however, that after listening to the testimony of the witnesses, I came to the conclusion that the Crosser version of the railroad retirement provisions was the one that I was ready to support and willing to support. I came to that conclusion despite the fact the majority of the committee thought otherwise.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RABIN. I yield.

Mr. HALLECK. The gentleman has made reference to this matter as being complicated and involved. I certainly

agree with him that it is. In view of that fact does not the gentleman believe that the careful study given to the matter by the subcommittee and then by the committee with the recommendation coming from a great majority of the committee should carry great weight with the House of Representatives in determining what ought to be done?

Mr. RABIN. Yes; I agree with the gentleman, I think it should carry great weight; but I do not accept the proposition that the majority is always right. The minority could be right and the majority could be wrong. That is why we have minority opinions and minority reports. I do not think we must accept as a basic proposition that the majority is always right. If we did there would be no need for debate on the floor. After listening to the testimony I believe in this instance the majority is not right.

I shall not now enter into a debate on social philosophies. I believe in the liberalization of the Railroad Retirement Act. I believe we are making progress in social security.

The issue between the majority and the minority is merely one that goes to the matter of feasibility. Is the Crosser bill a feasible bill? Is the Crosser bill practical from the standpoint of cost?

The majority dissent—if I may put it that way, because the Crosser bill was the one originally introduced, is based on the theory it is actuarially unsound. That is the chief point at issue. The report of the committee turns on that point primarily.

Sitting as a judge, what did I hear? I heard the testimony of Mr. Latimer in support of the Crosser bill. Now, who is Mr. Latimer? Mr. Latimer is the Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board. He is also an economist. He was chosen by President Roosevelt to prepare the figures on the basis of which this Board was founded and he has been in charge of the work of the Railroad Retirement Board from the time of its inception. He testified—giving figures—that the Crosser bill is sound, that the Crosser tax requirements can support the liberal features that are contained in the Crosser bill. However, we are told that Mr. Latimer is a partial witness. After a judge listens to a case, and decides it for one party, I think it is hardly fair to say that the judge is partial because of his decision. Only on that ground may Mr. Latimer be deemed to be partial. After he had worked on the Railroad Retirement Board for the number of years he did—from the date of its inception—he made his finding, based on the figures produced.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman five additional minutes.

Mr. RABIN. Mr. Chairman, we cannot properly say he is partial merely because of his conclusion. However, the majority of the committee thought it wise to employ the services of another actuary.

The committee employed one Robert J. Myers, an actuary, and asked him to give his opinion. The report of the majority of the committee is based on the opinion of Mr. Myers. Now, let us look

at Mr. Myers' opinion and see what he says about the testimony given before the full committee. Mr. Myers did not testify before the full committee. He did not testify at the open hearings at all. He was called in merely to report. What does he say? He said that—

In general, extensive cost estimates were presented only by Mr. Latimer and Mr. Corbett, the latter dealing solely with the retirement system. All other discussions of cost were based on these figures or modifications thereof. Expert testimony of two prominent actuaries, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Booth, was taken in regard to retirement cost data. These witnesses primarily affirmed that Mr. Latimer's estimates were adequately prepared and that the results fell within a reasonable range, but they did not specifically set forth their own views as to the likely costs.

Mr. Myers upon whom the committee relies, states that Mr. Latimer was the only witness who testified to the figures from an actuarial standpoint and that his figures were supported by men whom Mr. Myers calls prominent actuaries—Mr. Booth and Mr. Williamson.

Who is Mr. Williamson? Mr. Williamson is an actuarial consultant with the Social Security Board and has been associated with that Board since 1936. From 1910 he was with the Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., and since 1916 assistant actuary of that company, specializing in pension plans.

Who is Mr. Booth? Mr. Booth is connected with the actuarial department of the Travelers Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., and has been with that institution for more than 30 years. He is a fellow by examination of the Actuarial Society of America and the American Institute of Actuaries.

I shall not discuss figures. I shall not discuss the pros and cons. After all, an actuary's estimate is based upon prognostications. He may be wrong in some degree. He may be a degree to the right or a degree to the left, but we must rely on those figures.

Here we have the testimony given by the Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board supported by eminent actuaries—Mr. Williamson and Mr. Booth. We have the testimony of Mr. Myers, who was called as an expert by the committee, in support of their qualifications.

As a judge, I accept their testimony. Accepting that testimony I must assume at the outset that the Crosser bill is a feasible bill; that the Crosser bill is practical; that the Crosser costs are correct, and that the proposed taxable features contained therein are sufficient to support the Crosser bill. I urge you to support it.

BLIND AIDED BY RANDOLPH ACT

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY].

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. KELLEY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, as chairman of the subcommittee of the House Labor Committee

on aid to the physically handicapped, it was brought to my attention that today is the tenth anniversary of the enactment of the Randolph-Sheppard bill, a measure to effectuate the rehabilitation of the blind. During that period between 7 and 10 thousand blind persons have been placed in profitable employment. I thought that the Members might wish to know about this matter in order to join with the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the coauthor of this bill, in the satisfaction he receives from the enactment of this high hype legislation which has done so much for blind persons.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, in the past there has been a good deal of discussion about the method that was used to get expeditious action on this legislation. It is true that the first bill, the Crosser bill, was introduced over 2 years ago. Soon after the introduction of that bill hearings of a brief nature were held. Then from time to time during the entire 2 years there has been devoted to this legislation a great deal of attention. I know at one time over a period of about a month we met every day to hear witnesses for and against this legislation. The proposals have been very thoroughly studied. There came a time when some of us even on the committee wanted to get action on the legislation. Also, there were some Members of Congress not on the committee who wanted to get action on the legislation. Accordingly, the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. NEELY] placed a petition on the Speaker's desk and invited Members to sign that petition.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. HALLECK. Is it not true that at the time the discharge petition was put on the Speaker's desk the committee had completed its labors on the bill and directed the Legislative Drafting Service to put it in order to report it to the House?

Mr. BECKWORTH. That is substantially correct. It is also true that up to the time the petition was placed on the Speaker's desk we never had been able to get out a bill, and about 2 years had elapsed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Considering the fact that for more than 2 years the committee had failed and refused to act on this important legislation, does not the gentleman think the fact that the petition in question was finally placed on the Speaker's desk and quickly signed by 218 Members, might have had something to do with the committee's decision to report out its substitute for the Crosser bill?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I want to finish my statement. I will yield in just a moment.

The petition was placed on the Speaker's desk and about six or seven members of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce signed the petition. At least six signed it; incidentally, one of them was and is a member of the transportation subcommittee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS]. To my certain knowledge he had studied the legislation a great deal.

But this situation is not without a parallel. It so happened that more than 2 years ago I introduced a terminal leave bill. I asked for consideration of that measure by the House Committee on Military Affairs, and from time to time they did work on it. I was told they were busy, and I am sure they were busy. The point I want to make is this: A member of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gentleman from Florida [Mr. ROGERS], a very able and fair-minded man, who did a good job of work with reference to the terminal leave legislation, placed a petition on the Speaker's desk about the same time. It was signed by 218 Members of Congress. Incidentally, if I am not badly mistaken, it was signed by at least one member of the House Committee on Military Affairs. To assume that anything strange has taken place with reference to getting this legislation before the House is an incorrect assumption. The parallel runs true also in this connection. Soon after both petitions were signed we got action. I am not alleging that anybody has done anything wrong—not at all—but the petition method is one of the methods that is used to get expeditious action on legislation from time to time.

I now yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I asked the gentleman to yield to correct a very subtle and a very unfair suggestion made by the gentleman from Oklahoma that the filing of the petition had something to do with this bill's being reported by the committee. The committee had already ordered the bill reported before the petition was ever filed. Therefore, such a charge is unfounded, and I resent it.

Mr. BECKWORTH. I am not trying to reflect on anybody. I am simply stating that the parallel does exist as between our committee and the Committee on Military Affairs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CROSSER. Mr. Chairman, I yield three additional minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I will yield in just a moment. I want to make one or two observations about the legislation.

There is one particular phase of this legislation in which I am very personally interested, because I happen to know something about an individual case which I am sure is not dissimilar to a good many other cases. It so happened that when I was at home last summer a friend of mine came to see me. He has worked for the railroad 18 years. He apparently is suffering from cancer. He told me that he had spent all of his

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6597

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

AN ACT

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of
4 1946".

5 SEC. 2. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,
6 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
7 as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28,
8 1938 (Public, Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall
9 apply to all works authorized in this Act except that for any
10 channel improvement or channel rectification project, pro-
11 visions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June

1 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise
2 provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any
3 flood-control project herein adopted requiring local co-
4 operation shall expire five years from the date on which
5 local interests are notified in writing by the War Department
6 of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said inter-
7 ests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory
8 to the Secretary of War that the required cooperation will
9 be furnished.

10 The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22,
11 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress,
12 second session), shall govern with respect to projects herein
13 authorized; and the procedures therein set forth with respect
14 to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for
15 navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes
16 incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

17 SEC. 3. That hereafter for authorized flood-protection
18 projects which include alterations of railroad bridges the
19 Chief of Engineers is authorized to include at Federal ex-
20 pense the necessary alterations of railroad bridges and ap-
21 proaches in connection therewith.

22 SEC. 4. That section 4 of the Act approved December
23 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Con-
24 gress), is amended to read as follows:

25 "The Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the

1 Secretary of War, is authorized to construct, maintain, and
2 operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir
3 areas under the control of the War Department, and to
4 permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such
5 facilities. The Secretary of War is authorized to grant
6 leases of lands, including structures or facilities thereon, in
7 reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as
8 he may deem reasonable: *Provided*, That leases to nonprofit
9 organizations may be granted at reduced or nominal rentals
10 in recognition of the public service to be rendered in utilizing
11 the leased premises: *Provided further*, That preference shall
12 be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies,
13 and licenses may be granted without monetary considera-
14 tions, to such agencies for the use of all or any portion of
15 a reservoir area, when the Secretary of War determines such
16 action to be in the public interest, and for such periods of
17 time and upon such conditions as he may find advisable.
18 The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to
19 public use generally, without charge, for boating, swim-
20 ming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes, and
21 ready access to and exit from such water areas along the
22 shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general
23 public use, when such use is determined by the Secretary
24 of War not to be contrary to the public interest, all under
25 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may

1 deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section
2 applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the
3 laws for the protection of fish and game of the State in which
4 such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or
5 privileges shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United
6 States as miscellaneous receipts.”

7 SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Act approved August 18,
8 1941 (Public, Numbered 228, Seventy-seventh Congress),
9 is hereby amended to read as follows:

10 “That 75 per centum of all moneys received and de-
11 posited in the Treasury of the United States during any
12 fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by
13 the United States for flood-control purposes shall be paid
14 at the end of such year by the Secretary of the Treasury
15 to the State in which such property is situated, to be ex-
16 pended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit
17 of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties,
18 in which such property is situated: *Provided*, That when
19 such property is situated in more than one State or county,
20 the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such
21 property shall be proportional to its area therein.”

22 SEC. 6. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized
23 and empowered, under such terms and conditions as are
24 deemed advisable by him, to grant easements for rights-of-
25 way over, across, in, and upon lands under his control, to

1 any State, political subdivision thereof, or municipality, or
2 to any individual, partnership, or corporation of any State,
3 Territory, or possession of the United States, for (a) rail-
4 road tracks; (b) oil pipe lines; (c) substations for electric
5 power transmission lines, telephone lines, and telegraph
6 lines, and pumping stations for gas, water, sewer, and oil
7 pipe lines; (d) canals; (e) ditches; (f) flumes; (g) tun-
8 nels; (h) dams and reservoirs in connection with fish and
9 wildlife programs, fish hatcheries, and other fish-cultural im-
10 provements; (i) roads and streets; and (j) for any other
11 purpose or purposes deemed advisable by the Secretary of
12 War: *Provided*, That such rights-of-way shall be granted
13 only upon a finding by the Secretary of War that the same
14 will not be incompatible with the public interest: *Provided*
15 *further*, That such rights-of-way shall not include any more
16 land than is reasonably necessary for the purpose for which
17 granted: *And provided further*, That all or any part of such
18 rights-of-way may be annulled and forfeited by the Secretary
19 of War for failure to comply with the terms and conditions
20 of any grant hereunder or for nonuse for a period of two
21 consecutive years or abandonment of rights granted under
22 authority hereof.

23 SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War is authorized
24 and empowered, in his discretion, to use any property or
25 parts thereof, including lands and improvements, under his

1 control and jurisdiction for the prosecution of any author-
2 ized civil work or function administered by the War De-
3 partment without charge, except usual handling charges,
4 against appropriations for such civil works or functions.

5 SEC. 8. Whenever the Chief of Engineers shall find
6 that any highway, railway, or utility has been or is being
7 damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any
8 dam or reservoir project under the control of the War
9 Department, he may utilize any funds available for the con-
10 struction, maintenance, or operation of the project involved
11 for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protection of such
12 highway, railway, or utility: *Provided*, That this section
13 shall not apply to highways, railways, and utilities previously
14 provided for by the War Department, unless the Chief of
15 Engineers determines that the actual damage has or will
16 exceed that for which provision had previously been made.

17 SEC. 9. That the following works of improvement for
18 the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-
19 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized
20 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of
21 War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-
22 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter
23 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:
24 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-
25 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized

1 in this Act with funds from appropriations heretofore or
2 hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid
3 inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further,*
4 That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as
5 expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be con-
6 sistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further,*
7 That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible
8 future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall
9 be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construc-
10 tion by the War Department when approved by the Secre-
11 tary of War on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers
12 and the Federal Power Commission:

13 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

14 The project for flood protection on the Lehigh River,
15 Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-
16 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers
17 in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-ninth Congress,
18 second session, at an estimated cost of \$12,471,000.

19 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

20 The local flood-protection project at Cumberland and
21 West Cumberland, Maryland, and Ridgeley, West Virginia,
22 authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 22,
23 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
24 is hereby amended to provide for completion of the project
25 substantially in accordance with plans on file in the Office

1 of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost to the United
2 States of \$7,420,000 and subject to the conditions of local
3 cooperation prescribed for that project in the Act approved
4 June 22, 1936, as modified, now estimated at \$1,520,000.

5 The project for flood protection at Waynesboro, Vir-
6 ginia, on South River is hereby authorized substantially
7 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
8 Engineers in House Document Numbered , Seventy-ninth
9 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$1,431,000.

10 The project for protection at Washington, District of
11 Columbia, on Potomac River, authorized by the Act of
12 June 22, 1936, is hereby modified substantially in accordance
13 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
14 House Document Numbered , Seventy-ninth Congress,
15 second session, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

16 Completion of the Savage River Dam on Savage River,
17 Maryland, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
18 with the plan contained in House Document Numbered ,
19 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at a cost to the
20 United States now estimated at \$1,900,000, subject to the
21 conditions that local interests make a cash contribution of
22 \$200,000 toward the cost of the work, and agree to hold
23 and save the United States free from damages due to the
24 construction works, and to maintain and operate all the

1 works after completion in accordance with regulations pre-
2 scribed by the Secretary of War.

3 RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN

4 The project for the Salem Church Reservoir on Rappa-
5 hannock River, Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially
6 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
7 Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated
8 cost of \$17,755,000.

9 JAMES RIVER BASIN

10 The project for the Gathright Reservoir and the Falling
11 Spring reregulating dam on Jackson River, Virginia, is
12 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the
13 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
14 dated April 18, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000.

15 ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN

16 The project for flood protection at Macon, Georgia,
17 on Ocmulgee River, is hereby authorized substantially in
18 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
19 neers in House Document Numbered 560, Seventy-ninth
20 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$349,000.

21 LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

22 The project for flood control and improvement of the
23 Lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved
24 May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby

1 modified and expanded to include the following items and
2 the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

3 (a) Improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and
4 Bayou Macon at an estimated cost of \$5,013,000 author-
5 ized in the Act approved December 22, 1944.

6 (b) Extension of the authorized improvement under
7 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of Bayou
8 LaFourche, Louisiana, including cut-offs, as may be found
9 requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an esti-
10 mated cost of \$5,913,000 and substantially in accordance
11 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate
12 Document Numbered 191, Seventy-ninth Congress, second
13 session.

14 (c) Extension of the authorized improvement under
15 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of the Boeuf
16 and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon north of the Louisiana
17 State line, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to
18 effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of
19 \$4,930,000 substantially in accordance with the report of
20 the Chief of Engineers dated April 8, 1946.

21 (d) Improvement of Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower,
22 Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and
23 on Hull Brake—Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow
24 Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Mississippi, at an

1 estimated cost of \$3,752,000 authorized in the Act approved
2 December 22, 1944.

3 (e) Extension of the authorized improvement under
4 subparagraph (d) upstream and downstream, including cut-
5 offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of
6 the plan, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 for modification
7 of the authorized project.

8 (f) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
9 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include improvements
10 in the area between the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River
11 System and the hills to protect against overflows from the
12 main stem and hill tributaries in such cases and by such
13 means as the Chief of Engineers may consider warranted,
14 at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000 for modification of the
15 authorized project.

16 (g) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
17 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include the drainage of
18 run-off waters from the watershed of McKinney Bayou or
19 the providing of pumping capacity additional to that now
20 existing for said waters in the proportion determined by
21 the Chief of Engineers are authorized in the discretion of
22 the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$300,000 for
23 modification of the authorized project.

24 (h) The Bayou des Glaises diversion channel, Louisiana,

1 authorized by and constructed under the Act approved June
2 22, 1936.

3 (i) That portion of the North Little Rock to Gillette,
4 Arkansas, levee on the north bank of the Arkansas River
5 along and below Plum Bayou authorized by and constructed
6 under the Act approved June 22, 1936, work thereon to be
7 hereafter prosecuted in accordance with the Act of May 15,
8 1928, as amended.

9 (j) The projects for local flood protection on the White
10 River, on the east side between Augusta and Clarendon,
11 Arkansas, and at the town of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, at
12 an estimated cost of \$2,847,500 authorized by the Act
13 approved August 18, 1941.

14 (k) The Tiptonville-Obion Levee authorized by and
15 constructed under the Act approved June 22, 1936.

16 (l) Extension of the levee under subparagraph (k)
17 to include the levee and drainage improvements, at an esti-
18 mated cost of \$6,000,000 substantially in accordance with
19 the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 16, 1946.

20 (m) The improvement of Saint John's Bayou, Mis-
21 souri, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000, substantially in
22 accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated
23 April 16, 1946.

24 (n) The improvement of the harbor at Memphis,
25 Tennessee, at an estimated cost of \$17,120,000, substan-

1 tially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers
2 dated April 12, 1946.

3 (o) Modification of the main line levee system of the
4 authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to include
5 protection of the potential industrial area immediately north
6 of Vicksburg, Mississippi, known as the Vicksburg-Yazoo
7 area, together with local dredging and the construction of
8 such drainage facilities as in the opinion of the Chief of
9 Engineers are requisite and justified, at an estimated cost
10 of \$4,000,000, subject to the conditions that local interests
11 provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way
12 required for levees and drainage, and maintain and operate
13 the works after completion.

14 (p) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower
15 Mississippi River to provide drainage in the discretion of
16 the Chief of Engineers where drainage is impaired by levees
17 hitherto or hereafter constructed, at an estimated cost of
18 \$500,000, subject to the conditions that local interests pro-
19 vide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and
20 maintain and operate the works after completion.

21 (q) Modification of the authorized project for the
22 Lower Mississippi River to provide that the local coopera-
23 tion to be hereafter furnished for the works authorized in
24 the Saint Francis River Basin and the Yazoo River Basin

1 shall consist of the requirement that responsible local inter-
2 ests agree to maintain levees in accordance with the pro-
3 visions of section 3 of the Act of May 15, 1928, where
4 maintenance is required under existing law.

5 (r) Any former officer of the Corps of Engineers who,
6 after retirement and recall to active duty in the Army, has
7 served over fifteen years as a member of the Mississippi
8 River Commission while on such active duty shall, upon
9 being relieved of such active duty, be eligible to and shall
10 retain, during the will of the President, the position and
11 office held by him as a member of the Mississippi River
12 Commission.

13 In order to provide for the increased costs of construc-
14 tion of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi
15 River as recommended by the president of the Mississippi
16 River Commission and the Chief of Engineers, the author-
17 ization for flood control and improvement of the Lower
18 Mississippi River is hereby increased by an additional
19 \$100,000,000.

20 The project for flood control along Lake Pontchartrain
21 in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substan-
22 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
23 of Engineers in his report dated December 10, 1945, at an
24 estimated cost of \$900,000.

25 The project for flood protection at Memphis on Wolf

1 River and Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee, authorized by the
2 Act approved August 28, 1937 (Public, Numbered 406,
3 Seventy-fifth Congress), as amended by the Act approved
4 June 28, 1939 (Public, Numbered 154, Seventy-sixth Con-
5 gress), is further amended to authorize the completion of
6 the project at an additional estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

7 RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

8 The project for flood protection on Bayou Pierre in the
9 vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, is hereby authorized sub-
10 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
11 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 285,
12 Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
13 \$127,000.

14 The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas,
15 Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam,
16 Texas and Oklahoma, including the incorporation therein
17 of the several separate existing projects for flood control
18 along the Red River below Denison (above the jurisdic-
19 tion of the Mississippi River Commission) and providing
20 for the modification of the existing or authorized Federal
21 and non-Federal levees, is hereby authorized substantially
22 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
23 Engineers in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-
24 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
25 \$77,500,000.

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas
5 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

7 The project for flood protection at Oklahoma City,
8 Oklahoma, on North Canadian River, is hereby authorized
9 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
10 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 572,
11 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost
12 of \$2,037,000.

WHITE RIVER BASIN

14 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
15 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
16 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White
17 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
18 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

20 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
21 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000 for
22 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper
23 Mississippi River Basin approved in the Act of June 28,
24 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of
25 Congress.

1 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River
2 at Prairie du Rocher and vicinity is hereby authorized sub-
3 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
4 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at
5 an estimated cost of \$2,575,000.

6 The project for local flood protection on McCraney,
7 Hadley, Kiser, Six-Mile, and Bay Creeks in the Sny Basin,
8 Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with
9 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
10 dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$4,854,944.

11 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

12 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
13 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for
14 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by the
15 Act of June 28, 1938, as expanded by section 9a of the
16 Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534,
17 Seventy-eighth Congress), for continuing the works in the
18 Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said expanded
19 plans by the Corps of Engineers.

20 The project for flood protection at Mandan, North
21 Dakota, on Heart River, is hereby authorized substantially
22 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
23 Engineers in House Document Numbered 294, Seventy-
24 ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
25 \$246,000.

1 OHIO RIVER BASIN

2 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
3 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,000,000 for
4 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Ohio
5 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
6 amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress
7 including: (1) Such channel rectification works or other
8 measures at or below the Muskingum River Reservoirs as
9 in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers and the Secre-
10 tary of War may be found necessary to provide for the
11 most efficient operation of those reservoirs, at an estimated
12 cost of \$2,200,000, and (2) the following projects in trib-
13 utary basins, namely:

14 The local flood-protection works at Galax, Virginia,
15 on Chestnut Creek, substantially in accordance with the
16 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-
17 ment Numbered 506, Seventy-eighth Congress, first ses-
18 sion, at an estimated cost of \$276,125;

19 The plan of improvement for flood control in the
20 Wabash River Basin, Illinois and Indiana, substantially
21 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
22 Engineers in his report dated April 9, 1946, at an esti-
23 mated cost of \$9,366,000;

24 The local flood-protection works at Olean, New York,
25 on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the

1 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
2 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,282,400;

3 The local flood-protection works at Portville, New
4 York, on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with
5 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
6 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,281,500;

7 The local flood-protection works at Allegany, New
8 York, on the Allegheny River, substantially in accordance
9 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
10 report, dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of
11 \$388,800.

12 The project for the West Fork Reservoir on the West
13 Fork of Mill Creek in Ohio, substantially in accordance with
14 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
15 dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,527,000.

16 GREAT LAKES BASIN

17 The project for flood protection at Mount Clemens and
18 vicinity, Michigan, on Clinton River, is hereby authorized
19 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
20 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at
21 an estimated cost of \$378,000.

22 BRAZOS RIVER BASIN

23 The project for the Belton Reservoir on Leon River,
24 Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with
25 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report

1 dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$15,500,000.

2 The project for flood protection at Eastland, on Leon
3 River, Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
4 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
5 report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

6 GREAT SALT BASIN

7 The project for local flood protection on Spanish Fork
8 River, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
9 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
10 House Document Numbered 518, Seventy-ninth Congress,
11 second session, at an estimated cost of \$74,500.

12 The project for flood protection at Salt Lake City, Utah,
13 on Jordan River, is hereby authorized substantially in ac-
14 cordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
15 neers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-ninth
16 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$412,000.

17 The project for flood protection at Magna, Utah, on
18 Little Valley Wash, is hereby authorized substan-
19 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
20 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-
21 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
22 \$222,000.

23 LOS ANGELES-SAN GABRIEL BASIN AND BALLONA CREEK

24 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
25 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for

1 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Los
2 Angeles-San Gabriel Basin and Ballona Creek, Cali-
3 fornia, approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended
4 and supplemented, by subsequent Acts of Congress.

5 The project for flood protection along Salinas River,
6 California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
7 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
8 report dated April 29, 1946, at an estimated cost of
9 \$1,905,000.

10 WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

11 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
12 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$35,000,000 for
13 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Willamette
14 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
15 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

16 The project for flood protection on Amazon Creek at
17 Eugene and vicinity, Oregon, is hereby authorized substan-
18 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
19 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 138, Seventy-
20 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
21 \$226,000.

22 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

23 Modification of the existing project for Skagway on
24 Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska, is hereby authorized
25 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the

1 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an
2 estimated cost of \$438,000.

3 SEC. 10. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized
4 and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys
5 for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and
6 major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or
7 due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction
8 of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United
9 States and its Territorial possessions, which include the fol-
10 lowing-named localities, and the Secretary of Agriculture is
11 authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations
12 and surveys for run-off and waterflow retardation and soil-
13 erosion prevention on such drainage areas; the cost thereof
14 to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
15 for such purposes: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal
16 reports made on any examination, survey, project, or work
17 under way or proposed are submitted to Congress, no supple-
18 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless
19 authorized by law except that the Secretary of War may
20 cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and
21 a report thereon submitted to the Congress if such review
22 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or
23 economic conditions: *And provided further*, That the Gov-
24 ernment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any
25 project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor

1 mentioned in this Act until the project for the proposed work
2 shall have been adopted by law:

3 Narraguagus River and tributaries, Maine.

4 Westfield River, Massachusetts, with a view to modi-
5 fying the existing Knightville Reservoir to provide low flow
6 regulation.

7 Oneida Creek and tributaries, New York.

8 Susquehanna River, at and in the vicinity of Sidney,
9 New York.

10 Hackensack River and tributaries, New Jersey and New
11 York.

12 Schuylkill River and tributaries, Pennsylvania.

13 Marshy Hope Creek and tributaries, Maryland.

14 Coosa River and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of
15 Rome, Georgia.

16 Big South Fork River and tributaries, Tennessee.

17 Port Arthur, Texas (with a view to providing protection
18 against damage from Sabine Lake resulting from erosion and
19 from floods due to hurricane winds and tide).

20 The provision of outlets in the interest of providing
21 egress of flood waters for Jefferson County drainage districts,
22 into existing waterways in the general vicinity of Port
23 Arthur, Texas.

24 Eight-Mile Creek and Locust Creek and their tributaries,
25 Arkansas.

- 1 Saint Francis Bay Straight Slough and Big Bay Ditch,
2 Arkansas, and tributary area.
- 3 Choctawhatchee River, Florida, and Alabama.
- 4 Bear Creek, a tributary of Big Black River, Mississippi.
- 5 Pearl River and tributaries, Mississippi.
- 6 Lost Creek, Missouri, at and in the vicinity of Seneca,
7 Missouri.
- 8 Chunky River, Mississippi.
- 9 Opookta Creek, Attala County, Mississippi, for flood
10 control and drainage.
- 11 Potacocowa Creek, Mississippi.
- 12 Lower Grand River, Missouri, with a view to providing
13 protection from erosion and bank caving.
- 14 Saint Francis River and its tributaries, Arkansas, with
15 special reference to Tyronza and Little Rivers; Big Creek;
16 and Blackfish, Fifteen Mile, and Frenchman Bayous; and
17 the tributaries of these streams for flood control, drainage,
18 and allied purposes.
- 19 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of East Cape
20 Girardeau and Clear Creek, North Alexander, Clear Creek,
21 Preston and Miller Pond drainage and levee district,
22 Illinois.
- 23 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of Perry County
24 drainage and levee districts numbered 1, 2, and 3, Missouri.
- 25 Little Kanawha River and tributaries, West Virginia.

1 Lost Creek and tributaries, White and Hamilton Coun-
2 ties, Illinois.

3 Wabash River at and in the vicinity of Mount Carmel,
4 Illinois.

5 Coal Creek and tributaries, Tennessee.

6 Buffalo Creek and tributaries, West Virginia and Penn-
7 sylvania.

8 Chariton River and tributaries, Iowa and Missouri.

9 Pecatonica River and tributaries, Wisconsin and Illinois.

10 Lost River and tributaries, Minnesota.

11 Root River and tributaries, Minnesota.

12 Clinton River and tributaries, Michigan.

13 Saginaw River and tributaries, Michigan.

14 Smith River and tributaries, California and Oregon.

15 Gold Creek and tributaries, Alaska.

16 Chena Slough, Alaska.

17 SEC. 11. That section 5 of the Flood Control Act of
18 August 18, 1941, is hereby amended to read as follows:

19 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
20 allot, from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
21 for flood control, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for any one fiscal
22 year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or
23 maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or de-
24 stroyed by flood."

25 SEC. 12. That section 2 of the Flood Control Act of

1 August 28, 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended to
2 read as follows:

3 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
4 allot not to exceed \$1,000,000 from any appropriations
5 heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for
6 flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other
7 debris, and clearing and straightening the channel in navi-
8 gable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion
9 of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the
10 interest of flood control: *Provided*, That not more than
11 \$50,000 shall be expended for this purpose for any single
12 tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year."

13 SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby author-
14 ized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or here-
15 after made for flood control, not to exceed \$1,000,000
16 per year, for the construction of emergency bank-protection
17 works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge ap-
18 proaches, and public works, when in the opinion of the
19 Chief of Engineers such work is advisable: *Provided*, That
20 not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at
21 any single locality from the appropriations for any one
22 fiscal year.

23 SEC. 14. That the sum of \$750,000,000 is hereby
24 authorized to be appropriated for carrying out improve-
25 ments by the War Department, the sum of \$10,000,000

1 additional is authorized to be appropriated and expended in
2 equal amounts by the Departments of War and Agriculture
3 for carrying out any examination or survey provided for
4 in this Act and any other Acts of Congress to be prosecuted
5 by said Departments.

6 SEC. 15. That the program on the watershed of Buffalo
7 Creek and its tributaries authorized in section 13 of the
8 Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, is hereby amended
9 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to include and
10 prosecute works for the stabilization of stream banks such
11 as described in House Document Numbered 574, Seventy-
12 eighth Congress, second session, at an estimated additional
13 cost of \$1,842,400.

14 SEC. 16. That the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appro-
15 priated in section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved
16 August 18, 1941, is reauthorized to be appropriated, and
17 the sum of \$20,000,000 additional is authorized to be ap-
18 propriated, for expenditure by the Department of Agriculture
19 for the prosecution of the works of improvement authorized
20 to be carried out by that Department by the Flood Control
21 Act of December 22, 1944.

22 SEC. 17. In addition to previous authorizations, there is
23 hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,-
24 000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted
25 by section 9a of the Act approved December 22, 1944

1 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress) , for con-
2 tinuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be under-
3 taken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

Passed the House of Representatives June 20, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

AN ACT

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

H. R. 6597

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 27 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill (H. R. 6597)
authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers
and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 9, line 8, strike out the period, insert a colon
- 2 and the following: "*Provided*, That, when constructed, the
- 3 dam at the power pool shall be limited to a maximum of
- 4 two hundred and twenty feet."

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BYRD to the bill
(H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction
of certain public works on rivers and har-
bors for flood control, and for other purposes.

JUNE 27 (legislative day, March 5), 1946

Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered
to be printed

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 1, 1946
For actions of June 28 & 29, 1946
79th-2nd, Nos. 126 and 127

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HIGHLIGHTS: House received and sustained President's veto message on price-control bill; Rules Committee cleared measure to continue OPA until July 20. Senate passed Government corporations appropriation bill. Senate passed Cooley farm-credit bill. House passed third deficiency appropriation bill. House rejected President's reorganization plans. Both houses agreed to conference report on bill to continue priorities powers; President approved it. Senate passed Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill with item for food-conservation program. House Agriculture Committee reported bill to authorize continuation of farm-labor program. President approved selective-service continuation bill. Senate passed bill to continue Land Bank Commissioner loans. Senate passed bill to authorize FFMC to purchase GI loans.

SENATE - June 28

1. GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 6777 (pp. 7995-9).

Debated an amendment by Sen. McKellar, presented at the direction of the Committee, to provide that, to meet emergencies or contingencies arising after approval of the budget, a corporation or agency covered by the bill may, with Presidential approval, adjust its budget program to provide, within the limits of available funds and borrowing authority, for immediate initiation of programs authorized by law and not specifically set forth in the budget (pp. 7996-9). Sen. Russell and others spoke in favor of the amendment, and Sen. Taft and others spoke against it; the amendment was then ruled out of order.

As reported by the Senate committee, the bill contains the following amounts for corporations under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture:

Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, direct appropriation, \$7,880,000 (House figure, \$6,800,000; Budget estimate, \$7,880,000).

Commodity Credit Corporation, \$8,760,000 (House figure, \$8,000,000; Budget estimate, \$8,760,000).

Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, \$3,875,000 (House figure, \$3,750,000; Budget estimate, \$4,000,000).

Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, \$1,688,501 (House figure, \$1,500,000; Budget estimate, \$1,688,501).

Production Credit Corporations, \$1,644,912 (House figure, \$1,600,000; Budget estimate, \$1,736,993).

Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation of Washington, D. C., \$391,000 (House figure, \$341,000; Budget estimate, \$441,000).

The \$40,000 provided in the Budget estimate and House bill for final liquidation expenses of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation was eliminated. The committee eliminated the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth provisos which had been inserted in the language for CCC by the House, as similar restrictions are contained in the act of April 12, 1945, Public Law 30, 79th Congress (which provided for continuation of CCC as an agency of the U. S. until June 30, 1947), and inserted the following new proviso: "Provided further, That no part of any funds appropriated in this act for the Commodity Credit Corporation shall be used, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, to make any payments to other than domestic producers, under any subsidy program operation not in effect on the date of enactment of this act."

2. PRICE CONTROL. Agreed, 47-23, to the conference report on H. R. 6042, to amend and extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 7903-88). This bill was then sent to the President.
3. WAR POWERS. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5716, to continue certain provisions of the Second War Powers Act, including priorities powers (7989-8046). This bill was then sent to the President.
4. COOLEY FARM-CREDIT BILL. Sen. Russell asked for consideration of this bill, H. R. 5991, but Sen. Wherry objected, stating that farm organizations tell him they did not have an opportunity to testify at the hearings (pp. 8000-1).
5. WAR DEPARTMENT MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 6837 (pp. 7989, 7992-5). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 7995).
6. D. C. APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H. R. 5990, and appointed conferees for a further conference (pp. 7991-2).
7. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6739 (S. Rept. 1619)(p. 7902). The committee increased the appropriation items for the Food and Drug Administration by \$614,117.
8. FLOOD CONTROL. The Commerce Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (S. Rept. 1624)(p. 7902).
9. RESEARCH. The Naval Affairs Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5911, to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Navy Department (S. Rept. 1628) (p. 7902).
10. TRADE-MARKS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 1654, to provide for registration of trade-marks used in commerce (pp. 7989-91). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. BANKRUPTCY. The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6682, to amend sections 81-3, and repeal section 84, of the Bankruptcy Act (S. Rept. 1633)(p. 7902).
12. CLAIMS APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental appropriations as follows: Claims for damages to private property (S. Doc. 227), claims allowed by GAO (S. Docs. 223, 225, and 224), judgments rendered by Court of

CLAIM ALLOWED BY THE GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE UNDER TREASURY DEPARTMENT (S. Doc. No. 225)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation amounting to \$269.93 under the Treasury Department for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST GOVERNMENT BY DISTRICT COURTS (S. Doc. No. 220)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, amounting to \$4,530.82, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY DISTRICT COURTS (S. Doc. No. 219)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$17,088.31, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT BY COURTS OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 218)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision relating to a judgment rendered against the Government by the Court of Claims (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED BY COURT OF CLAIMS (S. Doc. No. 217)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which has been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for payment, amounting to \$2,369,549.74 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CERTAIN CLAIMS ALLOWED BY GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE (S. Doc. No. 224)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation under the Treasury Department for the payment of certain claims allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$23,145.33 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO OR LOSSES OF PRIVATELY OWNED PROPERTY (S. Doc. No. 227)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriation submitted by the several executive departments and independent offices to pay claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property, in the sum of \$10,452.85, which have been considered and adjusted under the provisions of the act of December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), and which require appropriations for their payment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO ROADS AND HIGHWAYS OF STATES (S. Doc. No. 226)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Public

Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways of States or their subdivisions, in the sum of \$1,092,120.11, and which require an appropriation for payment (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO AN EXISTING APPROPRIATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (S. Doc. No. 228)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to an existing appropriation and to appropriations for the fiscal year 1947, for the Department of Commerce (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

DRAFTS OF PROPOSED PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1947 (S. Doc. No. 229)

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to appropriations for the fiscal year 1947 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

LAWS PASSED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN AND LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, VIRGIN ISLANDS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of legislation passed by the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John and the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

PETITIONS

Petitions were laid before the Senate and referred as indicated:

By the PRESIDENT pro tempore:

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Joseph S. Mendoza, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the continuation of the Office of Price Administration; ordered to lie on the table.

A telegram in the nature of a petition from Lester Washburn, international president, United Automobile Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, Milwaukee (Wis.), praying for the continuation of the Office of Price Administration; ordered to lie on the table.

JUST PEACE SETTLEMENT WITH ITALY

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present for appropriate reference a resolution adopted by Americans of Italian origin, representing the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Order of Sons of Italy in America, and many other fraternal welfare organizations, assembled in Providence, R. I., on June 23, 1946, requesting a just peace settlement with Italy.

There being no objection, the resolution was received, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas a just peace settlement with the new democratic Italy and her restoration to freedom, self-respect, and contentment are indispensable to world stabilization and a lasting peace;

Whereas by finally overthrowing fascism in 1943, 2 years before the end of the war, the people of Italy struck a mortal blow to the Axis and thus tremendously helped the cause of the Allied Nations; and, thereafter, during the decisive phase of the war Italy was no longer an enemy but a cobelligerent with the Allies, rendering an invaluable moral and military contribution to the victory over the common enemy;

Whereas the late President Roosevelt and former Prime Minister Churchill affirmed

coram populi in the Atlantic Charter their most solemn engagement that in the post-war settlement the United Nations would seek no territorial aggrandizements; and the Allied Powers promised to the Italians their peace treaty would take in full consideration Italy's great contribution to the defeat of Germany;

Whereas a self-respected, laborious, and democratic Italy, as mother of western civilization for 2,000 years, will be a strong bulwark against the advancing ideologies of bolshevism;

Whereas Trieste and the Istrian Peninsula claimed by Yugoslavia; South Tyrol, which is on this side of the Alps, claimed by Austria; the Valleys of Tenda and Briga in the Maritime Alps, claimed by France; are geographically the natural borders of the Italian Peninsula since the time of creation; and politically an integral part of the Italian nation, because of more than one century of struggle for the unification of Italy which culminated with the redemption of Istria and Tyrol during World War I, when Italy was our ally and sacrificed 600,000 and 1,500,000 wounded;

Whereas the Italian colonies in north Africa, now under British military rule, were developed by Italy at great sacrifices years before this war and fascism; and the most appropriate solution would be to revert them temporarily to Italy under the aegis of the United Nations until the world problem of colonial empires, many times richer and larger than Italy's, would be solved by an international covenant, applying the same principle to all colonies and to all countries;

Whereas the economic resources of Italy are at the lowest ebb, and to become an element of peace and progress Italy needs loans and not the burden of reparation, of which she has already paid some in various forms to various allies;

Whereas the interest of the United States and Italy coincide, because both are interested in maintaining the European equilibrium for the good of the western civilization;

Whereas the people of Italy are bound by many ties of affection and admiration to the people of the United States;

Whereas the United States of America, more than any other country, won the war: Be it

Resolved, That we, Americans of Italian origin, representing the Grand Lodge of Rhode Island, Order Sons of Italy in America, and many other fraternal welfare organizations, assembled here in Providence, R. I., on the 23d day of June 1946, do hereby affirm our conviction that Italy does not deserve a punitive peace, and should not be humiliated nor mutilated to satisfy the revengeful and imperialistic appetites of any country;

And we voice our faith and confidence in the wisdom and good will of President Truman; and in the initiative and ability of Secretary of State Byrnes, so that the Paris Conference now being held there will be agreed a treaty of peace with Italy worthy of the traditions of the United States; which will be signed by the representatives of America without the remorse of having compromised with principles of justice in the face of unjust and arrogant pretensions; neither of having failed the vital interest of western civilization, in which is rooted our American way of life; nor of having frustrated the longing of free peoples everywhere for an enduring peace.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

S. 2304. A bill to provide for the training of officers for the naval service, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1627);

H. R. 1498. A bill to correct the naval record of former members of the crews of the revenue cutters *Algonquin* and *Onondaga*; without amendment (Rept. No. 1620); and

H. R. 5911. A bill to establish an Office of Naval Research in the Department of the Navy; to plan, foster, and encourage scientific research in recognition of its paramount importance as related to the maintenance of future naval power, and the preservation of national security; to provide within the Department of the Navy a single office, which, by contract and otherwise, shall be able to obtain, coordinate, and make available to all bureaus and activities of the Department of the Navy world-wide scientific information and the necessary services for conducting specialized and imaginative research; to establish a Naval Research Advisory Committee consisting of persons preeminent in the fields of science and research, to consult with and advise the Chief of such Office in matters pertaining to research; with amendments (Rept. No. 1628).

By Mr. OVERTON, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 1372. A bill to officially name the flood-control project authorized by Public Law 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved December 22, 1944, on Lytle and Cajon Creeks, near San Bernardino, Calif., the Sheppard Floodway; without amendment (Rept. No. 1621);

S. 2036. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State of Rhode Island to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Sakonnet River between the towns of Tiverton and Portsmouth, in Newport County, R. I.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1622);

H. R. 6222. A bill to extend the times for commencing and completing the construction of a bridge across the Calcasieu River at or near Lake Charles, La.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1623); and

H. R. 6597. A bill authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1624).

By Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Commerce:

S. 669. A bill to name a dam on the Little Missouri River in Pike County, Ark., and the reservoir created by the same; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1629).

By Mr. CHAVEZ, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

H. R. 5186. A bill to authorize certain administrative expenses in the Post Office Department, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1625); and

H. R. 5820. A bill relating to mail service on Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H.; without amendment (Rept. No. 1626).

By Mr. DONNELL, from the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 271. A bill for the relief of Eleanor McCloskey, also known as Evelyn Mary Mikalauskas; without amendment (Rept. No. 1630).

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 920. A bill to fix the salaries of certain judges of the United States; without amendment (Rept. No. 1631); and

H. R. 4180. A bill to amend the law relating to larceny in interstate or foreign commerce; without amendment (Rept. No. 1632).

By Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 6682. A bill to amend sections 81, 82, and 83, and to repeal section 84 of chapter IX of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; without amendment (Rept. No. 1633).

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC., 1947

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I ask unanimous consent to report favorably with amendments the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 1619) thereon.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 44, after line 2, insert the following:

"Civilian war benefits: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and travel, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the civilian war benefits program heretofore financed from the emergency fund for the President, to provide medical and hospital care (including prosthetic appliances and medical examinations) by contract without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments, to (a) civilians within the United States who have been injured as a result of enemy attack or of action to meet such attack or the danger thereof, or who have been injured while in the performance of their official duties as civilian defense workers, (b) civilians disabled as a result of illness, injury, or disease which occurred during detention by the enemy, and (c) the dependents within the United States of individuals injured or killed under circumstances described in clause (a) or (b) or reported as missing as a result of enemy action, \$158,000."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6739, the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and so forth, appropriation bill, 1947, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 44, after line 2, insert the following:

"Civilian war assistance: For all expenses necessary, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, to enable the Federal Security Administrator, in order

to continue during the fiscal year 1947 the Civilian War Assistance program heretofore financed from the Emergency Fund for the President, to provide (a) temporary aid (including medical care by contract, transportation, and other goods and services without regard to section 3709, Revised Statutes, and money payments) to citizens of the United States or their children under 18 years of age who have been interned or stranded, and returned to the United States, or who have been evacuated from any area under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States, and (b) for the return of civilians evacuated from the Philippine Islands or Hawaii to the United States under the direction of the civil or military authorities of the United States during the period from December 7, 1941, to September 15, 1945, \$5,495,000, which amount may be expended by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as the Administrator may designate."

Mr. McCARRAN also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 6739, the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and so forth, appropriation bill, 1947, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of the amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BROOKS:

S. 2385. A bill exempting bonuses paid by States, Territories, possessions, and political subdivisions thereof, from the Federal income tax for those who served in the armed forces; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado:

S. 2386. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Glenna J. Howrey; and

S. 2387. A bill for the relief of Devir M. Wood; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2388. A bill for the relief of Ryohei Kubota; and

S. 2389. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Fuku Kurokawa Thurn; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 2390. A bill granting an increase in pension to Mrs. Mary W. D. Perkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

S. 2391. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to advance Lt. Alfred R. Eubanks, United States Navy, retired, to the grade of lieutenant commander on the retired list of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KILGORE:

S. 2392. A bill for the relief of John T. Hollandsworth, Jr., to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH (for himself, Mr. MEAD, and Mr. DOWNEY):

S. 2393. A bill to provide benefits for certain employees of the United States who are veterans of World War II and lost opportunity for probational civil service appointments by reason of their service in the armed forces of the United States; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. BROOKS:

S. J. Res. 169. Joint resolution to establish a commission to formulate plans for the erection, in Grant Park, Chicago, Ill., of a Marine Corps Memorial; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. J. Res. 170. Joint resolution authorizing the presentation of the Distinguished Flying Cross to Rear Adm. Charles E. Rosendahl,

AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS FOR FLOOD CONTROL

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. OVERTON, from the Committee on Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6597]

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments, with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, do pass.

AMENDMENT No. 1

On page 2, after line 16, insert the following:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the following provisions shall be observed:

(1) No project or any previously unauthorized modification of a project for flood control on rivers and harbors shall be authorized by the Congress unless a report for such project has been previously submitted by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in conformity with existing law.

(2) No hearings shall be conducted by any committee with respect to such works of improvement unless, twenty-one calendar days prior to such hearing, a report of the Chief of Engineers thereon made in conformity with existing law shall be available for public inspection.

Part 1 of this amendment expresses a policy of Congress not to authorize projects or modifications of projects on which the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, has not submitted a report in conformity with existing law. This amendment is not intended to interfere with discretionary authority to modify projects as conferred on the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers by law.

Part 2 of this amendment expresses a policy of Congress to avoid consideration by committees of Congress of works of improvement for

flood control on rivers and harbors until there has been ample opportunity for study of the proposed projects by Members of Congress and local persons and organizations whose interests will be affected prior to formal committee hearings in connection with the authorization thereof.

AMENDMENT No. 2

On page 4 strike out all of lines 7 to 21, inclusive.

The wording eliminated by this amendment constituted section 5 of the bill as passed by the House of Representatives and would have increased from 25 to 75 percent the proportion of rentals received from lease of reservoir lands which is reimbursable to States and political subdivisions thereof. During the hearings the committee received a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior pointing out that the proposed increase is not in line with the recommendation of the Federal Real Estate Board and urging that the desirability of increasing the States' share of income from leases as provided in the bill be given further consideration. The proposed change has been deleted.

AMENDMENT No. 3

On page 4, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 5. That the Chief of Engineers is authorized to provide such school facilities as he may deem necessary for the education of dependents of persons engaged on the projects listed below, and to pay for the same from any funds available for said projects: *Provided*, That when it is determined to be in the public interest, the Chief of Engineers may enter into cooperative arrangements with local agencies for the operation of such Government facilities; for the expansion of local facilities at Federal expense, and for contribution by the Federal Government to cover the increased cost to local agencies of providing the educational services required by the Government:

Harlan County Reservoir, Nebraska.
Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota.
Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota.
Detroit Reservoir, Oregon.
Dorena Reservoir, Oregon.
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oregon.
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Arkansas.
Clearwater Reservoir, Missouri.

This amendment authorizes the Chief of Engineers to provide school facilities for children of persons engaged on flood-control projects being constructed in outlying districts where such facilities are not available. The specific projects for which the facilities may be provided are listed.

AMENDMENT No. 4

On page 4, line 25, strike out the words "lands under his control," and insert the following language in lieu thereof:

acquired lands under his jurisdiction and control, and public lands permanently withdrawn or reserved for the use of the War Department,

and on page 5, following line 22, insert:

Copies of all instruments granting easements over public lands pursuant to this section shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Interior.

During the war, certain lands comprising the public domain were withdrawn from entry and turned over to the War Department for military purposes. It is expected that when the military need for this

land no longer exists, the land will again revert to its original status as part of the public domain. The proposed amendment, therefore, is designed to clarify the intent of this section and definitely exclude the application of the provisions of this section to lands that are now under the control of the Secretary of War which were formerly a part of the public domain and which were withdrawn from entry for military purposes.

AMENDMENT No. 5

On page 5, line 25, strike out the words "and improvements" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "other than lands withdrawn from public domain,".

The intent of the proposed amendment is identical to that of amendment No. 4 and is designed to exclude definitely the application of the provision of this section to lands now under the control of the Secretary of War which were formerly part of the public domain and were withdrawn from entry during the war for military purposes.

AMENDMENT No. 6

On page 8, line 8, after the word "numbered" insert the number "622".

The purpose of this amendment is to complete the identification of the document referred to which was not available at the time the bill passed the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT No. 7

On page 8, line 14, after the word "numbered" insert the number "622".

This amendment is for the same purpose as amendment No. 6.

AMENDMENT No. 8

On page 9, after line 14, insert the following:

YADKIN-PEE DEE RIVER BASIN

The project for the construction of four detention reservoirs at the Wilkesboro, Upper Wilkesboro, Reddies No. 1 and Reddies No. 3 sites is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with plans contained in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 19, 1946, with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost of \$7,194,000.

Amendment No. 8 authorizes the construction of four detention reservoirs in the Upper Yadkin River Basin at the Wilkesboro, and Upper Wilkesboro sites on the Yadkin River, and at the Reddies No. 1 and No. 3 sites on the Reddies River.

YADKIN-PEE DEE RIVER, N. C. AND S. C.

(Report of Chief of Engineers dated June 19, 1946)

The Yadkin River rises on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains of western North Carolina, flows northeasterly, easterly, and southeasterly about 202 miles to the mouth of the Uharie River near Badin, N. C., where it changes its name to Pee Dee or Great Pee Dee

River, thence it continues southeasterly about 253 miles to enter the Atlantic Ocean through Winyah Bay near Georgetown, S. C. It drains an area of 16,340 square miles in the coastal plain, Piedmont Plateau, and the mountain region.

This region is subject to frequent damaging floods, the most severe of which are caused by tropical hurricanes. A total of 27 damaging floods were recorded during the 30-year period 1916 to 1945, inclusive. The greatest flood of record occurred in August 1940 when a rainfall of 24 inches in 186 hours was reported and the average over the watershed above North Wilkesboro was 13.3 inches. The resulting direct and indirect damages in the reach above Donnanha were \$1,632,000 and \$621,000, respectively, a total of \$2,253,000, exclusive of resulting fire losses, estimated at \$1,000,000. The loss of nine lives was reported, one of which was downstream from the proposed dams. About 6,500 acres of cropland and the railway between Wilkesboro and Donnanha are subject to flooding. The principal centers of urban damage are at North Wilkesboro and Elkin. The average annual direct flood damages in the reach above Donnanha are estimated at \$121,700 and \$50,400, respectively, a total of \$172,100.

The improvements proposed for authorization for construction at this time consist of detention reservoirs at the Wilkesboro and upper Wilkesboro sites on the Main Yadkin River and at the No. 1 and No. 3 sites on the Reddies River at an estimated cost to the United States of \$7,194,000.

The committee notes that the four proposed detention reservoirs would provide substantial flood protection for the urban area in the Upper Yadkin River Basin and that the growth and future development of this area is seriously hampered as a result of the flood hazard in the area. The committee, therefore, recommends authorization at this time for construction of the four detention reservoirs in the Upper Yadkin River which will prevent most of the direct and indirect flood damages suffered under present conditions of development in the area.

AMENDMENT NO. 9

On page 14, line 12, change the period to a comma and add the following:

without prejudice to his status as a retired army officer, and, in addition to his authorized army retired pay, shall receive from Mississippi flood control funds the difference between the authorized salary of a member of the Mississippi River Commission and the army retired pay received by him.

The amendment clarifies the method in which an affected retired officer shall receive his pay while holding membership on the Mississippi River Commission as provided for in the House bill. The method prescribed is the same as now prescribed by law for active officers holding membership on the Commission.

AMENDMENT NO. 10

On page 14, after line 12, add the following subparagraph:

(s) To facilitate the inspection, supervision, and conduct of flood fighting, flood control, and navigation operations, the President of the Mississippi River Commission is hereby authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to purchase, maintain, and operate an amphibian airplane from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, provided that the cost of such airplane shall not exceed \$120,000.

The amendment authorizes the President of the Mississippi River Commission to acquire an amphibian plane to facilitate inspection, supervision, and conduct of flood control and navigation operations on the extensive project for the lower Mississippi River and tributaries which involves almost 6,000 miles of river channels located in seven States. In addition to providing a type of visual inspection and rapid transit on normal operations that cannot be secured by any other means, such a plane that can land on the river as well as on established airports will permit emergency operations not otherwise possible.

AMENDMENT No. 11

On page 16, after line 6, insert the following:

The Chief of Engineers is authorized to provide in the Canton Reservoir on the North Canadian River 69,000 acre-feet of irrigation storage upon the condition that when siltation of the reservoir shall encroach upon the flood control allocation, the irrigation storage will be reduced progressively unless provision is made to raise the height of the dam or otherwise provide compensatory storage for flood control on the basis of an equitable distribution of the costs among the water users and other beneficiaries of conservation storage as determined at that time.

There is need for additional irrigation storage in the North Canadian River Basin in Oklahoma. Studies indicate that the needs in this area for irrigation storage can be met by the allocation of 69,000 acre-feet of storage in the Canton Reservoir for irrigation purposes. This storage can be made available without detriment to the operation of that reservoir for its primary function of flood control by the allocation of storage until such time as the siltation in the reservoir shall encroach on the useful storage at which point this amendment provides for progressive reduction of the irrigation storage unless compensatory storage is provided for in accordance with the provisions of this amendment.

AMENDMENT No. 12

On page 16, after line 12, insert the following:

The project for local flood protection of Carden's Bottom Drainage District No. 2, Yell County, Arkansas, on Arkansas River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,485,000.

Amendment No. 12 authorizes construction of a levee and necessary drainage structures for protection of the Carden's Bottom, Yell County, Ark.

CARDEN'S BOTTOM, ARK.

(Report of Chief of Engineers, dated June 17, 1946)

Carden's Bottom comprises 8,600 acres of agricultural land in Yell County, Ark., lying between the lower 16.5 miles of Petit Jean River and the Arkansas River between river miles 235 and 246. Petit Jean River enters the Arkansas River from the right at river mile 234.9. The drainage area of the Arkansas River above the mouth of Petit Jean River is 154,805 square miles. Petit Jean River drains an area of 1,080 square miles. The lower 16.5 miles of the stream lie within the flood plain of the Arkansas River. The population of Carden's Bottom is 635. The inhabitants are engaged principally in agricultural pursuits. The soil is fertile and double cropping is common.

The approved comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Arkansas River Basin includes the partially constructed Blue Mountain Reservoir in the headwaters of the Petit Jean River.

Carden's Bottom is subject to flooding both by the Petit Jean and by backwater from the Arkansas Rivers. A total of 39 floods occurred during the 22.5-year period from January 1923 to June 1945, inclusive. Three of these floods inundated 90 percent or more of the land in Carden's Bottom while some portions have been flooded almost twice each year. The maximum flood of record occurred in May 1943 and inundated 8,250 acres of land. Average annual flood losses are estimated at \$65,940.

The recommended plan provides for the construction of a levee 20.4 miles in length beginning on high ground at mile 245.4 near Cotton Town, Ark., and following along the right bank of the Arkansas River to a point opposite mile 237.2, thence in an easterly direction to a point on the left bank of Petit Jean River opposite mile 2, and thence generally along the left bank of Petit Jean River to a point opposite mile 14.1 with a tie to high ground to the westward. Existing levees along the Arkansas River would be utilized where practical, but the new levee along Petit Jean River would be set back. The estimated Federal and non-Federal first cost of the proposed improvement is \$1,485,000 and \$85,000, respectively. The estimated annual charge is \$70,630 and the annual benefits based on average crop prices for the past 10 years is \$72,020, indicating a favorable cost to benefit ratio of 1.0 to 1.02. However, the report points out that by using present crop values, the ratio would be 1.0 to 1.36.

The committee believes that the construction of the proposed improvement is warranted and, accordingly, recommends authorization of the project.

AMENDMENT No. 13

On page 16, after line 12 and following amendment No. 12, insert the following:

The project for the Heyburn Reservoir on Polecat Creek and for channel improvement on Rock Creek and on Polecat Creek, Oklahoma, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,838,500.

Amendment No. 13 authorizes construction of a reservoir for flood control and other purposes on Polecat Creek supplemented by channel improvements on Rock Creek and Polecat Creek.

POLECAT CREEK, OKLA.

(Report of Chief of Engineers, dated June 17, 1946)

Polecat Creek rises in the northwestern part of Creek County, Okla., and flows 80 miles generally eastward through Creek and Tulsa Counties to its junction with the Arkansas River near Jenks, Okla. It drains an area of 350 square miles. The population of the basin is 22,800, the principal city being Sapulpa with 12,249 inhabitants.

Floods on Polecat Creek occur with a frequency of about three times every 2 years, usually in the spring or fall. The flood of September 1940 caused damage estimated at \$284,000. One life has been lost as a result of floods. The average annual flood damage in this area is estimated at \$53,430.

The recommended plan provides for the construction of a dam and reservoir at the Heyburn site, mile 48.6, supplemented by channel improvement on the lower 4.4 miles of Rock Creek and channel clearing on the lower 21.2 miles of Polecat Creek. The Heyburn Reservoir has a storage capacity of 59,000 acre-feet of which 49,000 would be used exclusively for control of flood run-off from 127 square miles, and 10,000 acre-feet for recreation and fish and wildlife purposes and sedimentation reserve. The Federal cost of the improvement is estimated at \$1,838,500.

The committee notes that the estimates of benefits expected to accrue to recreation and to fish and wildlife are substantiated by data obtained from official agencies which are considered authoritative. The estimated benefits consisting of \$68,520 for flood control and \$24,700 for recreation, fish and wildlife when compared with annual charges estimated at \$83,320 indicate a favorable cost to benefit ratio of 1.0 to 1.12. The committee, therefore, concludes that construction of the improvements is justified and recommends authorization of the project.

AMENDMENT NO. 14

On page 20 following line 1 insert the following:

Of the conservation storage capacity provided by such reservoir, not to exceed 45,000 acre-feet of such capacity shall be available for irrigation purposes in the Leon, Lampasas, and Little River Valleys.

The Department of the Interior during the course of the hearings stated that irrigation storage was needed in the Leon River Basin. This amendment provides 45,000 acre-feet of storage in the Belton Reservoir for irrigation purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 15

On page 20, after line 5, insert the following:

GILA RIVER BASIN

The project for the Whitlow Ranch Reservoir on Queen Creek, Arizona, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 24, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,645,000.

Amendment No. 15 authorizes construction of a reservoir for flood control on Queen Creek.

QUEEN CREEK, ARIZ.

(Report of Chief of Engineers, dated June 24, 1946)

Queen Creek has its source in the rugged Pinal Mountains in south-central Arizona, flows westerly in a steep canyon to the town of Superior, thence through a bowl-like basin in the foothill area to the Whitlow Ranch Dam site. From this point the stream follows a well-defined channel westerly through the desert plain for 19 miles to the Maricopa-Pinal County line, where it spreads over a broad, flat alluvial cone in a network of interconnected channels.

In the lower agricultural area subject to flooding, 59,000 acres are cultivated under irrigation. Damaging floods may be expected on the average of once every 2 years. These floods with peak discharges

in excess of 4,000 cubic feet per second pond at Roosevelt Canal and flow southward until they break across the canal embankments with resulting damage to agricultural land and improvements. Average annual flood damage along Queen Creek is estimated at \$42,000.

The recommended plan provides for the construction of a dam and reservoir at the Whitlow ranch site with a gross storage capacity of 24,000 acre-feet at an estimated cost of \$1,645,000. The reservoir would control all floods which it is reasonable to anticipate and would serve to regulate flood run-off in such a manner as to give a high degree of percolation to groundwater, thereby aiding to restore depleted groundwater supplies.

The committee finds that the economic benefits justify the cost and recommends that the works be constructed in accordance with the plans recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

AMENDMENT No. 16

On page 21, after line 9, insert the following:

BOISE RIVER BASIN

The project for the Lucky Peak Reservoir on Boise River, Idaho, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated May 13, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$10,684,000.

Amendment 16 authorizes construction of a reservoir for flood control and other purposes on the Boise River.

BOISE RIVER, IDAHO

(Report of Chief of Engineers, dated May 13, 1946)

The Boise River, formed by the junction of its Middle and North Forks, flows in a westerly direction for 95 miles and empties into the Snake River near Parma, Idaho. It drains an area of 4,134 square miles in southwestern Idaho. The population of the watershed, about 100,000, is concentrated in the western part of the basin. Boise, Idaho, the State capital and the largest city in the watershed, has a population of 26,136 and is located on the river a short distance below the head of Boise Valley.

Boise River is subject to frequent destructive floods which occur in the spring and early summer as a result of rapid melting of snow in the headwater area and are characterized by a duration of 2 to 3 months above bank-full stage. Since 1865, 27 major floods and many smaller floods have been experienced in the Boise Valley. Peak discharges as estimated or obtained from records since 1895 range from 16,550 cubic feet per second to 50,000 cubic feet per second. The safe channel capacity is 6,500 cubic feet per second. The flood of April 1943 inundated about 29,000 acres which was mostly agricultural land but included some waste land and a considerable amount of urban and suburban property. With the economic developments in the area as they existed in 1944, the average annual flood damage in the basin is estimated at \$593,660.

The recommended plan provides for the construction of an earth-fill dam at the Lucky Peak site on the Boise River creating a reservoir having a capacity of 306,000 acre-feet, at an estimated cost to the

United States of \$10,684,000. Initially, the reservoir would be operated for flood control only. During this period, discharges from all floods of the magnitude of those which have occurred during the 46-year period of record, except that of 1943, could be reduced to the bankfull discharge of 6,500 cubic feet per second or less and a flood such as that of 1943 could be reduced to a controlled peak of about 9,000 cubic feet per second. This interim period of flood control only operation of the reservoir would not be changed until the consummation among the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior, and local interests concerned with flood control and the use of irrigation water of satisfactory agreements for the combined operation of the storage in Lucky Peak, Arrowrock, and Anderson Ranch Reservoirs to secure the greater multiple-purpose benefits.

Testimony of the representative of the Department of the Interior indicated some question on the part of that department as to possible adverse effect of the Lucky Peak Reservoir on the existing Arrowrock Dam. The Committee joins the Department of the Interior and the Corps of Engineers in the opinion that construction of the Lucky Peak Dam should not be started until all doubt in this regard is resolved and has provided legislation to prevent adverse effect on the Arrowrock Dam by the construction and operation of the Lucky Peak Dam. The Department of the Interior also proposed that the Lucky Peak project be built by the Corps of Engineers and maintained and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation. The committee notes that the report of the Chief of Engineers contemplates the future use of the project in conjunction with other reservoirs to provide increased benefits for irrigation. Testimony before the committee, including statements of the Boise River watermaster, indicated that there is no need for operation of the project by the Bureau of Reclamation, and that satisfactory operation can be obtained through cooperation and coordination between the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and the water users.

The committee finds that the proposed project is feasible, economically justified and urgently needed and it recommends that the project be authorized in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers.

AMENDMENT No. 17

On page 26, line 23, strike out the figure "\$750,000,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$772,000,000".

This amendment increases the total authorization in the bill from \$750,000,000 to \$772,000,000 in order to provide for the cost of the additional projects added by the Senate.

PROJECTS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO WHICH OPPOSITION WAS VOICED BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

The committee has given careful consideration to all projects passed by the House where opposition was presented to this committee. It has given adequate opportunity in all instances for a full expression of views from those opposing the projects. The views of the opponents have been considered as well as the information presented in rebuttal by the proponents of the projects. Except for the opposition of power

interests in connection with the Rappahannock River project, and the suggestion of the Department of the Interior with respect to the recommended improvement for the Leon River that that project be deferred until the Department of the Interior has completed its study or investigation of the entire Brazos River Basin, and that the Lucky Peak Reservoir be operated by it, most of the objections to the proposed projects were raised by residents of the reservoir areas whose lands would be required for the construction and operation of the projects. These objections were countered by strong local support from residents in the valley below the reservoirs. In its deliberation with respect to the projects against which opposition was voiced the committee followed a policy of formulating their recommendations with a view to providing the greatest benefits to the largest number and recognizing that in all public undertakings certain minority groups are required to make sacrifices for the benefit of the area as a whole.

Brief descriptions of the projects in the bill as passed by the House of Representatives, which were given further consideration by the Senate, are contained in the following paragraphs. It should be noted that all of these projects have a favorable ratio of cost to benefits, as will be disclosed in a more extensive description of each project.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, VA.

The proposed plan of improvement provides for the construction of a multiple-purpose reservoir at the Salem Church site for flood control, the development of hydroelectric power and other beneficial water uses. The recommended plan of improvement would reduce the design flood of 200,000 cubic feet per second to 75,000 cubic feet per second at Fredericksburg. Practically all damages, such as have occurred from past floods in the vicinity of Fredericksburg would be eliminated. The proposed project based on studies of the Federal Power Commission and the Corps of Engineers is favorably located for disposal of the power in communities and in industrial areas in eastern Virginia.

The committee has considered the effect of the proposed Salem Church Reservoir on the area above the proposed dam and the benefits resulting from the construction of that project. It notes that the cost to benefits ratio is 1.00 to 1.45, and that the project has the approval of the Governor of Virginia. The Governor, however, suggested that if an economically justifiable project can be developed with a dam at a lower elevation, thereby reducing the adverse effect in the area above the dam, that consideration be given to such a project. The committee notes that the views of the Governor were given full consideration by the Flood Control Committee of the House, which was informed by the Chief of Engineers that it is the desire and policy of the War Department to take into account not only changed physical conditions, but also the up-to-date views and wishes of the States and other local interests in connection with the final design of an authorized project, and that the Governor's recommendation for a lower power pool will be carefully considered at that time.

The committee, after giving full consideration to the information presented, concurs in the views of the Flood Control Committee of the House of Representatives, and recommends that the project be adopted as provided for in the House version of the bill.

JAMES RIVER, VA.

The project for the James River Basin provides for the construction of the Gathright Reservoir with a capacity of 417,000 acre-feet of storage, of which 110,000 acre-feet would be reserved for flood control and 264,000 acre-feet would be usable power storage, and for the construction of a power plant with an installed capacity of 34,000 kilowatts. The plan also provides for the construction of the Falling Spring reregulating dam.

The committee has given careful consideration to the information presented by the opponents of this project and to the data submitted in rebuttal by the interests that will benefit by the construction of the project. The committee notes that the cost to benefits of this project is 1.00 to 1.66, and concludes that the project as recommended is warranted, and accordingly proposes no modification of this project as passed by the House of Representatives.

LEON RIVER, TEX.

The plan of improvement for the Leon River in the Brazos River Basin provides for the construction of the Belton Reservoir on Leon River at an estimated cost to the United States of \$15,500,000, and the construction of local protection works at Eastland, Tex., at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

The Department of the Interior has indicated that several agencies within that Department have interests in the Brazos River Basin, and that that Department is now engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive plan. They have suggested deferment of authorization of this project pending the completion of their studies in the Brazos River Basin. The committee considered the views of the Department of the Interior at considerable length, and is convinced that the existing procedures for interagency cooperation fully provide for the coordination of the interests of the Department of the Interior with the plan recommended by the Chief of Engineers. In order to insure that irrigation interests will be safeguarded, the committee has modified the bill as passed by the House by providing not to exceed 45,000 acre-feet of capacity for conservation storage.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS

The committee has considered the effect of rising costs on the projects previously authorized by the Congress as well as on the new projects recommended for adoption by the Congress, and the uncompleted units of the approved comprehensive plans. The committee finds that the Chief of Engineers, in recommending to the Congress the authorization of flood-control projects, has followed the principles laid down by the Congress in the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended by subsequent acts of Congress.

In examining the projects submitted by the Chief of Engineers, the committee understands that the costs given in the report are estimates, and that they will be higher or lower at the time of construction depending upon the economic conditions prevailing at that time. It should be noted, however, that in general the benefits expected to accrue from the project are similarly affected by changing price levels

and that the cost-to-benefit ratio would remain substantially unchanged. Many of the projects recommended for authorization in this bill will not be built for some years, and it is impossible to foresee the price levels which will obtain at that time. Since benefits rise substantially in proportion as the cost increases, the committee considers it unnecessary to recommend for reauthorization those projects which have increased in cost if there have been corresponding increases in the benefits.

THE BILL, AS REPORTED TO THE SENATE

ANALYSIS BY SECTIONS

Section 1: Title.—This section provides for a short-form reference to the bill.

Section 2: Cooperation.—This section continues existing law with respect to local cooperation for flood-control projects and makes the provisions of the so-called O'Mahoney amendment contained in section 1 of the act approved December 22, 1944, govern with respect to projects herein authorized. It also provides additional requirements as discussed under amendment No. 1 in this report.

Section 3: Railroad bridges and approaches.—This section places the cost of alterations to railroad bridges and approaches, made necessary by the construction of an authorized flood-control project, on the United States, thereby placing authorized projects on the same basis as new projects recently reported on for similar types of work.

Section 4: Recreational facilities.—This section generally follows existing law with a modification which would permit the granting of leases to nonprofit organizations, such as Boy Scouts and school teachers, at a nominal rate and would permit the turning over or transfer of all or any part of a reservoir area to a Federal, State, or local governmental agency for such periods of time and upon such conditions as the Secretary of War may deem reasonable.

Section 5: Provision of school facilities.—Section 5 authorizes the Chief of Engineers to provide school facilities for children of persons engaged on river and harbor projects being constructed in outlying districts. The specific projects for which the facilities may be provided are listed.

Section 6: Granting of easements.—This section would authorize the Secretary of War to grant certain easements for rights-of-way which cannot be granted by him under existing authority. The authority which this section would give to the Secretary of War will improve the administrative procedure and provide for more expeditious granting of easements for desirable incidental uses of lands under his control.

Section 7: Use of properties under the control of the Secretary of War for prosecution of authorized civil functions of the War Department.—The language contained in this section will constitute the expressed authorization of Congress for the War Department to utilize property or parts thereof no longer needed for military purposes in the prosecution of civil projects without making adjustment of appropriations, resulting in saving to the United States.

Section 8: Effect of reservoir projects on highways, railways, or utilities.—This section provides authority for the Chief of Engineers to utilize funds available for the construction, maintenance, and operation of reservoir projects for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protec-

tion of any highway, railway, or utility that has been or is being damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any such dam or reservoir project.

Section 9: Authorization.—This section adopts and authorizes improvements at the following locations as set forth in the bill with provisions for the preparation of necessary plans, specifications and preliminary work from funds heretofore or hereafter made from flood control. This section also continues the provision for penstocks in the reservoirs authorized.

SUMMARY OF PROJECTS IN THE BILL

The Committee on Flood Control of the House of Representatives gives in detail in its Report No. 2165, dated May 29, 1946, the explanation of projects of the War Department included in the flood-control bill as passed by the House of Representatives. These projects and page references to the discussion thereof in Report No. 2165 are tabulated below:

River or basin	Authorization in H. R. 6597 as passed by House of Repre- sentatives	Page in Report No. 2165
Delaware River Basin: Lehigh River, Pa.....	\$12,471,000	9
Potomac River Basin:		
Cumberland and West Cumberland, Md, and Ridgeley, W. Va.....	7,420,000	9, 10, 11
Waynesboro, South River, Va.....	1,431,000	11
Washington, Potomac River, D. C.....	500,000	11, 12
Savage River Dam, Savage River, Md.....	1,900,000	12, 13
Rappahannock River Basin: Salem Church Reservoir, Va.....	17,755,000	13, 14
James River Basin: Gathright Reservoir and Falling Spring re-regulating dam, Jackson River, Va.....	11,000,000	14, 15
Altamaha River Basin: Macon, Ocmulgee River, Ga.....	349,000	15, 16
Lower Mississippi River Basin:		
Boeuf and Tensas River and Bayou Macon, La.....	5,013,000	16
Bayou La Fourche, La.....	5,913,000	16, 17
Extension of Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon, Ark.....	4,930,000	16
Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, etc., Miss.....	3,752,000	17
Extension of Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, etc.....	2,500,000	17
Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River, extension of headwater project for Yazoo River.....	7,500,000	17
McKinney Bayou, extension of headwater project for Yazoo River.....	300,000	17
Bayou des Glaises, La.....		17
North Little Rock to Gillette, Ark., below Plum Bayou.....		17
White River, Augusta to Clarenton and at DeValls Bluff, Ark.....	2,847,500	17
Tiptonville-Obion levee.....		17
Extension of Tiptonville-Obion levee.....	6,000,000	17-18
St. John's Bayou, Mo.....	1,300,000	18
Memphis Harbor, Tenn.....	17,120,000	18
Vicksburg-Yazoo area.....	4,000,000	18
Drainage works.....	500,000	18
Lower Mississippi River Basin:		
Mississippi River Basin project.....	100,000,000	19
Lake Pontchartrain, La.....	900,000	19
Memphis, Wolf River and Nonconnah Creek, Tenn.....	1,500,000	19-20
Red-Ouachita River Basin:		
Bayou Pierre, vicinity of Shreveport, La.....	127,000	20-21
Red River below Denison Dam, Tex., Okla., Ark., and La.....	77,500,000	21-22
Arkansas River Basin.....	40,000,000	22-23
Oklahoma City, North Canadian River, Okla.....	2,037,000	24
White River Basin.....	40,000,000	25
Upper Mississippi River Basin.....	10,000,000	25-26
Mississippi River, vicinity of Prairie du Rocher.....	2,575,000	26-27
McCraney, Hadley, Fiser, Six-Mile and Bay Creeks, Sny Basin, Ill.....	4,854,944	27-28
Missouri River Basin.....	150,000,000	29-30
Mandan, Heart River, N. Dak.....	246,000	30-31
Ohio River Basin.....	125,000,000	31-32-33
Great Lakes Basin: Mount Clemens and vicinity, Clinton River, Mich.....	378,000	33
Brazos River Basin:		
Leon River, Belton Reservoir, Tex.....	15,500,000	34
Eastland, Leon River, Tex.....	82,800	34

River or basin	Authorization in H. R. 6597 as passed by House of Repre- sentatives	Page in Report No. 2165
Great Salt Basin:		
Spanish Fork River, Utah.....	\$74,500	34-35
Salt Lake City, Jordan River, Utah.....	412,000	35-36
Magna, Little Valley Wash, Utah.....	222,000	36
Los Angeles-San Gabriel River Basin and Ballona Creek.....	25,000,000	37
Salinas River Basin.....	1,905,000	37-38
Willamette River Basin.....	35,000,000	38-39
Amazon Creek, Oreg.....	226,000	39-40
Territory of Alaska: Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska.....	438,000	40-41-42
Total.....	748,479,744	

The War Department projects added by the proposed amendments of the committee and discussed previously in this report are tabulated below:

River or basin:	
Yadkin-Pee Dee River.....	\$7,194,000
Carden's Bottom drainage district No. 2, Yell County, Ark.....	1,485,000
Polecat Creek, Okla.....	1,838,500
Boise River, Idaho.....	10,684,000
Queen Creek, Aria.....	1,645,000
Total.....	22,846,500

The total estimated cost of the authorizations provided in the bill as reported to the Senate is \$771,326,244.

Section 10: Preliminary examinations and surveys.—This section authorizes and directs the Secretary of War to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control and allied purposes at the localities designated in said section; and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for run-off and water-flow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on the watersheds of these same localities. Seven survey items have been added to the bill as passed by the House of Representatives.

Section 11: Emergency fund.—This section amends section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, by increasing the amount the Secretary of War is authorized to allot from any appropriations made for flood control from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 during any one fiscal year for rescue work or for the repair or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by floods.

Section 12: Snagging and clearing.—This section amends section 2 of the Flood Control Act of August 28, 1937, as amended by subsequent acts by increasing the limitation on the amount the Secretary of War is authorized to allot in any one fiscal year for snagging and clearing, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, and also increases from \$25,000 to \$50,000 the amount of money that can be expended for this type of work on any single tributary from appropriations for any one fiscal year.

Section 13: Emergency bank protection works.—This section amends section 12 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, by authorizing the expenditure of not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year for the construction of emergency bank protection works to prevent damage to public highways and bridge approaches and other public works,

provided that not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at any single locality for any one fiscal year.

Section 14: Authorization for the War Department in the bill.—This bill increases the authorizations for flood-control construction in the amount of \$772,000,000. The committee believes that enactment of this bill is essential for the orderly accomplishment of the urgently needed flood control based on worthy and carefully considered projects and it strongly recommends speedy action on the bill, which has been unanimously reported by the committee after comprehensive hearings, and after all projects contained in the bill had been favorably recommended by the Chief of Engineers.

Section 15: Authorization, Department of Agriculture modification of approved watershed treatment program for watershed of Buffalo Creek and its tributaries.—This section provides the necessary authorization for the inclusion of measures for bank stabilization in the watershed of Buffalo Creek and its tributaries in western New York, as outlined in the Department of Agriculture's former report of some 5 years ago.

Section 16: Department of Agriculture authorizations for appropriations for watershed works of improvement.—This section reauthorizes the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appropriated by the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, and authorizes an additional \$20,000,000 to be appropriated for the prosecution of works of improvement authorized by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, which are to be carried out by the Department of Agriculture.

Section 17: Authorization for the Department of the Interior.—This section authorizes an additional \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the plan for the Missouri River Basin adopted in Public Law 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, to be undertaken by the Secretary of the Interior in order that the program of the Department of the Interior may continue in an orderly manner.



Calendar No. 1652

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6597

[Report No. 1624]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported by Mr. OVERTON, with amendments

AN ACT

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of
4 1946".

5 SEC. 2. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,
6 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
7 as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28,
8 1938 (Public, Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall
9 apply to all works authorized in this Act except that for any
10 channel improvement or channel rectification project, pro-

visions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local co-operation shall expire five years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the War Department of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the required cooperation will be furnished.

The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect to projects herein authorized; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the following provisions shall be observed:

(1) *No project or any previously unauthorized modification of a project for flood control or rivers and harbors shall be authorized by the Congress unless a report for such project has been previously submitted by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in conformity with existing law.*

(2) *No hearings shall be conducted by any committee*

1 *with respect to such works of improvement unless, twenty-one*
2 *calendar days prior to such hearing, a report of the Chief of*
3 *Engineers thereon made in conformity with existing law shall*
4 *be available for public inspection.*

5 SEC. 3. That hereafter for authorized flood-protection
6 projects which include alterations of railroad bridges the
7 Chief of Engineers is authorized to include at Federal ex-
8 pense the necessary alterations of railroad bridges and ap-
9 proaches in connection therewith.

10 SEC. 4. That section 4 of the Act approved December
11 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Con-
12 gress), is amended to read as follows:

13 "The Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the
14 Secretary of War, is authorized to construct, maintain, and
15 operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir
16 areas under the control of the War Department, and to
17 permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such
18 facilities. The Secretary of War is authorized to grant
19 leases of lands, including structures or facilities thereon, in
20 reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as
21 he may deem reasonable: *Provided*, That leases to nonprofit
22 organizations may be granted at reduced or nominal rentals
23 in recognition of the public service to be rendered in utilizing
24 the leased premises: *Provided further*, That preference shall
25 be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies,

1 and licenses may be granted without monetary considera-
2 tions, to such agencies for the use of all or any portion of
3 a reservoir area, when the Secretary of War determines such
4 action to be in the public interest, and for such periods of
5 time and upon such conditions as he may find advisable.
6 The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to
7 public use generally, without charge, for boating, swim-
8 ming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes, and
9 ready access to and exit from such water areas along the
10 shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general
11 public use, when such use is determined by the Secretary
12 of War not to be contrary to the public interest, all under
13 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may
14 deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section
15 applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the
16 laws for the protection of fish and game of the State in which
17 such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or
18 privileges shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United
19 States as miscellaneous receipts.”

20 SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Act approved August 18,
21 1941 (Public, Numbered 228, Seventy-seventh Congress),
22 is hereby amended to read as follows:

23 “That 75 per centum of all moneys received and de-
24 posited in the Treasury of the United States during any
25 fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by

1 the United States for flood-control purposes shall be paid
 2 at the end of such year by the Secretary of the Treasury
 3 to the State in which such property is situated, to be ex-
 4 pended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit
 5 of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties,
 6 in which such property is situated: *Provided*, That when
 7 such property is situated in more than one State or county,
 8 the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such
 9 property shall be proportional to its area therein."

10 *SEC. 5. That the Chief of Engineers is authorized to*
 11 *provide such school facilities as he may deem necessary for*
 12 *the education of dependents of persons engaged on the projects*
 13 *listed below, and to pay for the same from any funds avail-*
 14 *able for said projects: Provided, That when it is determined*
 15 *to be in the public interest, the Chief of Engineers may enter*
 16 *into cooperative arrangements with local agencies for the*
 17 *operation of such Government facilities; for the expansion of*
 18 *local facilities at Federal expense, and for contribution by*
 19 *the Federal Government to cover the increased cost to local*
 20 *agencies of providing the educational services required by*
 21 *the Government:*

22 *Harlan County Reservoir, Nebraska.*

23 *Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota.*

24 *Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota.*

25 *Detroit Reservoir, Oregon.*

1 *Dorena Reservoir, Oregon.*

2 *Lookout Point Reservoir, Oregon.*

3 *Bull Shoals Reservoir, Arkansas.*

4 *Clearwater Reservoir, Missouri.*

5 SEC. 6. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized
6 and empowered, under such terms and conditions as are
7 deemed advisable by him, to grant easements for rights-of-
8 way over, across, in, and upon ~~lands under his control~~, *ac-*
9 *quired lands under his jurisdiction and control, and public*
10 *lands permanently withdrawn or reserved for the use of*
11 *the War Department*, to any State, political sub-
12 division thereof, or municipality, or to any individual,
13 partnership, or corporation of any State, Territory, or
14 possession of the United States, for (a) railroad
15 tracks; (b) oil pipe lines; (c) substations for electric
16 power transmission lines, telephone lines, and telegraph
17 lines, and pumping stations for gas, water, sewer, and oil
18 pipe lines; (d) canals; (e) ditches; (f) flumes; (g) tun-
19 nels; (h) dams and reservoirs in connection with fish and
20 wildlife programs, fish hatcheries, and other fish-cultural im-
21 provements; (i) roads and streets; and (j) for any other
22 purpose or purposes deemed advisable by the Secretary of
23 War: *Provided*, That such rights-of-way shall be granted
24 only upon a finding by the Secretary of War that the same
25 will not be incompatible with the public interest: *Provided*

1 *further*, That such rights-of-way shall not include any more
2 land than is reasonably necessary for the purpose for which
3 granted: *And provided further*, That all or any part of such
4 rights-of-way may be annulled and forfeited by the Secretary
5 of War for failure to comply with the terms and conditions
6 of any grant hereunder or for nonuse for a period of two
7 consecutive years or abandonment of rights granted under
8 authority hereof. *Copies of all instruments granting ease-*
9 *ments over public lands pursuant to this section shall be*
10 *furnished to the Secretary of the Interior.*

11 SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War is authorized
12 and empowered, in his discretion, to use any property or
13 parts thereof, including lands ~~and improvements~~ *other than*
14 *lands withdrawn from public domain*, under his control and
15 jurisdiction for the prosecution of any authorized civil work
16 or function administered by the War Department without
17 charge, except usual handling charges, against appropria-
18 tions for such civil works or functions.

19 SEC. 8. Whenever the Chief of Engineers shall find
20 that any highway, railway, or utility has been or is being
21 damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any
22 dam or reservoir project under the control of the War
23 Department, he may utilize any funds available for the con-
24 struction, maintenance, or operation of the project involved
25 for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protection of such

1 highway, railway, or utility: *Provided*, That this section
2 shall not apply to highways, railways, and utilities previously
3 provided for by the War Department, unless the Chief of
4 Engineers determines that the actual damage has or will
5 exceed that for which provision had previously been made.

6 SEC. 9. That the following works of improvement for
7 the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-
8 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized
9 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of
10 War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-
11 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter
12 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:
13 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-
14 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized
15 in this Act with funds from appropriations heretofore or
16 hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid
17 inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*,
18 That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as
19 expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be con-
20 sistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*,
21 That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible
22 future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall
23 be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construc-
24 tion by the War Department when approved by the Secre-

1 tary of War on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers
2 and the Federal Power Commission:

3 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

4 The project for flood protection on the Lehigh River,
5 Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-
6 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers
7 in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-ninth Congress,
8 second session, at an estimated cost of \$12,471,000.

9 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

10 The local flood-protection project at Cumberland and
11 West Cumberland, Maryland, and Ridgeley, West Virginia,
12 authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 22,
13 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
14 is hereby amended to provide for completion of the project
15 substantially in accordance with plans on file in the Office
16 of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost to the United
17 States of \$7,420,000 and subject to the conditions of local
18 cooperation prescribed for that project in the Act approved
19 June 22, 1936, as modified, now estimated at \$1,520,000.

20 The project for flood protection at Waynesboro, Vir-
21 ginia, on South River is hereby authorized substantially
22 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
23 Engineers in House Document Numbered 622, Seventy-ninth
24 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$1,431,000.

1 The project for protection at Washington, District of
2 Columbia, on Potomac River, authorized by the Act of
3 June 22, 1936, is hereby modified substantially in accordance
4 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
5 House Document Numbered 622, Seventy-ninth Congress,
6 second session, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

7 Completion of the Savage River Dam on Savage River,
8 Maryland, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
9 with the plan contained in House Document Numbered ,
10 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at a cost to the
11 United States now estimated at \$1,900,000, subject to the
12 conditions that local interests make a cash contribution of
13 \$200,000 toward the cost of the work, and agree to hold
14 and save the United States free from damages due to the
15 construction works, and to maintain and operate all the
16 works after completion in accordance with regulations pre-
17 scribed by the Secretary of War.

18 RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN

19 The project for the Salem Church Reservoir on Rappa-
20 hannock River, Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially
21 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
22 Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated
23 cost of \$17,755,000.

24 JAMES RIVER BASIN

25 The project for the Gathright Reservoir and the Falling

1 Spring reregulating dam on Jackson River, Virginia, is
2 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the
3 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
4 dated April 18, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000.

5 YADKIN-PEE DEE RIVER BASIN

6 *The project for the construction of four detention reser-*
7 *voirs at the Wilkesboro, Upper Wilkesboro, Reddies Numbered*
8 *1 and Reddies Numbered 3 sites is hereby authorized substan-*
9 *tially in accordance with plans contained in the report of the*
10 *Chief of Engineers dated June 19, 1946, with such modifica-*
11 *tions thereof as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and*
12 *the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost*
13 *of \$7,194,000.*

14 ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN

15 The project for flood protection at Macon, Georgia,
16 on Ocmulgee River, is hereby authorized substantially in
17 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
18 neers in House Document Numbered 560, Seventy-ninth
19 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$349,000.

20 LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

21 The project for flood control and improvement of the
22 Lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved
23 May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby
24 modified and expanded to include the following items and
25 the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

1 (a) Improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and
2 Bayou Macon at an estimated cost of \$5,013,000 author-
3 ized in the Act approved December 22, 1944.

4 (b) Extension of the authorized improvement under
5 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of Bayou
6 LaFourche, Louisiana, including cut-offs, as may be found
7 requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an esti-
8 mated cost of \$5,913,000 and substantially in accordance
9 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate
10 Document Numbered 191, Seventy-ninth Congress, second
11 session.

12 (c) Extension of the authorized improvement under
13 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of the Boeuf
14 and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon north of the Louisiana
15 State line, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to
16 effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of
17 \$4,930,000 substantially in accordance with the report of
18 the Chief of Engineers dated April 8, 1946.

19 (d) Improvement of Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower,
20 Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and
21 on Hull Brake—Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow
22 Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Mississippi, at an
23 estimated cost of \$3,752,000 authorized in the Act approved
24 December 22, 1944.

25 (e) Extension of the authorized improvement under

1 subparagraph (d) upstream and downstream, including cut-
2 offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of
3 the plan, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 for modification
4 of the authorized project.

5 (f) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
6 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include improvements
7 in the area between the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River
8 System and the hills to protect against overflows from the
9 main stem and hill tributaries in such cases and by such
10 means as the Chief of Engineers may consider warranted,
11 at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000 for modification of the
12 authorized project.

13 (g) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
14 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include the drainage of
15 run-off waters from the watershed of McKinney Bayou or
16 the providing of pumping capacity additional to that now
17 existing for said waters in the proportion determined by
18 the Chief of Engineers are authorized in the discretion of
19 the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$300,000 for
20 modification of the authorized project.

21 (h) The Bayou des Glaisses diversion channel, Louisiana,
22 authorized by and constructed under the Act approved June
23 22, 1936.

24 (i) That portion of the North Little Rock to Gillette;

1 Arkansas, levee on the north bank of the Arkansas River
2 along and below Plum Bayou authorized by and constructed
3 under the Act approved June 22, 1936, work thereon to be
4 hereafter prosecuted in accordance with the Act of May 15,
5 1928, as amended.

6 (j) The projects for local flood protection on the White
7 River, on the east side between Augusta and Clarendon,
8 Arkansas, and at the town of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, at
9 an estimated cost of \$2,847,500 authorized by the Act
10 approved August 18, 1941.

11 (k) The Tiptonville-Obion Levee authorized by and
12 constructed under the Act approved June 22, 1936.

13 (l) Extension of the levee under subparagraph (k)
14 to include the levee and drainage improvements, at an esti-
15 mated cost of \$6,000,000 substantially in accordance with
16 the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 16, 1946.

17 (m) The improvement of Saint John's Bayou, Mis-
18 souri, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000, substantially in
19 accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated
20 April 16, 1946.

21 (n) The improvement of the harbor at Memphis,
22 Tennessee, at an estimated cost of \$17,120,000, substan-
23 tially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers
24 dated April 12, 1946.

25 (o) Modification of the main line levee system of the

1 authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to include
2 protection of the potential industrial area immediately north
3 of Vicksburg, Mississippi, known as the Vicksburg-Yazoo
4 area, together with local dredging and the construction of
5 such drainage facilities as in the opinion of the Chief of
6 Engineers are requisite and justified, at an estimated cost
7 of \$4,000,000, subject to the conditions that local interests
8 provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way
9 required for levees and drainage, and maintain and operate
10 the works after completion.

11 (p) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower
12 Mississippi River to provide drainage in the discretion of
13 the Chief of Engineers where drainage is impaired by levees
14 hitherto or hereafter constructed, at an estimated cost of
15 \$500,000, subject to the conditions that local interests pro-
16 vide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and
17 maintain and operate the works after completion.

18 (q) Modification of the authorized project for the
19 Lower Mississippi River to provide that the local coopera-
20 tion to be hereafter furnished for the works authorized in
21 the Saint Francis River Basin and the Yazoo River Basin
22 shall consist of the requirement that responsible local inter-
23 ests agree to maintain levees in accordance with the pro-
24 visions of section 3 of the Act of May 15, 1928, where
25 maintenance is required under existing law.

1 (r) Any former officer of the Corps of Engineers who,
2 after retirement and recall to active duty in the Army, has
3 served over fifteen years as a member of the Mississippi
4 River Commission while on such active duty shall, upon
5 being relieved of such active duty, be eligible to and shall
6 retain, during the will of the President, the position and
7 office held by him as a member of the Mississippi River
8 Commission, *without prejudice to his status as a retired*
9 *Army officer, and, in addition to his authorized Army*
10 *retired pay, shall receive from the Mississippi flood control*
11 *funds the difference between the authorized salary of a mem-*
12 *ber of the Mississippi River Commission and the Army*
13 *retired pay received by him.*

14 (s) To facilitate the inspection, supervision, and con-
15 duct of flood fighting, flood control, and navigation opera-
16 tions, the president of the Mississippi River Commission is
17 hereby authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of
18 law, to purchase, maintain, and operate an amphibian air-
19 plane from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
20 for flood control: *Provided, That the cost of such airplane*
21 *shall not exceed \$120,000.*

22 In order to provide for the increased costs of construc-
23 tion of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi
24 River as recommended by the president of the Mississippi
25 River Commission and the Chief of Engineers, the author-

1 ization for flood control and improvement of the Lower
2 Mississippi River is hereby increased by an additional
3 \$100,000,000.

4 The project for flood control along Lake Pontchartrain
5 in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substan-
6 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
7 of Engineers in his report dated December 10, 1945, at an
8 estimated cost of \$900,000.

9 The project for flood protection at Memphis on Wolf
10 River and Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee, authorized by the
11 Act approved August 28, 1937 (Public, Numbered 406,
12 Seventy-fifth Congress), as amended by the Act approved
13 June 28, 1939 (Public, Numbered 154, Seventy-sixth Con-
14 gress), is further amended to authorize the completion of
15 the project at an additional estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

16 RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

17 The project for flood protection on Bayou Pierre in the
18 vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, is hereby authorized sub-
19 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
20 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 285,
21 Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
22 \$127,000.

23 The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas,
24 Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam,
25 Texas and Oklahoma, including the incorporation therein

1 of the several separate existing projects for flood control
 2 along the Red River below Denison (above the jurisdic-
 3 tion of the Mississippi River Commission) and providing
 4 for the modification of the existing or authorized Federal
 5 and non-Federal levees, is hereby authorized substantially
 6 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
 7 Engineers in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-
 8 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
 9 \$77,500,000.

10

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

11 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
 12 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
 13 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas
 14 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
 15 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

16 *The Chief of Engineers is authorized to provide in*
 17 *the Canton Reservoir on the North Canadian River sixty-*
 18 *nine thousand acre-feet of irrigation storage, upon the con-*
 19 *dition that when siltation of the reservoir shall encroach upon*
 20 *the flood control allocation the irrigation storage will be re-*
 21 *duced progressively unless provision is made to raise the*
 22 *height of the dam or otherwise provide compensatory storage*
 23 *for flood control on the basis of an equitable distribution*
 24 *of the costs among the water users and other beneficiaries*
 25 *of conservation storage, as determined at that time.*

1 The project for flood protection at Oklahoma City,
2 Oklahoma, on North Canadian River, is hereby authorized
3 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
4 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 572,
5 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost
6 of \$2,037,000.

7 *The project for local flood protection of Carden's Bottom*
8 *Drainage District Number 2, Yell County, Arkansas, on*
9 *Arkansas River, is hereby authorized substantially in ac-*
10 *cordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers*
11 *in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of*
12 *\$1,485,000.*

13 *The project for the Heyburn Reservoir on Polecat Creek*
14 *and for channel improvement on Rock Creek and on Pole-*
15 *cat Creek, Oklahoma, is hereby authorized substantially in*
16 *accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of En-*
17 *gineers in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated*
18 *cost of \$1,838,500.*

19 WHITE RIVER BASIN

20 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
21 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
22 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White
23 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
24 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Prairie du Rocher and vicinity is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,575,000.

The project for local flood protection on McCraney, Hadley, Kiser, Six-Mile, and Bay Creeks in the Sny Basin, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$4,854,944.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by the Act of June 28, 1938, as expanded by section 9a of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), for continuing the works in the

1 Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said expanded
2 plans by the Corps of Engineers.

3 The project for flood protection at Mandan, North
4 Dakota, on Heart River, is hereby authorized substantially
5 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
6 Engineers in House Document Numbered 294, Seventy-
7 ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
8 \$246,000.

9 OHIO RIVER BASIN

10 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
11 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,000,000 for
12 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Ohio
13 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
14 amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress
15 including: (1) Such channel rectification works or other
16 measures at or below the Muskingum River Reservoirs as
17 in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers and the Secre-
18 tary of War may be found necessary to provide for the
19 most efficient operation of those reservoirs, at an estimated
20 cost of \$2,200,000, and (2) the following projects in trib-
21 utary basins, namely:

22 The local flood-protection works at Galax, Virginia,
23 on Chestnut Creek, substantially in accordance with the
24 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-

1 ment Numbered 506, Seventy-eighth Congress, first ses-
2 sion, at an estimated cost of \$276,125;

3 The plan of improvement for flood control in the
4 Wabash River Basin, Illinois and Indiana, substantially
5 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
6 Engineers in his report dated April 9, 1946, at an esti-
7 mated cost of \$9,366,000;

8 The local flood-protection works at Olean, New York,
9 on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the
10 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
11 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,282,400;

12 The local flood-protection works at Portville, New
13 York, on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with
14 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
15 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,281,500;

16 The local flood-protection works at Allegany, New
17 York, on the Allegheny River, substantially in accordance
18 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
19 report, dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of
20 \$388,800.

21 The project for the West Fork Reservoir on the West
22 Fork of Mill Creek in Ohio, substantially in accordance with
23 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
24 dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,527,000.

GREAT LAKES BASIN

The project for flood protection at Mount Clemens and vicinity, Michigan, on Clinton River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$378,000.

BRAZOS RIVER BASIN

The project for the Belton Reservoir on Leon River, Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$15,500,000.

Of the conservation storage capacity provided by such reservoir, not to exceed forty-five thousand acre-feet of such capacity shall be available for irrigation purposes in the Leon, Lampasas, and Little River Valleys.

The project for flood protection at Eastland, on Leon River, Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

GILA RIVER BASIN

The project for the Whitlow Ranch Reservoir on Queen Creek, Arizona, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 24, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,645,000.

GREAT SALT BASIN

1
2 The project for local flood protection on Spanish Fork
3 River, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
4 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
5 House Document Numbered 518, Seventy-ninth Congress,
6 second session, at an estimated cost of \$74,500.

7 The project for flood protection at Salt Lake City, Utah,
8 on Jordan River, is hereby authorized substantially in ac-
9 cordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
10 neers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-ninth
11 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$412,000.

12 The project for flood protection at Magna, Utah, on
13 Little Valley Wash, is hereby authorized substan-
14 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
15 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-
16 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
17 \$222,000.

LOS ANGELES-SAN GABRIEL BASIN AND BALLONA CREEK

18
19 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
20 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for
21 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Los
22 Angeles-San Gabriel Basin and Ballona Creek, Cali-
23 fornia, approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended
24 and supplemented, by subsequent Acts of Congress.

SALINAS RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection along Salinas River, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 29, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,905,000.

BOISE RIVER BASIN

The project for the Lucky Peak Reservoir on Boise River, Idaho, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated May 13, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$10,684,000: Provided, That said dam and reservoir shall be so constructed as not substantially to damage the structure of the Arrow Rock Dam and shall be operated in such manner as not materially to interfere with the operation of said Arrow Rock Reservoir.

WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$35,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Willamette River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on Amazon Creek at Eugene and vicinity, Oregon, is hereby authorized substan-

1 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
2 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 138, Seventy-
3 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
4 \$226,000.

5 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

6 Modification of the existing project for Skagway on
7 Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska, is hereby authorized
8 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
9 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an
10 estimated cost of \$438,000.

11 SEC. 10. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized
12 and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys
13 for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and
14 major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or
15 due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction
16 of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United
17 States and its Territorial possessions, which include the fol-
18 lowing-named localities, and the Secretary of Agriculture is
19 authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations
20 and surveys for run-off and waterflow retardation and soil-
21 erosion prevention on such drainage areas; the cost thereof
22 to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
23 for such purposes: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal
24 reports made on any examination, survey, project, or work
25 under way or proposed are submitted to Congress, no supple-

1 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless
2 authorized by law except that the Secretary of War may
3 cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and
4 a report thereon submitted to the Congress if such review
5 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or
6 economic conditions: *And provided further*, That the Gov-
7 ernment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any
8 project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor
9 mentioned in this Act until the project for the proposed work
10 shall have been adopted by law:

11 Narraguagus River and tributaries, Maine.

12 Westfield River, Massachusetts, with a view to modi-
13 fying the existing Knightville Reservoir to provide low flow
14 regulation.

15 Oneida Creek and tributaries, New York.

16 Susquehanna River, at and in the vicinity of Sidney,
17 New York.

18 Hackensack River and tributaries, New Jersey and New
19 York.

20 Schuylkill River and tributaries, Pennsylvania.

21 Marshy Hope Creek and tributaries, Maryland.

22 *Caloosahatchie River and Lake Okeechobee Drainage*
23 *Area, Florida, for drainage improvement and flood control*
24 *along North New River Canal in Broward County, Florida.*

1 Coosa River and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of
2 Rome, Georgia.

3 *Choctawahatchee River and tributaries, Alabama and*
4 *Florida.*

5 *Cold Water Creek, Calhoun County, Alabama.*

6 Big South Fork River and tributaries, Tennessee.

7 *Cypress Creek, Harris County, Texas.*

8 Port Arthur, Texas (with a view to providing protection
9 against damage from Sabine Lake resulting from erosion and
10 from floods due to hurricane winds and tide) .

11 The provision of outlets in the interest of providing
12 egress of flood waters for Jefferson County drainage districts,
13 into existing waterways in the general vicinity of Port
14 Arthur, Texas, *including Taylors Bayou in the interest of*
15 *flood control, drainage and navigation.*

16 Eight-Mile Creek and Locust Creek and their tributaries,
17 Arkansas.

18 Saint Francis Bay Straight Slough and Big Bay Ditch,
19 Arkansas, and tributary area.

20 Choctawhatchee River, Florida, and Alabama.

21 Bear Creek, a tributary of Big Black River, Mississippi.

22 Pearl River and tributaries, Mississippi.

23 Lost Creek, Missouri, at and in the vicinity of Seneca,
24 Missouri.

25 Chunky River, Mississippi.

1 Opookta Creek, Attala County, Mississippi, for flood
2 control and drainage.

3 Potacocowa Creek, Mississippi.

4 *Gates Creek and tributaries, Oklahoma, with a view*
5 *to the completion of the Fort Towson Dam and flood con-*
6 *trol reservoir.*

7 Lower Grand River, Missouri, with a view to providing
8 protection from erosion and bank caving.

9 Saint Francis River and its tributaries, Arkansas, with
10 special reference to Tyronza and Little Rivers; Big Creek;
11 and Blackfish, Fifteen Mile, and Frenchman Bayous; and
12 the tributaries of these streams for flood control, drainage,
13 and allied purposes.

14 *Arkansas River, Arkansas, with a view to providing*
15 *navigation from Camden, Arkansas, to Rockport, Arkansas.*

16 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of East Cape
17 Girardeau and Clear Creek, North Alexander, Clear Creek,
18 Preston and Miller Pond drainage and levee district,
19 Illinois.

20 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of Perry County
21 drainage and levee districts numbered 1, 2, and 3, Missouri.

22 Little Kanawha River and tributaries, West Virginia.

23 *Four Pole Creek, West Virginia.*

24 Lost Creek and tributaries, White and Hamilton Coun-
25 ties, Illinois.

1 Wabash River at and in the vicinity of Mount Carmel,
2 Illinois.

3 Coal Creek and tributaries, Tennessee.

4 Buffalo Creek and tributaries, West Virginia and Penn-
5 sylvania.

6 Chariton River and tributaries, Iowa and Missouri.

7 Pecatonica River and tributaries, Wisconsin and Illinois.

8 Lost River and tributaries, Minnesota.

9 Root River and tributaries, Minnesota.

10 Clinton River and tributaries, Michigan.

11 Saginaw River and tributaries, Michigan.

12 Smith River and tributaries, California and Oregon.

13 Gold Creek and tributaries, Alaska.

14 Chena Slough, Alaska.

15 SEC. 11. That section 5 of the Flood Control Act of
16 August 18, 1941, is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 “That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
18 allot, from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
19 for flood control, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for any one fiscal
20 year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or
21 maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or de-
22 stroyed by flood.”

23 SEC. 12. That section 2 of the Flood Control Act of
24 August 28, 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended to
25 read as follows:

1 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
2 allot not to exceed \$1,000,000 from any appropriations
3 heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for
4 flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other
5 debris, and clearing and straightening the channel in navi-
6 gable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion
7 of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the
8 interest of flood control: *Provided*, That not more than
9 \$50,000 shall be expended for this purpose for any single
10 tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year."

11 SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby author-
12 ized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or here-
13 after made for flood control, not to exceed \$1,000,000
14 per year, for the construction of emergency bank-protection
15 works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge ap-
16 proaches, and public works, when in the opinion of the
17 Chief of Engineers such work is advisable: *Provided*, That
18 not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at
19 any single locality from the appropriations for any one
20 fiscal year.

21 SEC. 14. That the sum of ~~\$750,000,000~~ \$772,000,000
22 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying out
23 improvements by the War Department, the sum of
24 \$10,000,000 additional is authorized to be appropriated and
25 expended in equal amounts by the Departments of War and

1 Agriculture for carrying out any examination or survey pro-
2 vided for in this Act and any other Acts of Congress to be
3 prosecuted by said Departments.

4 SEC. 15. That the program on the watershed of Buffalo
5 Creek and its tributaries authorized in section 13 of the
6 Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, is hereby amended
7 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to include and
8 prosecute works for the stabilization of stream banks such
9 as described in House Document Numbered 574, Seventy-
10 eighth Congress, second session, at an estimated additional
11 cost of \$1,842,400.

12 SEC. 16. That the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appro-
13 priated in section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved
14 August 18, 1941, is reauthorized to be appropriated, and
15 the sum of \$20,000,000 additional is authorized to be ap-
16 propriated, for expenditure by the Department of Agriculture
17 for the prosecution of the works of improvement authorized
18 to be carried out by that Department by the Flood Control
19 Act of December 22, 1944.

20 SEC. 17. In addition to previous authorizations, there is
21 hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,-
22 000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted
23 by section 9a of the Act approved December 22, 1944
24 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), for con-

- 1 tinuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be under-
- 2 taken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

Passed the House of Representatives June 20, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

Calendar No. 1652

79TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 6597

[Report No. 1624]

AN ACT

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

JUNE 20 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

JUNE 28 (legislative day, MARCH 5), 1946

Reported with amendments

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6597

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 1, 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILEY to the bill (H. R. 6597)
authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers
and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, viz: At
the appropriate place, insert the following:

- 1 Fox River and its tributaries, Wisconsin, for flood
- 2 control and other purposes.

7-1-46—D

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILLY to the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

JULY 1, 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

79TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 6597

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 1, 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. WILEY to the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, viz:
On page 29, after line 21, insert the following:

- 1 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of La Crosse,
- 2 Wisconsin, with a view to providing a small boat harbor im-
- 3 provement at Isle La Plume.

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. Wiley to the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

JULY 1, 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

H. R. 6597

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 3, 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BURCH (for himself and Mr. BYRD) to the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, viz:

- 1 On page 10, line 23, strike out the period, insert a colon
- 2 and the following: "*Provided, That, when constructed, the*
- 3 dam at the power pool shall be limited to a maximum of
- 4 two hundred and twenty feet."

AMENDMENT

Intended to be proposed by Mr. BURCH (for himself and Mr. BYRD) to the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

JULY 3, 1946

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed



stockpiling strategic and critical materials (pp. 8418-20).

16. LABOR. Received the President's message stating that he has approved H. R. 32, the Hobbs anti-racketeering bill, after receiving an opinion from the Attorney General regarding its effect (p. 8417).

17. HOUSING. Rep. Healy, Calif., spoke in favor of S. 1592, the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill (p. 8378).

~~18. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from the War Department flood control survey reports on Clinton and Skagway Rivers (H. Docs. 694, 695). To Flood Control Committee. (p. 8423.)~~

19. ADJOURNED until Fri., July 5 (p. 8423). Legislative program this week, as announced by the majority leaders: Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri., Sat., British loan; Wed., Calendar Wed.; after British loan, atomic energy (p. 8418).

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 3

20. PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES. S. 2410, by Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak., to provide for a uniform method of payments to the States on account of U. S. lands. To Public Lands and Surveys Committee. (p. 8320.)

21. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. S. 2412, by Sen. Andrews, Fla., to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings. To Public Buildings and Grounds Committee. (p. 8320.)

22. PRICE CONTROL. H. J. Res. 376, by Rep. Kunkel, Pa., "providing for price control." To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 8424.)

23. SUGAR SUPPLY. H. Res. 695, by Rep. Price, Fla., providing for appointment of a select committee to investigate the sugar supply. To Rules Committee. (p. 8424.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 3

24. PRICE CONTROL. Various speeches, insertions, etc. (pp. A4092-3, 4104-5, 4106, 4108, 4109, 4110-11).

25. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Doyle, Calif., on Calif. observation of dairy month (pp. A4089-92).

26. HOUSING. Various statements, insertions, etc., on the housing program (pp. A4108-9, 4113, 4120, 4120-1, 4124, 4127).

27. FOOD-CLOTHING SHORTAGE. Rep. Rogers, Mass., inserted a letter from J.F. Hodge stating that New England has been discriminated against in the distribution of food and clothing. (p. A4111).

28. FERTILIZER. Rep. Cooley, N. C., inserted a National Grange statement opposing the provision in the Government corporations appropriation bill for a TVA fertilizer plant (p. A4123).

29. FARMERS' AVIATION. Rep. Hagen, Minn., inserted a Plane Talk Magazine article, "How Planes Serve the Farmer" (pp. A4125-6).

30. CONGRESSIONAL REORGANIZATION. Rep. Lane, Mass., inserted a National Policies Committee statement favoring congressional reorganization (pp. A4126-7).

31. PRICE CONTROL. The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 371, to continue the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8459-63). Except for modification of the Taft and Wherry amendments, this measure, as reported by the Committee, is the same as the bill which was vetoed.

SENATE - July 5

32. PRICE CONTROL. Began debate on H.J.Res. 371, to extend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8430-1, 8445-63).
- Sen. Wherry, Nebr., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H.J.Res. 371, which would exclude livestock, poultry, and eggs or their products from price control (pp. 8445-6) and an amendment providing for a prewar mark-up on any commodity calculated on the average percentage mark-up of distributors and retailers for such commodity for the period between Oct. 1 and 15 1945 (pp. 8446-7).
- Sens. Taft (Ohio) and McCarran (Nev.) submitted amendments which they intend to propose to H.J.Res. 371 (p. 8428).
- Sen. Wagner, N.Y., inserted Elmo Roper's N.Y. Herald Tribune article stating that a poll taken indicates a majority of the public in favor of OPA continuation (pp. 8428-9).
- Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted an Atchison (Kans.) Globe editorial questioning whether or not prices would remain stable without price control (p. 8429).
- Sen. Robertson, Wyo., inserted a Washington Post editorial, "What Price Meat" (p. 8429).
- Received sundry citizens' petitions favoring and opposing OPA continuation (p. 8426).

33. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed with amendments H.R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (pp. 8448-53). As passed the bill differs in the following respects from the form in which it passed the House: The amount authorized for improvements by the War Department is increased by \$22,000,000; authorization for several specific projects is added; an irrigation storage reservoir on the North Canadian River project is authorized; and a report by the U.S. Army Engineers is required before Congress can authorize or hold hearings on any flood control project.
- Sens. Brooks, Hart, Brewster, and Cordon were appointed conferees (p. 8453).
House conferees not yet appointed.

34. RIVERS AND HARBORS. Passed with amendments H.R. 6407, the omnibus rivers and harbors bill (pp. 8431-45, 8447-8). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 8448).
House conferees not yet appointed.

35. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION. Passed as reported S. 619, to provide for the further development of vocational education in the U.S. and its territories (pp. 8453-5). This bill provides additional Federal grants-in-aid in order to extend the present vocational education program in agriculture, home economics, trade and industry, distributive occupations, and vocational guidance; and continues the present method of administering vocational education by States and local communities as provided in the original George-Deen Act. The committee decreased the total authorizations from \$97,500,000 to \$16,150,000 by eliminating the items for public service training; training for office occupations; area vocational schools; and State supervision of industrial arts education.

36. TRADE MARKS. Passed as reported H.R. 3424, to permit renewal of certain trademark registrations at their expiration (pp. 8455-6).

37. EXPENDITURES. Sen. Taft, Ohio, inserted estimates of Federal expenditures for

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does that mean that the flood control bill will not be taken up after the river and harbor bill is disposed of?

Mr. BARKLEY. I was about to add the further understanding that if House Joint Resolution 371 is made the unfinished business it may be temporarily laid aside for the consideration of the flood control bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield to the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. WHERRY. I should like to point out to the majority leader that Senate bill 1767, introduced on March 13, 1944, had a joint authorship of practically every Member of the Senate.

Mr. BARKLEY. That does not change the situation.

Mr. WHERRY. It is a common procedure.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have always thought that it was an improper procedure. I think so as much as I ever did, even though every Senator were to place his name on the list.

Mr. WHERRY. The name of the Senator from Kentucky is on this list.

Mr. BARKLEY. It may be. I do not care whether it is or not.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator does not care?

Mr. BARKLEY. I mean that it does not make any difference. If I was a fool 2 years ago or 4 years ago, that is no reason why I should be a fool now.

Mr. WHERRY. It was a very good piece of legislation. My name was on it, too; and it was passed.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, that is prima facie evidence that it is good—

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. BARKLEY. But it is subject to rebuttal.

OMNIBUS RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 18, after line 24, it is proposed to insert:

Ohio River at Brookport, Ill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is still before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, in line 13, after the colon, it is proposed to insert "And provided further, That the word 'navigation' appearing in paragraph (b) of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (Public, No. 14, 79th Cong., 1st sess.)

shall include the use of water referred to for power purposes."

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. The able Senator from Colorado has offered an amendment relating to the Arkansas River project. That is all the Senators from Colorado are concerned with. If they will modify the amendment so as to make it applicable only to the Arkansas River project, I shall be glad to accept the amendment.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. We shall be glad to do that.

Mr. OVERTON. Of course, I mean if the amendment as modified is acceptable to the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Has the amendment been agreed to or has it been modified as suggested?

Mr. OVERTON. No; it has not as yet been modified. It should be modified before it is acted upon.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I wish to modify and clarify the amendment which I have sent to the desk, so as to make it apply only to the Arkansas River, instead of generally. I now modify the amendment and ask that the modified amendment be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment as modified will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 2, in line 13, after the colon, it is proposed to add:

And provided further, That the word "navigation" appearing in paragraph (d) of section 1 of the River and Harbor Act approved March 2, 1945 (Public, No. 14, 79th Cong., 1st sess.), shall in respect to the Arkansas River and tributaries include the use of water therein referred to for power purposes.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma. Mr. President, the Arkansas River rises somewhere in the Northwest, presumably in Colorado, and it flows down through Kansas and finally reaches Oklahoma, and continues on, through Arkansas, into the Mississippi River. If Colorado will keep her water in Colorado, Oklahoma will have no complaint, because when the floods come we have plenty of water in my State. So I do not think it will hurt my State a particle to let Colorado keep all the water she can impound.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Oklahoma has just expressed my view regarding the amendment. I have always felt that the Western States—Colorado and the others—that need water for irrigation have first claim on it. I have never desired to siphon off water which they need and could well utilize for irrigation purposes. I do not see that my State will be vitally affected. I do not think it will do us one bit of harm on earth to have Colorado keep all the water which falls within her boundaries, because plenty of water falls below Colorado—sufficient to provide for navigation and power and all the other purposes for which water is needed. In fact, the truth of the matter is that we have more water than we can accommodate without suffering a great deal of damage. My State is primarily inter-

ested in obtaining flood control and navigation on the Arkansas River. Of course, we like to have power, where it can be produced along in conjunction with the other projects, and where the other purposes are served.

But I have no objection to the amendment. I think the Senator is perfectly correct in protecting his State, and I do not believe it will inconvenience or injure Arkansas in the least if the water is retained in the Senator's State.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I thank the Senator from Arkansas for his broad-minded view of this whole matter. I am sure he is correct. We appreciate his attitude, and it has always been his attitude. We are grateful to him for assisting us in working out this provision.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. As I understand, the Senator from Colorado has modified his amendment by inserting in it, after the word "shall" and before the word "include", the words "in respect to the Arkansas River and tributaries," so that that part of the amendment will read: "shall in respect to the Arkansas River and tributaries include the use of water therein referred to for power purposes."

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Yes; I think that will serve the purpose.

Mr. OVERTON. Very well; I accept the amendment as modified.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment offered by the Senator from Colorado.

The modified amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, in preparing this amendment, the junior Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN] did the spade work, as he did on the original section 1 which has been included in this bill. I wish it understood that the junior Senator from my State joins me in offering the amendment.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, allow me to observe that I hope the junior Senator from Colorado does not do too much spade work in the future. [Laughter.]

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, I offer the following amendment: At the proper place in the bill insert—

The dam on the Colorado River presently known as Boulder Dam shall in the future be known as Hoover Dam and so recorded in the public record.

Mr. President, in this connection I may say that I believe it will be a fine showing of respect and honor for a man who not only has served this Nation in the capacity of President of the United States, but who has willingly served it ever since he left that office, and who at an advanced age, when men have a right to retire and take life a little easy, has seen fit to fly all over the world in the interest of finding a way to get food to starving humanity throughout the world, and thereby has served our Nation in the interest of decent humanitarianism.

I should like to say that I have discussed this matter with the distinguished

senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], who is in charge of the bill, and he has agreed to accept the amendment. He is present and can speak for himself; but he has told me that he is perfectly willing to have this amendment inserted at the proper place in the bill.

Mr. DOWNEY. Mr. President, I think it is most unfortunate to attempt at this moment to interfere with the nomenclature of the great West. The question that has been raised by the distinguished Senator from New Jersey has been widely discussed in California and elsewhere. Literally millions of people have deep feeling about it. The late distinguished Senator Johnson of California had very marked and partisan feelings on this matter. I hope the Senator from New Jersey will not at this late hour in the afternoon attempt to settle this very controversial question; because, if so, there will be no chance to pass this bill this afternoon. I trust that the Senator from New Jersey will not persist in presenting the amendment at this time.

Every western Senator has extraordinary feelings in regard to this matter. They will need to be heard on it. It should have careful consideration. We could go into a historical discussion at considerable length. To determine whether this particular decision should be made would require long consideration.

So I hope the amendment will not be urged at this time.

Mr. CARVILLE. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the position taken by the Senator from California relative to changing the name of Boulder Dam. Inasmuch as the matter has come up at this late hour, and no opportunity has been afforded to any of us to go into it, I do not believe that it should be acted upon at this time.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, in view of the controversy which the proposal of the Senator from New Jersey will precipitate upon the floor of the Senate, and in view of the fact that there is now pending in the other House a bill which has exactly the same objective, I ask the Senator if he will not withdraw his amendment and allow us to proceed with the final vote on the bill.

Mr. HAWKES. Mr. President, in view of the graciousness of the Senator from Louisiana, the amount of work which he has done in connection with this bill, as well as his desire to have it passed, and in consideration also of the fact that we have other important legislation on which the Senate must act, I am perfectly willing to withdraw the amendment and endeavor to accomplish its purpose in connection with the bill which is now pending in the other House.

Mr. OVERTON. I thank the Senator. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Jersey withdraws his amendment.

Mr. DOWNEY. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6407) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, I want to be recorded as voting "no" on the passage of the bill.

Mr. OVERTON. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. OVERTON, Mr. BILBO, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. MEAD, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. WILEY, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. CORDON, conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. A while ago the Senate agreed to take up the so-called OPA bill. Without objection, the joint resolution will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371) extending the effective period of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of 1942, as amended.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the Senate proceeding to consider the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 371) which had been reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency with an amendment.

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider Calendar No. 1652, House bill 6597, the flood-control bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, is that the \$770,000,000 bill?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know.

Mr. AIKEN. I would like to object, if the taking up of the bill requires unanimous consent.

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope the Senator will not object. We must take it up. There is no point in postponing it.

Mr. AIKEN. Does the Senator expect to take it up and have it passed this afternoon?

Mr. BARKLEY. I do not know how long it will take to pass it, but I believe that it should be taken up for consideration.

Mr. AIKEN. I thought that I might speak on the bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. I have no objection to that.

Mr. AIKEN. This is a type of bill which comes before the Senate annually, and this one calls for \$770,000,000. About \$670,000,000 of it is either directly or indirectly for the benefit of the State of Louisiana.

Mr. BARKLEY. I wish to say to the Senator that the OPA extension bill was made the unfinished business with the understanding that it would not be taken up until Monday, and with the further understanding that it might be temporarily laid aside so that the Senate could

consider the flood-control bill. I hope the Senator will not object to taking up the flood-control bill.

Mr. AIKEN. May I ask the majority leader if he believes that it will be possible for the Senate to take up the St. Lawrence seaway bill soon?

Mr. BARKLEY. I hope it will be possible. I am in favor of it.

Mr. AIKEN. I would want more than hopes.

Mr. BARKLEY. I cannot guarantee that it will be taken up at any particular time. I will cooperate to the best of my ability to see that it is considered at the first opportunity. The Senator knows the parliamentary situation. It is impossible to guarantee when any bill can be taken up by the Senate in the immediate future. But I am for the St. Lawrence seaway bill, and will cooperate in having it brought up and considered.

Mr. AIKEN. Unfortunately, many who are interested in flood control are not of the same frame of mind as is the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. BARKLEY. There is no rule of the Senate which requires, merely because he is in favor of one bill, that a Senator be in favor of all other bills. Each bill stands on its own feet. I hope the Senator will not object to taking up the flood-control bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I am apprehensive that those who are interested in taking up the flood-control bill will do all they possibly can do, just as they have in the past, to prevent the Senate taking up the St. Lawrence seaway bill.

Mr. BARKLEY. That is a chance all of us must take.

Mr. AIKEN. For that reason, I do not see how I can give consent to laying aside the unfinished business.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. MAGNUSON. At the conclusion of the consideration and passage of the river and harbor bill, and after the Senate had taken up the OPA bill, I understood the Senator from Kentucky to ask unanimous consent to lay aside temporarily the unfinished business and proceed with consideration of the flood-control bill. I believe that he had said earlier in the day that the Senate would begin debating the OPA bill on next Monday. The Chair asked if there was any objection. There was no objection, and the Chair said that it was so ordered.

Mr. AIKEN. I did not so understand.

Mr. BARKLEY. The Senator from Washington has stated the situation correctly. I asked that, following consideration of the river and harbor bill, the OPA extension bill be made the unfinished business. I stated that it would not be taken up until Monday, and that it would be my purpose to have it temporarily laid aside in order to take up the flood-control bill. That was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. I am sorry; but I did not understand it in that way.

Mr. BARKLEY. When, after I made the unanimous-consent request, the Chair asked me whether it was with the understanding that the flood-control bill would be taken up, I stated that I wished

to have that understanding incorporated in my request, namely, that, following the making of the OPA extension bill the unfinished business of the Senate, it would be temporarily laid aside in order to take up the flood-control bill.

Mr. AIKEN. It seems to me that a bill carrying an appropriation of nearly \$800,000,000, most of which would be beneficial to one area of the country alone, is a pretty big bill to bring up without any prior notice whatsoever.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, the bill has been on the calendar, and the Senator from Louisiana has stated a number of times during the last few days that he wished to have the Senate take up the river and harbor bill, and the flood-control bill. I also believe that he has disseminated the general understanding that one would follow the other. So it cannot be said that no notice has been given in regard to the flood-control bill.

Mr. AIKEN. I wish it to be understood that I did not understand that the proposal was in such form as has been stated on the floor, namely, that the price-control bill would be laid aside and the flood-control bill would be taken up.

Mr. BARKLEY. I believe that if the Senator will examine the record he will find that that was the situation.

Mr. AIKEN. That may be, but I merely say that I did not so understand it at the time, and of course I withdraw my objection now.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by its title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control and for other purposes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kentucky that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 6597?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, in reply to the statement made by the Senator from Vermont, I may say that this is not an appropriation bill. There seems to be a marked difficulty sometimes in understanding the difference between an authorization bill and an appropriation bill. The pending bill is an authorization bill. It does not come from the Appropriations Committee, but from the Senate Committee on Commerce, insofar as the Senate is concerned. It does not appropriate a single dollar. It authorizes the appropriation of somewhat more than \$700,000,000 for certain projects. It will probably be 10 years before that amount will be appropriated under the bill, and probably a very large portion of it will not be appropriated. The bill would simply establish a back-log of work which could be begun in the interest of flood control throughout the Nation. New England has been taken care of in other flood-control bills.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for

amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the committee amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Commerce was, on page 2, after line 17, to insert:

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the following provisions shall be observed:

(1) No project or any previously unauthorized modification of a project for flood control or rivers and harbors shall be authorized by the Congress unless a report for such project has been previously submitted by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in conformity with existing law.

(2) No hearings shall be conducted by any committee with respect to such works of improvement unless, 21 calendar days prior to such hearing, a report of the Chief of Engineers thereon made in conformity with existing law shall be available for public inspection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 19, to strike out:

SEC. 5. That section 7 of the act approved August 18, 1941 (Public, No. 228, 77th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That 75 percent of all moneys received and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during any fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood-control purposes shall be paid at the end of such year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which such property is situated, to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties, in which such property is situated: *Provided*, That when such property is situated in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such property shall be proportional to its area therein."

Mr. EASTLAND. Mr. President, I hope that the amendment will be rejected. The matter was carefully gone into by the House of Representatives. The Senate committee did not go carefully into the matter.

Mr. President, the Federal Government has gone into counties in certain States, condemned most of the cultivatable land of the county, taken it away from the people, and taken it off the tax rolls, to such a point that the counties cannot operate. Thousands of acres of such land which are not under lakes where dams are constructed are rented out to farmers who recently owned the land, under a nominal rental. Under the present law 25 percent of such rentals goes to the States, to be paid to the counties to compensate them for what the schools and roads of those counties lose. Only a few thousand dollars are involved, but it means that a number of counties throughout the United States—the State of California and other States are involved—cannot operate. The amendment raises the amount from 25 percent to 75 percent.

Mr. AIKEN. What amendment is the Senator discussing?

Mr. EASTLAND. The second amendment, on page 4, line 20.

Mr. President, I have discussed the matter with many of the members of the

Committee on Commerce, and most of them favor the rejection of the amendment, so that the language will be left exactly as the House passed the bill.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I have not talked to any members of the committee on this subject, but I understand that the statement made by the Senator from Mississippi is correct. If there is no member of the committee who objects to the rejection of the committee amendment, I shall have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee on page 4, line 20. The amendment was rejected.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 5, after line 9, to insert:

SEC. 5. That the Chief of Engineers is authorized to provide such school facilities as he may deem necessary for the education of dependents of persons engaged on the projects listed below, and to pay for the same from any funds available for said projects: *Provided*, That when it is determined to be in the public interest, the Chief of Engineers may enter into cooperative arrangements with local agencies for the operation of such Government facilities; for the expansion of local facilities at Federal expense, and for contribution by the Federal Government to cover the increased cost to local agencies of providing the educational services required by the Government:

Harlan County Reservoir, Nebr.
Garrison Reservoir, N. Dak.
Fort Randall Reservoir, S. Dak.
Detroit Reservoir, Oreg.
Dorena Reservoir, Oreg.
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oreg.
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Ark.
Clearwater Reservoir, Mo.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 6, on page 6, line 8, after the word "upon", to strike out "lands under his control" and to insert "acquired lands under his jurisdiction and control, and public lands permanently withdrawn or reserved for the use of the War Department"; and on page 7, line 8, after "authority hereof", to insert "Copies of all instruments granting easements over public lands pursuant to this section shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Interior."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 7, page 7, line 13, after the word "lands", to strike out "and improvements" and to insert "other than lands withdrawn from public domain."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 23, after the word "Numbered" to insert "622."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 5, after the word "Numbered" to insert "622."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 4, to insert:

YADKIN-PEE DEE RIVER BASIN

The project for the construction of four detention reservoirs at the Wilkesboro, Upper Wilkesboro, Reddies No. 1 and Reddies No. 3 sites is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with plans contained in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 19,

1946, with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost of \$7,194,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 8, after "Mississippi River Commission", to insert a comma and "without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and, in addition to his authorized Army retired pay, shall receive from the Mississippi flood control funds the difference between the authorized salary of a member of the Mississippi River Commission and the Army retired pay received by him."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, after line 13, to insert:

(s) To facilitate the inspection, supervision, and conduct of flood fighting, flood control, and navigation operations, the president of the Mississippi River Commission is hereby authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to purchase, maintain, and operate an amphibian airplane from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control; *Provided*, That the cost of such airplane shall not exceed \$120,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 15, to insert:

The Chief of Engineers is authorized to provide in the Canton Reservoir on the North Canadian River 69,000 acre-feet of irrigation storage, upon the condition that when siltation of the reservoir shall encroach upon the flood-control allocation the irrigation storage will be reduced progressively unless provision is made to raise the height of the dam or otherwise provide compensatory storage for flood control on the basis of an equitable distribution of the costs among the water users and other beneficiaries of conservation storage, as determined at that time.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 6, to insert:

The project for local flood protection of Carden's Bottom Drainage District No. 2, Yell County, Ark., on Arkansas River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,485,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 19, after line 12, to insert:

The project for the Heyburn Reservoir on Polecat Creek and for channel improvement on Rock Creek and on Polecat Creek, Okla., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,838,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 11, to insert:

Of the conservation storage capacity provided by such reservoir, not to exceed 45,000 acre-feet of such capacity shall be available for irrigation purposes in the Leon, Lampásas, and Little River Valleys.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 19, to insert:

GILA RIVER BASIN

The project for the Whitlow Ranch Reservoir on Queen Creek, Ariz., is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers

in his report dated June 24, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,645,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 25, to insert the following subhead: Salinas River Basin.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, after line 6, to insert:

BOISE RIVER BASIN

The project for the Lucky Peak Reservoir on Boise River, Idaho, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated May 13, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$10,694,000: *Provided*, That said dam and reservoir shall be so constructed as not substantially to damage the structure of the Arrow Rock Dam and shall be operated in such manner as not materially to interfere with the operation of said Arrow Rock Reservoir.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 21, to insert:

Caloosahatchie River and Lake Okeechobee drainage area, Florida, for drainage improvement and flood control along North New River Canal in Broward County, Fla.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 2, to insert:

Choctawhatchee River and tributaries, Alabama and Florida.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 4, to insert:

Cold Water Creek, Calhoun County, Ala.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 6, to insert:

Cypress Creek, Harris County, Tex.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 14, after the name "Texas", to insert "including Taylors Bayou in the interest of flood control, drainage, and navigation."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 3, to insert:

Gates Creek and tributaries, Oklahoma, with a view to the completion of the Fort Towson Dam and flood-control reservoir.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 13, to insert:

Arkansas River, Ark., with a view to providing navigation from Camden, Ark., to Rockport, Ark.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 22, to insert:

Four Pole Creek, W. Va.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 14, page 31, line 21, after the words "sum of", to strike out "\$750,000,000" and insert "\$772,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. BURCH. Mr. President, I have an amendment on the desk which I offer and which I should like to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment of the Senator from Virginia.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, line 23, it is proposed to strike out the period, and insert a colon, and the following:

Provided, That, when constructed, the dam at the power pool shall be limited to a maximum of 220 feet.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I object to that amendment. I am willing to accept it with a modification.

Mr. BURCH. I shall be glad to have the Senator suggest his modification.

Mr. OVERTON. I will accept the amendment if it be modified to read as follows:

Provided, That the power pool shall be limited to a maximum of 220 feet.

Mr. BURCH. As I understand, that means that the headwater will not be more than 220 feet.

Mr. OVERTON. I think I can better express what I have in mind, on reflection. I suggest this language:

Provided, That the power pool shall be maintained at an elevation not to exceed 220 feet.

Mr. BURCH. As I understand, that would be the dam?

Mr. OVERTON. The dam 220 feet high, or any other height, but what the Senator is interested in is maintaining the level of the pool of water so that it will not inundate certain land?

Mr. BURCH. That is correct, so that it will never be more than 220 feet at the dam.

Mr. OVERTON. Yes.

Mr. BURCH. I accept the modification.

Mr. OVERTON. With that modification, I accept the amendment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment as modified, offered by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BURCH].

The amendment, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and my colleague, I wish to offer an amendment providing for a survey.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, between lines 6 and 7, it is proposed to insert the following:

All streams and rivers, and tributaries thereof, flowing into Lake Superior in Ashland, Bayfield, or Douglas Counties, Wis.

Mr. OVERTON. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD an article from the Milwaukee Journal of June 26 describing the flood damage in that area.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FLOOD DAMAGE TOTALS MILLIONS—WATERS SUBSIDING IN NORTH; RED CROSS AID REACHES AREA

ASHLAND, Wis.—Under a bright sky, floodwaters receded reluctantly in northern Wis-

consin Wednesday, leaving behind them slime, debris, and destruction.

Some new damage was reported as the tumbling waters, passing down watersheds toward the Mississippi, reached their crests. But it was minor compared to the destruction wrought by the floods that roared into Lake Superior Monday and Tuesday.

Glidden, 40 miles south of here, was isolated Tuesday night by a creek flooded by a local cloudburst in its upper reaches. Several homes were flooded. A few families also were forced from their homes at Butter-nut, south of Glidden.

LOSS IN MILLIONS

As the rivers quieted, it became apparent that preliminary estimates of damage totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars was far too low. The loss, it was said, will mount into the millions.

The damage at Mellen, where a dam was swept away and 200 persons were made homeless, was estimated tentatively at \$500,000.

No real effort has been made to compute the entire loss at the other major points of destruction—Odanah, an Indian village of 700, which was entirely inundated, and Ashland, cut in two for a time by a rampaging creek.

But estimates of comparatively minor points of loss have been made, and they indicate what the total toll will be.

The Orienta Falls power-plant dam on the Iron River was washed out, with an estimated loss of \$100,000.

At Barksdale \$150,000 damage was done to the du Pont Co. plant.

Damage to Bayfield County State trunk highways was set at at least \$100,000, and a like amount of destruction was said to have been occasioned to town roads.

CALLS FOR STATE AID

Damage to city of Ashland streets alone was said to total \$75,000. Damage to Ashland County highways was not computed.

Mayor Harry Van Guilder, of Ashland, called upon the State to aid by money and other facilities in restoration of the roads of the stricken area. At Madison the State Red Cross announced that the Civilian Production Administration would be asked to grant priorities for materials to repair flood damage to residential property.

Red Cross trucks, picking a round-about way along back roads, reached Ashland with relief supplies, and national Red Cross representatives arrived to take charge. John Kruschwitz, county disaster chairman, reported that everything needed, both in money and in goods, had been received or was in prospect.

RELIEF RELAYED TO MELLEN

Relief supplies were relayed to still isolated Mellen. The trucks proceeded to a wash-out in the road, where they were met by Mellen residents, who manhandled the goods across the gully, loaded them into their own cars, and took them into the city.

The water was appreciably lower at Odanah, whence 700 Indians had been evacuated when the village was buried beneath a swirl of red muddied water. Some of them had to be removed forcibly from their homes.

A shut-down of some of Ashland's industries was threatened by its continued isolation from railroad service. Enough ore remains on Ashland docks to fill cargo vessels due this week, but after that the docks will close until rail service is restored. The industry employs 200 persons.

The Consolidated Paper Co., which ships pulpwood, is similarly hit.

It is expected that rail service will resume Tuesday.

CROPS ARE DAMAGED

A survey of the flooded area by plane reveals widespread damage to roads and crops. Throughout the area for about 30 miles south of Ashland, there were multiple highway wash-outs. From the air they look as if

a giant knife had cut slices ranging up to 10 feet from the white roadway.

Some of the smaller streams, returning to docility, were receding. But they left great basins and ugly gashes into farm lands. Sweeping turns and backwaters of the flood were marked at many points by piles of debris—with the lowered water perhaps 100 yards distant.

The damage extends from Port Wing in the west to Bessemer, Mich., in the east. Port Wing is cut off from highway connection with Ashland by the destruction of three bridges. In Bayfield the torrent has cut a chasm 50 feet and 15 feet deep through the main street. An emergency crew of 300 men, practically every able-bodied man in the city, worked 20 hours sandbagging the gully and prevented the spread of the water. No homes were flooded.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I had to be out of the Chamber for a moment, and I wish to ask whether the amendment on page 29, line 14, was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the amendment was agreed to be reconsidered, in order that a correction may be made.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, the vote is reconsidered, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. President, the amendment reads:

Arkansas River, Ark., with a view to providing navigation from Camden, Ark., to Rockport, Ark.

Through inadvertence, apparently, in writing up the amendment the name "Arkansas" was used before the word "river," whereas it should be the Ouachita River. I ask that the name "Arkansas" be stricken out before the word "River," and that the name "Ouachita" be inserted.

Mr. OVERTON. I have no objection. The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. OVERTON. I wish to offer a correcting amendment for clarification. I will ask the clerk to report it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 10, line 9, after the word "Numbered," it is proposed to insert the figures "622."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GOSSETT. Mr. President, I inquire whether the amendment in line 8, on page 25, was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, on behalf of the senior Senator from my State [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and myself I send to the desk an amendment providing for a survey, which I understand has the approval of the Senator in charge of the bill.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert "Fox River and its tributaries, Wisconsin, for flood control and other purposes."

Mr. OVERTON. That is for preliminary examination and survey, is it not?

Mr. WILEY. Yes.

Mr. OVERTON. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WILEY. On behalf of the senior Senator from Wisconsin and myself I send to the desk another amendment providing for a survey.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 29, after line 21, it is proposed to insert "Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of La Crosse, Wis., with a view of providing a small boat harbor improvement at Isle La Plume."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. OVERTON. I have no objection.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. BRIGGS. Mr. President, may I inquire of the Senator from Louisiana: On page 20, beginning with line 19, I note there is to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by other acts of Congress. Will the Senator be kind enough to tell me what specific work is contemplated?

Mr. OVERTON. The reference is to the comprehensive plan which was adopted in the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, known as the Sloan-Pick plan, which covers the whole Missouri basin.

Mr. BRIGGS. Does that contemplate the building of dams? Is this allotment of money to build any specific dam in the State of Missouri?

Mr. OVERTON. No. It is not an appropriation, but it authorizes an additional appropriation of \$150,000,000. In the act of 1944 we had authorized an appropriation of \$200,000,000 to be expended by the Army engineers under the comprehensive program, and \$200,000,000 to be spent by the Department of the Interior under the comprehensive plan. Now in this bill we add \$150,000,000 to be spent by the Army engineers, and later on in the same bill the Senator will notice we add \$150,000,000 to be spent by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. BRIGGS. Is that for any actual construction, or is it in furtherance of the survey plans?

Mr. OVERTON. It is in furtherance of the whole plan, and without relation to any specific project in it.

Mr. BRIGGS. Under it, then, could any specific project that might be desired by the engineers be considered?

Mr. OVERTON. Not until an appropriation is made. This is merely an authorization. There is not a dollar of appropriation in this bill.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. OVERTON. I yield to the Senator from California.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I should like to invite the attention of the able Senator

from Louisiana to page 4, the Senate reinserted the provision which had been stricken out by the committee. Will it not be necessary to renumber the sections? The bill now contains two sections 5.

Mr. OVERTON. I think the Senator from California is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is correct.

Mr. OVERTON. At any rate I now ask unanimous consent that the clerks be authorized to renumber the sections.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTSON. Mr. President, about 30 minutes ago the Senate passed House bill 6407, authorizing approximately \$900,000,000 for projects, none of which can be described as urgent. And now, 30 minutes later we are about, no doubt, to pass House bill 6597, the flood-control bill, authorizing about \$771,000,000 more, making total authorizations during this day's work of 4 or 5 hours, of some \$1,700,000,000 for projects which are not urgent and not necessary. And when the vote is had I want it recorded that I am opposed to the passage of the bill.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I yield.

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator is a very able and efficient member of the Committee on Commerce and was present at all the hearings. When we came to mark up the bill the able Senator did not suggest a single amendment to the bill. Apparently he approved of all amendments; at least he did not suggest a single amendment to strike out any provision of the bill.

Mr. ROBERTSON. I reserved the right to move to strike out the whole bill on the floor, and I am recording my vote against it now.

Mr. OVERTON. Does the Senator also take the same attitude with reference to the Missouri River Basin?

Mr. ROBERTSON. I do with respect to whatever there is concerning the Missouri River in the bill, as being unnecessary at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. LANGER. I offer an amendment at the appropriate place to insert "Red River and its tributaries, North Dakota, for flood control and other purposes."

Mr. OVERTON. Is that for preliminary examination and survey?

Mr. LANGER. Yes.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the appropriate place in the bill it is proposed to insert "Red River and its tributaries, North Dakota, for flood control and other purposes."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. OVERTON. I have some clarifying amendments, which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendments will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 17, line 7, it is proposed to strike out "his report dated December 10, 1945", and insert in lieu thereof, "House Document No. 961,

Seventy-ninth Congress, second session."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 23, lines 4 and 5 it is proposed to strike out "of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946", and to insert in lieu thereof, "House Document No. 694, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 26, line 9, it is proposed to strike out "his report dated April 15, 1946", and to insert in lieu thereof, "House Document No. 695, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Louisiana if the two bills, considered by the Senate today finally become law, what will be the total authorization outstanding in relation to river and harbor and flood control; that is, the total amount represented by these two bills and the amounts still remaining from previous years?

Mr. OVERTON. I do not have the figures at the moment.

Mr. WILEY. Can the Senator give any approximate estimate of what the total authorization outstanding is in relation to rivers and harbors and flood-control measures?

Mr. OVERTON. I am speaking purely from a vague recollection of the matter, but I think the active outstanding authorizations amount to between four billion and five billion dollars. I think that is the backlog.

Mr. WILEY. Between four and five billion dollars?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes.

Mr. WILEY. Does that include the \$1,700,000,000 contained in the two bills which the Senate today has considered, one of which it has passed?

Mr. OVERTON. The two bills would bring it to between five and six billion dollars.

Mr. WILEY. Between five and six billion dollars?

Mr. OVERTON. Yes. I may not be accurate in those figures, but I am giving them from my memory, which, I am afraid, is not very reliable.

Mr. WILEY. I agree fully with the statement made by our distinguished colleague, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], a few moments ago that there is nothing urgent about these authorizations. I remember well when I was a young man that the Representative from my own district—his name was Frear—made quite a name for himself in the Nation because he was against the pork barrel. I am saying that these two bills smell like pork. I am concerned about them, and the amounts involved. When we look at the tremendous demand in the Nation now for private employment for rebuilding highways and bridges, the need for utilization of all manpower, and our wealth to produce for the individual needs of our people, I feel we should go slow on public improvements. When does the Senator think that these vast authorizations are going to be met by appropriations? That is

the question I am concerned about, because it seems to me that a great issue is involved. If we enter upon these vast public improvements, what we are doing is virtually competing with private enterprise for material and manpower. So, how much of the authorization of \$1,700,000,000 provided by the two bills does the Senator think the engineers will ask appropriations for during the coming year? Is there any way to find out?

Mr. OVERTON. The Senator is asking me to read the minds of the engineers and also of the Bureau of the Budget to see what estimates they will send to the Congress. It is difficult for me to say. I may answer the first question asked by the Senator. I now have the information. I answer from the statement made by the Chief of Engineers. I find I was in error as to the figures I gave. This is the statement of the Chief of Engineers made the other day before our committee:

Beginning with the Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936—

That is when the Omnibus Flood Control Act was enacted—

which marked the time of general flood control throughout the United States, and including the authorizations contained in the acts of 1937, 1938, 1939, 1941, and 1944, the total of authorizations for general flood control amount to \$1,680,400,000.

Mr. WILEY. One billion six hundred million dollars?

Mr. OVERTON. One billion six hundred eighty million four hundred thousand dollars.

Appropriations made against these authorizations totaled \$788,434,000, including the \$159,513,000 appropriated in the War Department Civil Functions Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1947, as passed by the Senate. The unappropriated balance of authorizations, therefore, amount to \$891,966,000.

Mr. WILEY. Does that amount cover both river and harbor improvement and flood control?

Mr. OVERTON. No; only flood control.

Mr. WILEY. What about river-and-harbor improvements?

Mr. OVERTON. If we add the \$1,680,000,000 to the amount for rivers and harbors, the total will probably be between \$3,000,000,000 and \$4,000,000,000. I said it was between \$4,000,000,000 and \$5,000,000,000. I think possibly I am mistaken. I had to make a very hurried calculation. I have just been advised by one of the experts that the outstanding river-and-harbor authorizations are \$507,000,000. There must be some error about that. I am quite sure that they are more than \$507,000,000. As I understand, that is the amount unappropriated.

Mr. WILEY. How much is the unappropriated amount for flood control, not counting this bill?

Mr. OVERTON. Eight hundred and ninety-one million dollars in round figures. Together, the two activities represent a total of \$1,300,000,000.

Mr. WILEY. The total would be approximately \$3,000,000,000 if this bill were to become the law of the land?

Mr. OVERTON. That is correct.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engross-

ment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 6597) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the President pro tempore appointed Mr. OVERTON, Mr. BILBO, Mr. RADCLIFFE, Mr. PEPPER, Mr. MEAD, Mr. BREWSTER, Mr. WILEY, Mr. ROBERTSON, and Mr. CORDON conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. WHITE subsequently said: Mr. President, a few moments ago, at the suggestion of the Commerce Committee, I believe, the Chair designated certain minority Members to serve as conferees on both the rivers and harbors bill conference and the flood-control bill conference. Among them were the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER]. Both of them were members of the committee which participated at the inauguration of the new President of the Republic of the Philippines. Because of that situation, they will be absent for some days. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that both of them may be excused from service as conferees, and that the Chair appoint two other Senators to serve in their stead.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none. Without objection, the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] are excused from service as conferees on the rivers and harbors bill and the flood-control bill.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, I suggest, if I may do so, that the next minority members of the committee in order of seniority are the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair appoints the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HART] to fill the vacancies on the committees on conference on the two bills, in place of the Senator from Maine [Mr. BREWSTER] and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. CORDON].

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND RETRAINING

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, without prejudice to the regular order, I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 619, Calendar No. 1618.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 619) to provide vocational education and retraining, including part-time training and work-experience programs for the occupational adjustment and readjustment of youth and adults, including persons

demobilized from essential war work or from the armed services, in order that individuals and the Nation may attain economic stability and security, which had been reported from the Committee on Education and Labor with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the act approved June 8, 1936, entitled "An act to provide for the further development of vocational education in the several States and Territories" (49 Stat. 1488, ch. 541), is amended to read as follows:

"SHORT TITLE"

"SECTION 1. This act may be cited as the 'Vocational Education Act of 1946.'"

"DEFINITIONS"

"SEC. 2. As used in this act—

"(1) the term 'States and Territories' means the several States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the island of Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia;

"(2) the terms 'State plan' and 'State board' shall have the meaning which terms have in the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act; and

"(3) the term 'Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act' means the act approved February 23, 1917 (39 Stat. 929, ch. 114).

"AUTHORIZATION FOR APPROPRIATIONS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION"

"SEC. 3. (a) For the purpose of assisting the several States and Territories in the further development of vocational education, there is authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946, and annually thereafter—

"(1) \$10,000,000 for vocational education in agriculture, including supervision of the activities, related to vocational education in agriculture, of the Future Farmers of America and the New Farmers of America, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their farm population bears to the total farm population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census;

"(2) \$8,000,000 for vocational education in home economics, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their rural population bears to the total rural population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census;

"(3) \$8,000,000 for vocational education in trades and industry, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their nonfarm population bears to the total nonfarm population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census;

"(4) \$1,500,000 for vocational guidance, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their total population bears to the total population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census; and

"(5) \$2,500,000 for vocational education in distributive occupations, to be apportioned for expenditure in the several States and Territories in the proportion that their total population bears to the total population of the States and Territories, according to the last preceding United States census;

"(b) The funds appropriated under authority of paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subsection (a) of this section may be used for assisting the several States and Territories, for the purposes therein specified, in the maintenance of adequate programs of administration, supervision, and teacher-training; for salaries and necessary travel expenses of teachers, teacher-trainers, vocational counselors, supervisors and directors of vocational education and vocational guid-

ance; for securing necessary educational information and data as a basis for the proper development of programs of vocational education and vocational guidance; for training and work-experience training programs for out-of-school youth; for training programs for apprentices; for purchase or rent of equipment and supplies for vocational instruction: *Provided*, That all expenditures for the purposes as set forth in this section shall be made in accordance with the State plan for vocational education.

"(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), the amount to be available for expenditure in any State or Territory shall be not less, for any fiscal year, than \$40,000 each for vocational education in agriculture, in home economics, and in trades and industry; \$15,000 each for vocational guidance and vocational education in distributive occupations and there is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1946, and annually thereafter, such additional sums as may be needed for the purpose of providing such minimum amounts.

"REQUIREMENTS AS TO MATCHING OF FUNDS"

"SEC. 4. The several States and Territories, in order to receive the benefits of this act, shall be required to match by State and local funds or both 50 percent of the appropriations made under authority of section 3 until June 30, 1951; 60 percent for the year ending June 30, 1952; 70 percent for the year ending June 30, 1953; 80 percent for the year ending June 30, 1954; 90 percent for the year ending June 30, 1955; and annually thereafter 100 percent of the appropriations so made.

"MAKING OF PAYMENTS"

"SEC. 5. The Secretary of the Treasury, through the Fiscal Service of the Treasury Department, shall, upon the certification of the United States Commissioner of Education, pay, in equal semiannual payments, on the first day of July and January of each year, to the custodian for vocational education of each State and Territory designated in the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, the moneys to which the State or Territory is entitled under the provisions of this act.

"AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR SALARY AND EXPENSES OF STATE DIRECTORS"

"SEC. 6. Funds appropriated under authority of section 3 shall be available, on a prorated basis determined by the State board, for the salary and necessary travel expenses of a State director of vocational education selected by the State board, in accordance with the requirements of the State plan, on the basis of his technical and professional qualifications including experience in vocational education as a teacher and supervisor.

"APPLICABILITY OF SMITH-HUGHES VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT"

"SEC. 7. The appropriations made under authority of this act shall be in addition to, and shall be subject to the same conditions and limitations as, the appropriations made to carry out the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act; except that (1) the appropriations made under authority of this act for home economics shall be subject to the conditions and limitations applicable to the appropriation for agricultural purposes under the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, with the exception of that part of section 10 thereof which requires directed or supervised practice for at least 6 months per year; (2) such moneys as are provided under authority of this act for trade and industrial subjects, and public and other service occupations, may be expended for part-time classes operated for less than 144 hours per year; (3) the provisions of section 11 of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, requiring at least one-third of the sum appropriated to any State to be expended for part-time schools or classes shall be held to

include any part-time day-school classes for workers 16 years of age and over, and evening-school classes for workers 16 years of age and over; (4) the appropriations made by this act for distributive occupational subjects shall be limited to part-time and evening schools as provided in the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, for trade, home economics, and industrial subjects and as qualified by the provisions of this section; (5) preemployment schools and classes organized for persons over 18 years of age or who have left the full-time school may be operated for less than 9 months per year and less than 30 hours per week and without the requirement that a minimum of 50 percent of the time must be given to shop work on a useful or productive basis; and (6) the appropriations available under section 9 of this act shall be available for expenses of attendance at meetings of educational associations and other organizations and for expenses of conferees called to meet in the District of Columbia or elsewhere, which in the opinion of the Commissioner, are necessary for the efficient discharge of the provisions of this act.

"RESTRICTIONS AND CONDITIONS

"Sec. 8. (a) No part of the appropriations made under authority of this act shall be expended in industrial-plant training programs, except such industrial-plant training be bona fide vocational training, and not a device to utilize the services of vocational trainees for private profit.

"(b) In order to receive the benefits of the appropriations made under authority of this act, the State board for vocational education of each State and Territory shall include in its State plan provision for the utilization of representative advisory committees, and where the interests of labor and management are involved they shall have equal representation.

"(c) After June 30, 1951, not more than 10 percent of the amount appropriated for each of the purposes specified in section 3 (a) shall be used for the purchase or acquisition of equipment.

"APPROPRIATIONS FOR OFFICE OF EDUCATION

"Sec. 9. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act there is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, for vocational education, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1937, and annually thereafter the sum of \$350,000, to be expended for the same purposes and in the same manner as provided in section 7 of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act, as amended October 6, 1917."

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, this bill was introduced by me on behalf of the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], and myself. The bill as introduced undertook to make certain changes in our basic vocational education system, but as reported by the committee the bill simply continues the present vocational education system exactly as it stands in the law today, but merely increases the appropriation to be matched by the several States out of either State or local funds. No change whatsoever is made in the basic law.

Those of us who are interested in the legislation agreed to the amendments made in the Committee on Education and Labor, and have agreed to the bill as reported, on the theory that this is the best bill we can obtain at this time. There is an imperative reason why the legislation should be immediately considered and disposed of, because it is be-

lieved by friends of the legislation in the House that the House itself may be able to act before Congress adjourns.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. WILLIS. Do I correctly understand the Senator to say that the bill proposes no change in the basic law, but merely an increase in the amount of the appropriation?

Mr. GEORGE. That is correct.

Mr. WILLIS. Can the Senator state how large the increase is?

Mr. GEORGE. Under existing law the annual appropriation by the Federal Government for vocational education aggregates \$14,200,000. The increase in this bill is \$16,150,000.

Mr. WILLIS. An increase from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000?

Mr. GEORGE. No. The net increase is \$16,150,000.

Mr. WILLIS. A little more than double the present appropriation.

Mr. GEORGE. A little more than double. The bill as introduced called for a larger appropriation, and also for some expansion of the system itself; but as the bill is reported, there is no change in the basic law. There is merely an increase in the several items for vocational education now carried in the annual appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLIS. Can the Senator state what reasons were advanced for the increase? Is it proposed to broaden the work?

Mr. GEORGE. The underlying reason is the tremendous demand on the States to provide vocational education for a larger and larger number of students. The end of the war and primary training of many of the veterans has put an unusual load upon the vocational education system itself.

Mr. WILLIS. As I understand, there is an increased demand on the part of the States to take advantage of this cooperative work.

Mr. GEORGE. There is an increased demand on the part of the States to take advantage of the program. The bill requires matching, as does the existing law.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. HILL. Is it not a fact that there has been a tremendous increase in the need and demand for vocational education because veterans who have returned from the war are now seeking such education?

Mr. GEORGE. The Senator is entirely correct.

Mr. HILL. The evidence before the Committee on Education and Labor shows the very great demand and the very great need today for vocational education. Unless we make provision to increase vocational training we shall be denying to veterans the very educational opportunities which we have said we propose to give them.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield to the Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I may say to the Senator from Indiana that I think the evidence before the committee showed

that the need for vocational education will be far from met, even with the increase in authorization contained in the bill. In relation to the demonstrated need, as it appeared from the record, I think this is a very conservative approach.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield to the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. TAFT. I think the bill should be passed. The increased need is obvious. It is largely for the vocational education of veterans who require training for new vocations when they return from the Army.

The bill, as originally introduced, provided a plan calling for nearly \$100,000,000 a year for practically a brand-new program, which included a great many phases of vocational education, such as teaching stenographers and bookkeepers, the wisdom of which is somewhat doubtful because private schools fulfill the need pretty well. It seemed to me that a more elaborate plan should be established for each State, and perhaps there should be some reconsideration of the distribution formula, if we are really to go into a new scale of vocational education. I think we could safely do more than is done in this bill. I believe that the entire act ought to be redrafted, and the whole purpose ought to be carefully thought out and studied. So I opposed the original bill. I believe that so far as the expansion of the existing system is concerned, practically doubling the present appropriations for vocational education, it is amply justified. I think there is no doubt about the wisdom of such expansion.

So far as expansion is concerned, I think there is only one new thing in the bill, and it relates to an appropriation of \$1,500,000 for vocational guidance, which is an activity not authorized in the present law, but I think that is a very wise extension, and one which involves no large amount of money.

Mr. GEORGE. I thank the Senator.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. GEORGE. I yield.

Mr. WILLIS. Personally I am in sympathy with this legislation, and I recognize the need for an increased appropriation for this work. Like all other Senators, I am concerned about the tremendous appropriations we are making. The proposed appropriation is rather insignificant in view of what happened earlier today.

On Monday we are to take up the price-control bill again. No power in heaven or on earth can stop inflation and control prices so long as we go madly ahead spending the money of the taxpayers. It is time to give the closest scrutiny to every increased expenditure if we are in earnest about protecting the welfare of the American people against the thing which we all fear, namely, a great inflation which might destroy the economy of our whole country.

Mr. GEORGE. I thank the Senator. I am in general agreement with his views.

July
1877



DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated price-control measure, spending most of time on Wherry amendment to eliminate controls on livestock, poultry, eggs, and their products; Sen. Wherry quoted Secretary Anderson's testimony. Senate received appropriation estimate for inspection of materials used in process and renovated butter. House committee reported Flannagan-Hope research and marketing bill. Rep. Holmes said grain elevators are full and that he wondered how USDA can explain present situation in view of this. Rep. Rees criticized farm-machinery exports.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Continued debate on H. J. Res. 371, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8472-509). Debated an amendment by Sen. Wherry, Nebr., to prohibit price control on livestock, poultry, eggs, or their products; Sen. Wherry quoted testimony of Secretary Anderson on the previous bill (pp. 8483-509).
2. APPROPRIATIONS; BUTTER INSPECTION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$18,500 to enable BDI to carry out the recent act providing for inspection of materials used in process or renovated butter (S. Doc. 235). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8472.)
3. FEDERAL-AID INVESTIGATION. The Education and Labor Committee reported without amendment S. Res. 300, to provide for an investigation of Federal grants to State and local governments for welfare, education, and health programs (S. Rept. 1668)(p. 8473).
4. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES. In reporting H. R. 6533, the Manasco point-of-order bill (see Digest 129), the Senate Committee inserted amendments to increase the limit on household-goods transfers to 7,000 pounds if uncrated or 8,750 pounds if crated, to provide for mileage allowances of 5 cents for cars and 2 cents for motorcycles whether the travel is away from official stations or not, to provide that the waiver of the bids requirement for personal services shall be applicable only if the services are of a technical and professional nature or are performed under Government supervision and paid for on a time basis, to "specify in plain terms that...mandate for advertising for bids is equally applicable whether the Government deals as a buyer or as a seller", to authorize honor awards, to make the bill (except for the station-transfer provisions)

effective upon enactment rather than on July 1, 1946, and to provide that the bill's limitation on pay of experts or consultants shall not apply to agencies not under the Classification Act.

5. VEHICLE PURCHASING. Received from the President proposed provisions increasing to \$1,300 the amount allowed for purchase of passenger vehicles and repealing the provisions limiting the purchase of such vehicles to used or surplus (June 28, S. Doc. 229). To Appropriations Committee.
6. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$339,853.60 for the International Institute of Agriculture pending its integration with FAO (July 3, S. Doc. 233). To Appropriations Committee.

HOUSE

7. RESEARCH; MARKETING. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6932, the Flannagan-Hope marketing and research bill (H.Rept. 2458) (p. 8560).
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Reps. Whittington, Allen (La.), Elliott, Clason, and Wilson were appointed conferees on H.R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (p. 8514). Senate conferees were appointed July 5.
9. RIVERS AND HARBORS. Received the conference report on H.R. 6407, the rivers and harbors omnibus bill (pp. 8527-8). House conferees were appointed earlier in the day (pp. 8511-2).
10. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5452 (pp. 8515-6).
11. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Roes, Kans., criticized the export of farm machinery when there is "an acute need for tractors and all kinds of farm machinery" in the U.S. (p. 8512).
12. WHEAT SITUATION. Rep. Holmes, Mass., criticized the wheat situation, inserted a newspaper item indicating that grain elevators are full, and stated "I wonder how the Department of Agriculture can explain this away" (p. 8514).
Rep. Rogers, Mass., criticized exports of "white flour" to Japan in view of the shortage here (p. 8515).
13. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Rep. Morrow, N.H., inserted N.H. Agriculture Commissioner Felker's letter stating that grain is more plentiful since the "death of OPA" (p. 8513).
14. POINTS OF ORDER. The Public Lands Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6629, to provide basic authority for the performance of certain functions and activities of the National Park Service (H.Rept. 2459) (p. 8560).
15. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS. The Public Buildings and Grounds Committee reported with amendments H.R. 6307, to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings (H.Rept. 2460) (p. 8560). For summary of bill see Digest 129.
16. BRITISH LOAN. Began debate on S. J. Res. 138, to authorize a loan to Great Britain (pp. 8519-27, 8528-59). Agreed earlier to a resolution for the consideration of this measure.
17. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Rich, Pa., criticized Federal expenditures for the fiscal year 1946 (p. 8513).

for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

OPA'S BLACK MARKET HAS FORCED BARTER

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, here it is black on white. A circular dated June 28 last, which has been sent out to lumber dealers, by a lumber wholesaling concern in the Middle West. It was sent to me by an auditor of a lumber concern in my district who, as most legitimate lumber dealers, find it almost impossible to buy any lumber today mainly because OPA's created black marketers are getting their first. We have been hearing about this bartering, but few expected to see it on paper, I am sure.

Mr. Speaker, this is all brought about by the OPA's refusal to properly adjust prices on many lumber items so desperately needed at this time, which held down production, thus creating a black market.

When Hitler put Germany's trade with other nations on the barter system we all felt he was taking unfair advantage of us. Now the new deal OPA has virtually forced our own American farmers and businessmen on to the barter system among ourselves in order to keep our American economy functioning. Yet some people want to revive OPA.

JUNE 28, 1946.

"TRADER HORN" IS HERE

GENTLEMEN: Need lumber? What have you got or what can you get to trade?

We have mill connections who can ship dry yellow pine dimension and boards, drop siding, flooring, timbers, etc., but they all demand something they require in return.

We can get you some lumber, but items our mill connections are needing and which you must supply are mainly the following: carloads of shelled corn (some requirements are for sacked corn); carloads of chicken feed; new 1946 passenger cars and trucks.

These constitute some of our shippers' main requirements, but if you think of any other scarce items which might interest them, let us know what you can supply.

We have several deals lined up right now to exchange lumber for corn. The set-up is as follows:

Code: Arthur.

For each 2 carloads of shelled corn of medium grade or better grade, such as No. 2 or No. 3, you supply at ceiling price, we will furnish one 25,000-board-foot carload of 1-inch R/L short leaf boards S4S or drop siding pattern and/or 2 x 4-inch and wider R/L No. 2 Commercial and up short-leaf dimension S4S at wholesale clearing prices delivered.

Code: Bert.

Some of our shippers require sacked corn and we would have to work up a basis of exchange for this.

Code: Carl.

A couple of our shippers are inquiring about white corn for exchange.

Code: Donald.

One shipper is inquiring about a carload of brown corn meal. This, of course, would have to be sacked.

Code: Eric.

We have several trades working to supply dry short leaf lumber for carloads of chicken feed. We would want to know full details as to type of chicken feed. Need some "laying mash," "growing mash," "scratch grain" (mixed, such as cracked corn, etc.). This must be sacked.

Code: Frank.

Can supply ratio of 100,000 board feet of dry short leaf dimension and/or boards S4S at wholesale ceilings delivered for a new 1946 passenger automobile, either two- or four-door. Have two or three similar deals in same ratio for new 1946 truck. We especially need two one-half-ton pick-up trucks.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

OUR FISCAL CONDITION

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, we have just closed the financial year, June 30, and if the Members have not looked at the statement they should do so. We have gone in the red about \$21,000,000,000. That is a terrible lot of money—\$21,000,000,000 in the red last year. You will remember the other day when we said we were going to reduce the national debt limit from \$300,000,000,000 to \$275,000,000,000, and we were praising the work of the administration greatly on that account. But that does not mean anything. It is how far in the red we are going. That is what is going to count. That is what counts. You spent over \$21,000,000,000 more than our receipts for the year, and our receipts include sale of surplus property of the Army and Navy. Our receipts were twenty-one billion less than what we took into the Treasury. If it keeps up, look out for a bust. It has been going on since 1932. Stop it. Stop it now. Now we are going to consider the British loan.

On the present public debt each one of you owes \$2,000.

Pennsylvania owes over \$19,800,000,000 of our national debt. My district owes too much of that debt, and it was not my voting that caused most of it.

The British gift—do not call it a loan—will mean Pennsylvania's share is about \$300,000,000, each district about \$9,000,000. I am not voting any gifts to anybody without my taxpayers' consent. I am not voting to tax my people for any foreign country without their consent. It is not constitutional. Let us vote down these foreign agreements, or we are broke financially. What good is a nation in bankruptcy?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks, and to include four telegrams.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[Mr. GRAHAM addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire?

There was no objection.

GRAIN SITUATION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE EASIER SINCE OF OPA

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I recently asked Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire commissioner of agriculture, to inform me whether or not it has been easier to purchase grain since the death of OPA a week ago. I received the following telegram this morning:

CONCORD, N. H., July 8, 1946.

HON. CHESTER MERROW,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Checking this morning various grain companies in New Hampshire. All report opportunity of buying feed more readily than prior to death of OPA. This includes corn and wheat, some oats. Some companies reporting increase in price from \$3 to \$5. One reported \$6 to \$7. Two companies reporting no increase in retail price on feeds as yet. Mills starting up on much increased work schedule. One reporting full time. All evidencing more feed at no great increased prices yet. We feel if OPA remains dead supply and demand will level off prices within reasonable time. Still much confusion over what Congress may do.

ANDREW L. FELKER,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

THERE SHOULD BE NO FURTHER EXTENSION OF OPA

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, after 1 week of freedom it has become increasingly apparent to thinking people that we should have no further extension of the so-called Price Control Act. It is time we put an end to their operations of throttling production and destroying the initiative and opportunities of our people. It is time an end was put to the kind of operations that raise prices continuously and injure the consumer, the producer, and everybody else.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. DONDERO asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. WOODRUFF asked and was given permission to revise and extend the remarks he expects to make in the Committee of the Whole on the British loan and to include therein excerpts from British editorials and from the debate in the House of Lords and Parliament; also to extend his own remarks in two separate instances and to include therein editorials.

Mr. SHORT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include therein two newspaper articles.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two instances and to include editorials.

Mr. GILLIE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and include therein a short article by

Clifford Ward, of the Fort Wayne News-Sentinel.

Mr. VURSELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BOREN (at the request of Mr. MONRONEY) asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an editorial.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[Mr. VURSELL addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

FLOOD CONTROL

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. WHITTINGTON, ALLEN of Louisiana, ELLIOTT, CLASON, and WILSON.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SAVAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks and to include therein a column by Leo Wolman, and an editorial from the Arkansas Democrat.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

[Mr. SAVAGE addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

HOME CONSTRUCTION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I have received hundreds of requests from people all over the United States urging my support of the Wagner bill, which I favor, since I am and have long been vitally interested in home construction. I have called upon the Banking and Currency Committee urging early action.

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. BUFFETT] states that in my statement I charged that the committee has had the bill under consideration for 2 or 3 months. As a matter of fact, that committee has had that bill for nearly 9 months. A few

weeks ago that committee started hearings and points of order were made on the part of certain gentleman whereby the Banking and Currency Committee was precluded from proceeding with the consideration of that bill.

In view of that fact, Mr. Speaker, I made the observation on the floor of the House and still believe my statement is correct as to the time taken by the committee. I feel something should be done by the Banking and Currency Committee to bring that bill out on the floor of the House for consideration.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

THE BRITISH LOAN

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, we in the House, can recall during the war when the British Empire swung over to the blood, sweat, toil, and tears of that great British leader, Winston Churchill, and regained the path to national unity. It was then and not until then that the British Empire was on the way to total victory.

However, when victory was achieved the British Socialists booted Winston Churchill out, took over completely—repudiated the greatest leader they ever had—and adopted a national socialistic program—under which they are now operating—and hope to continue to operate with American taxpayers' money.

Today there will be presented to this House legislation requesting approximately \$4,400,000,000 of the American taxpayers' money to subsidize the socialistic program of the British Empire. A program of the political and economic planners of grandiose schemes of extravagance which are blinding the British people to financial realities.

Their plans call for rebuilding British houses—4,500,000 of them. They plan a cradle-to-the-grave program to pay the doctors' bills of all British citizens, rich, and poor alike; all financial hardships are to be insured against. The profit of free enterprise is to be liquidated by nationalization of banking and basic industries, which is perfectly alright, and none of our business. However, when they are asking the American people to put some \$4,000,000,000 into their hands to carry out this program—so it now becomes our business. And after this is exhausted, I suppose they will ask for four or five billion dollars more to carry on. Now if the Members of this Congress want to approve a loan of this nature to subsidize the socialistic program of the British Empire that is their business—but I do not want any part of it. This proposed British loan arrangement is not a loan but an outright gift. A gift that will be a burden on the backs of the American taxpayers for many years to come and if this loan passes the Congress of the United States it will breed trouble for us over the years that lie ahead.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD and include a letter from the Veterans of Foreign Wars, with proposed legislation, and a letter from the mother of a disabled veteran.

Mr. HOPE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter.

Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include an article appearing in the New York Times Magazine last Sunday by Albin H. Hansen.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a letter and an article.

Mr. CARNAHAN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include some correspondence.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Nebraska?

There was no objection.

[Mr. STEFAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Mr. HOLMES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I imagine many of the Members saw the picture in the Star of last Saturday night showing millions of bushels of wheat stacked in the fields in Colorado. The New England delegation in the House has been fighting for months to get a few carloads of grain to feed poultry and dairy cattle. I want to read what it says on the bottom of this picture:

BIG GRAIN LOSS FEARED

BRANDON, COLO.—This mammoth pile of wheat was dumped on the ground here because no storage space was available in elevators or boxcars for the bumper crop. A conveyor is shown scooping up truckloads and filling in between rows. Farmers, fearful of loss of the crop if rain comes, said the pile was expected to be a block long, half a block wide and 25 feet high when the last load was dumped. Similar scenes occurred in western Kansas.

I wonder how the Department of Agriculture can explain this away. No wheat for bread, poultry feed or dairy feed, still we find grain elevators so full that they have no room to store the new crop.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

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"nonserviceable"). The Senate amendments concerning the proposed TVA fertilizer plant and the Watauga and South Holston Dams proposed by TVA were reported in disagreement.

11. TRADEMARKS. Agreed to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3424, to permit the removal of certain trademark registrations after expiry thereof (p. 8600). This bill will now be sent to the President.
12. RIVERS AND HARBORS. Agreed to the second conference report on H.R. 6407, the rivers and harbors omnibus bill (pp. 8650-1). The House had recommitted the bill to conference earlier in the day (pp. 8602-5).
13. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 5452 (pp. 8605-13). The House insisted further on its disagreement to the Senate amendment to the bill setting a 90.3-cent price for silver (pp. 8613-21).
14. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Received the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6739 (pp. 8647-50).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the conference report on H.R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill of 1946 (pp. 8646-7).

16. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S.J.Res.138, to authorize a loan to Great Britain (pp. 8622-46).
17. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Phillips, Calif., spoke opposing consumer subsidies and discussed prices now as compared to OPA ceilings, and inserted sundry statements on the subject (pp. 8652-3).
Received a Washington citizens' petition favoring OPA continuation without crippling amendments (p. 8653).
18. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Received the first quarterly progress report for 1946 from the War Assets Administration. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8653.)

BILLS INTRODUCED

19. BUDGETING. H.R. 6984, by Rep. Whittington, Miss., to provide for balancing the Federal budget for the fiscal year 1947. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee. (p. 8653.)
20. PUBLIC LANDS. S. 2412 (see Digest 130), to provide for site acquisition and design of Federal buildings, contains the same provisions as H.R. 6719, a summary of which appears in Digest 126.
21. PUBLIC LANDS; TAXATION. S. 2410 (see Digest 130) authorizes annual payment to each State of an amount equal to taxes on U.S. land in each State in which such lands include a national forest, a national wildlife refuge, lands administered under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act or under the Taylor Grazing Act, lands in which title remains in the U.S. after sale until the purchase price is paid, Indian lands held in trust by the U.S., and lands leased by the U.S.; provides for apportionment to counties not to exceed 40% of the total expenditures of a county; and provides that each department head shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the acreage and fair value of lands under his jurisdiction.
22. HEALTH. H.R. 6922 (see Digest 126) creates a Department of Health to conduct research, experiments, and surveys and compile and disseminate information in cooperation with official agencies established in the several States; and transfers the Food and Drug Administration, Public Health Service, and others,

together with unexpended appropriations, to the new department.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

23. DAIRY COOPERATIVES. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted a Country Gentleman article describing the operation of the Land O'Lakes Creameries, the world's largest dairy cooperative (pp. A4189-90).
24. MEAT SUBSIDIES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticizing meat subsidy payments and their relation to meat supplies and prices (p. A4190).
25. FERTILIZERS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Murray, Wis., criticizing Government operation of fertilizer plants and inserting a Wis. Council of Agriculture letter on the subject (p. A4197).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hope, Kans., criticizing Government operation of fertilizer plants and inserting a Farmer Cooperative letter on the subject (pp. A4212-3).
26. WATER POLLUTION. Extension of remarks of Rep. Mundt, S.Dak., including a Fox Lake (Ill.) news item, on the need for legislation for water pollution control and prevention (pp. A4197-8).
27. FOREIGN RELIEF. Speech in the House by Rep. Flood, Pa., stating that he feels that there are communistically-inclined employees in UNRRA and inserting numerous news items on the subject (pp. A4201-12).
28. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Dondero, Mich., inserted a N.Y. Journal editorial, "OPA Bureaucrats' Claims Don't Jibe with Record" (p. A4191).
Rep. Luce, Conn., inserted N.Y. Herald Tribune articles criticizing the President's veto of the price-control bill (pp. A4191-2).
Extension of remarks of Rep. Carlson, Kans., including a constituent's letter, favoring subsidy removal and opposing price ceilings on livestock and grain (pp. A4200-1).
Rep. Hand, N.J., inserted an Atlantic City C of C letter to the President supporting the "hold-the-line" policy on prices (p. A4201).

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

29. D.C. APPROPRIATION ACT, 1947. H.R. 5990, includes appropriations for weight-measure investigations; inspection of foods; distribution of surplus commodities and relief milk; cooperation with this Department in providing milk for school children; administration of a food conservation program through Victory gardens, canning projects, etc.; and permits Federal purchases of products from D.C. penal institutions. Approved July 9 (Public Law 493, 79th Cong.).

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COMMITTEE-HEARINGS ANNOUNCEMENTS for July 10: S. Agriculture, wool and other bills (ex.); S. Education and Labor, health bill; S. Appropriations, third deficiency appropriation (ex.); H. Irrigation and Reclamation, Gila reclamation project; H. Expenditures in the Executive Departments, report of GAO on audit of RFC war activities (ex.).

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For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 113 Adm. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised, routinely, of developments on any particular bill.

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newspapers, the Asheville Citizen, the San Antonio Express, the Richmond Times-Dispatch, the Newark News, the Portland (Maine) Press-Herald, the Buffalo Courier-Express, the Watertown Times, the New York Times, the Bangor Daily News, the Seattle Times, the Portland Oregonian, the Minneapolis Tribune, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the Des Moines Register, the Detroit Free Press, the Chicago News, and the Kansas City Star. These are indicative of opinion in important cities throughout the United States and not just in one section.

I was impressed with the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Bloom] today, in quoting Rabbi Wise. It is significant that the British loan agreement has interfaith support and cuts across denominational lines.

The Catholic Association for International Peace in a public statement said:

The bill authorizing a \$3,750,000,000 credit loan to Great Britain, now before Congress, should be passed on its own merits. Furthermore, it is an integral part of a general policy of international economic collaboration which is necessary to reconstruct the world after the devastation of the war. To refuse the loan to Great Britain might put off for years our adoption of a policy of international economic collaboration. If we fail in this, the failure might become world-wide.

The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, representing many important denominations of Protestant faith, said:

We recognize that the proposal for an extension of credit to Great Britain, now before the Congress of the United States, represents the kind of practical assistance which is imperative for world order.

I shall not ask the House for permission to extend these comments, in view of the statement of the gentlewoman from Illinois, but may I point out that in addition to the editorials to which I have referred, the British loan agreement has support from such outstanding magazines as *Business Week*, which says:

Congress will chart the future of United States trade when it decides the fate of the British loan.

There will also be found editorial endorsements in the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *United States News*.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Mr. Chairman, I yield 10 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. MATHEWS].

Mr. MATHEWS. Mr. Chairman, the guesses about any benefits to our people from the payment to Great Britain of \$3,750,000,000 have been and will be discussed by those who claim to understand the intricacies of world trade and global money juggling better than I.

I make two points against Senate Joint Resolution 138, apart from the nebulous possibilities of any such benefits. That is as far as I go. One need not eat all of an egg to find out it is bad.

The Constitution of the United States provides in article II, section 2, that the President "shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur."

Senate Joint Resolution 138 purports to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to carry out what is referred to as "the agreement dated December 6, 1945,

between the United States and the United Kingdom." This alleged agreement is a document signed "For the Government of the United States of America" by Fred M. Vinson, then Secretary of the Treasury.

The only way such an agreement can be effectually made by this Government with any foreign government is through a treaty completed in the method provided by the Constitution. Assuming this agreement to have been negotiated by the President, to make it valid two-thirds of the Senators present must concur.

I have examined the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of May 10, 1946, and find that the vote on this resolution in the other body shows as yeas, 46; nays, 34; not voting, 16. The total of the yeas and nays is 80, and two-thirds of that number is more than 46.

Mr. Chairman, in spite of the grand, broad, general policy enunciated in the Bretton Woods agreement, there is one thing it clearly did not do and another it certainly could not do. Being an agreement among many nations, it did not authorize in advance any and all subsequent treaties between any two of its signatories without the consent of and regardless of the effect upon the others. And it could not amend our Constitution to permit any such subsequent treaty to which the United States might be a party to be made in a manner other than that provided in that Constitution.

Therefore it is quite plain that the "agreement" of December 6, 1945, was simply the negotiation by the President of an entirely new and separate treaty with a foreign power. It can be effectively consummated only by ratification of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring. And that has not happened.

The second point I make, Mr. Chairman, is that to carry out the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution 138 there must be raised, directly or indirectly, now or later or partly now and partly later, revenue to pay that \$3,750,000,000 and probably interest on it.

Article I, section 7, of the Constitution says:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. KNUTSON] raised the point that this was such a bill and did not originate in this House by his resolution at the time Senate Joint Resolution 138 was before the Speaker for reference, but, as I recall, the question was not disposed of by reason of the fact that the gentleman's resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and still remains there.

At the time of the argument on that matter the distinguished majority leader read into the record a number of precedents to the effect that, when a bill is primarily for one purpose and the raising of revenue merely incidental to that purpose, such bill might properly originate in the other body. Admitting that principle, I must emphatically deny its application to the present resolution.

The dictionary at the foot of the Speaker's dais defines "incidental" as "happening as a chance or undesigned feature of something else; casual; hence, not of prime concern; collateral."

Can this \$3,750,000,000 to be raised, paid, lent, spent, or given be considered as just happening as a chance? Is it an undesigned feature of something else? Is it casual or not of prime concern or collateral? Most emphatically "No."

Why, Mr. Chairman, it is the essence, the very life of the agreement. It is the one definite, clear, and completely certain feature of the whole document. It is about as incidental to that agreement as the engine is to an automobile; as the heart is to the human body. Without it there is no agreement; there is nothing. It is the quid pro quo for every other item in the agreement. Shall this House sacrifice its prestige and relinquish its responsibility because of trick forms, deceptive arrangements or alluring language? Shall we abandon substance and clutch at shadows?

Mr. Chairman, I am impelled to the following conclusions:

First. That the agreement of December 6, 1945, cannot possibly be carried out in any respect without the raising of revenue, and therefore this resolution is in all essentials a bill for raising revenue.

Second. The raising of that revenue is not incidental to the other purposes of the resolution but the essence of it.

Third. The treaty-making clause of the Constitution can no more be invoked to nullify other provisions of it than can other provisions be invoked to abrogate the treaty-making power. All provisions restrict, modify, and supplement each other.

Fourth. The so-called agreement of December 6, 1945, is merely the first step toward a new treaty—negotiation by the President. The second step—advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring—has never been taken.

Fifth. There exists no treaty which requires this legislation or upon which it can be validly predicated.

Mr. Chairman, in this maze of documents myriad of clairvoyant predictions, and litter of words I see just another attempt to further jeopardize our own financial stability through circumvention of the Constitution in confusion. The United States is not merely trying to keep up with the Joneses; it is trying to keep the Joneses.

We Members of the House of Representatives have only authority derived from a Constitution of delegated powers by which our office is created. We do not hold a general power of attorney from the people to do with them, their property, and their freedom anything and everything we think to be for their good. Each of us took a solemn oath to uphold and defend that Constitution from which alone emanates our authority. I, for one, believe that that obligation prevents me from ever consciously usurping power which was never entrusted to me.

I must therefore vote against this resolution.

Mr. SPENCE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. THOM].

to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert: "\$3,335,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 18: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$123,500"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 21: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 21, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,157,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 26: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 26, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "fifteen"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 27: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 27, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$1,931,625"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert "\$3,448,162"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 30: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 30, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$2,972,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 34: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 34, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$279,617"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 35: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$615,765"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 37: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 37, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$950,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

BUTLER B. HARE,
MALCOLM C. TARVER,
M. M. NEELY,
FRANK B. KEEFE,
H. CARL ANDERSEN,

Managers on the Part of the House.

PAT MCCARRAN,
KENNETH MCKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
ABE MURDOCK,
JAS. M. MEAD,
JOSEPH H. BALL,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,
STYLES BRIDGES,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, submit the following report in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Amendment No. 1: Appropriates \$900,000 for salaries, Office of the Secretary, instead of \$862,000 as proposed by the House and \$937,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 2: Appropriates \$953,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of the Solicitor, instead of \$925,000 as proposed by the House and \$979,645 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 3: Appropriates \$711,316 for contingent expenses, instead of \$695,528 as proposed by the House and \$727,104 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 4: Appropriates \$3,154,007 for traveling expenses, instead of \$3,137,033 as proposed by the House and \$3,170,981 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 5: Appropriates \$653,596 for printing and binding, instead of \$652,410 as proposed by the House and \$654,782 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 6: Appropriates \$4,907,793 for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, instead of \$4,772,000 as proposed by the House and \$5,043,587 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 7: Limits the amount proposed for expenditure for personal services in the District of Columbia from the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, to \$3,081,827, instead of \$3,050,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,113,654 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 8: Directs that \$840,000 of the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall be used for a cost-of-living study and report, instead of \$685,913 as proposed by the House and \$857,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 9: Appropriates \$477,535 for salaries and expenses, maternal and child welfare, Children's Bureau, instead of \$438,535 as proposed by the House and \$501,664 as proposed by the Senate. Included within the total approved is the sum of \$5,000 for the employment of a pediatrician specialist in rheumatic fever.

Amendments Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14: Reported in disagreement.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Amendment No. 15: Limits the amount which may be expended from the appropriation for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, for personal services in the District of Columbia to \$834,650, instead of \$800,000 as proposed by the House and \$869,300 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 16: Limits the number of automobiles which may be purchased from the appropriation for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, to 60, instead of 35 as proposed by the House and 85 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 17: Appropriates \$3,335,000 for enforcement operations, Food and Drug Administration, instead of \$3,037,181 as proposed by the House and \$3,631,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 18: Appropriates \$123,500 for general administration, Food and Drug Administration, instead of \$113,202 as proposed by the House and \$133,500 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 19: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 20: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 20½: Deletes three words as proposed by the Senate under the appropriation for salaries and expenses, Office of Education.

Amendment No. 21: Appropriates \$1,157,000 for salaries and expenses, Office of Education, instead of \$991,990 as proposed by the House and \$1,200,000 as proposed by the Senate. The sum allowed provides \$60,000 for additional positions for the elementary and secondary educational programs. It is the

intention of the conferees that the sum of \$403,500 carried in this paragraph for the Division of Vocational Education as a limitation shall definitely be expended for the work of such Division.

Amendment No. 22: Appropriates \$15,565,000 for assistance to States, general, Public Health Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$14,565,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 23: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 24: Appropriates \$1,985,900 for foreign quarantine service, Public Health Service, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$1,950,000 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 25: Inserts one word as proposed by the Senate under the appropriation for commissioned officers, pay, and so forth, Public Health Service.

Amendment No. 26: Limits the number of automobiles which may be purchased from the appropriation for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Public Health Service, to 15, instead of 2 as proposed by the House and 20 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 27: Appropriates \$1,931,625 for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, Public Health Service, instead of \$1,500,000 as proposed by the House and \$2,061,813 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 28: Deletes a provision, as proposed by the Senate, under the appropriation for salaries and expenses, St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Amendment No. 29: Appropriates \$3,448,162 for salaries, consolidated operations, Social Security Board, instead of \$3,250,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,497,535 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 30: Appropriates \$2,972,000 for miscellaneous expenses, Social Security Board, instead of \$2,900,000 as proposed by the House and \$3,028,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 31: Appropriates \$195,659 for salaries, Office of the Administrator, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$190,044 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 32: Deletes the paragraph inserted by the Senate pertaining to an appropriation for salaries and miscellaneous expenses, social protection.

Amendment No. 33: Appropriates \$126,000 for salaries, Division of Personnel Management, as proposed by the Senate instead of \$109,885 as proposed by the House.

Amendment No. 34: Appropriates \$279,617 for salaries, Division of Service Operations, instead of \$270,235 as proposed by the House and \$289,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 35: Appropriates \$615,765 for salaries, Office of the General Counsel, instead of \$575,000 as proposed by the House and \$649,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 36: Corrects typographical error.

Amendment No. 37: Appropriates \$950,000 for printing and binding, Federal Security Agency, instead of \$900,000 as proposed by the House and \$1,000,000 as proposed by the Senate.

Amendment No. 38: Reported in disagreement.

Amendment No. 38½: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Amendment No. 39: Reported in disagreement.

NATIONAL RAILROAD ADJUSTMENT BOARD

Amendment No. 40: Eliminates, as proposed by the Senate, language inserted by the House which would have prohibited the use of funds by the National Railroad Adjustment Board for compensation for any referee who is a public official of any Federal, State, or local government for any period of time during which any such referee is receiving

79TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6597

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and
harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of
4 1946".

5 SEC. 2. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22,
6 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
7 as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28,
8 1938 (Public, Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall
9 apply to all works authorized in this Act except that for any
10 channel improvement or channel rectification project, pro-
11 visions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June

22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local co-operation shall expire five years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the War Department of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the required cooperation will be furnished.

The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect to projects herein authorized; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

(1) *It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the following provisions shall be observed:*

(2) *(1) No project or any previously unauthorized modification of a project for flood control or rivers and harbors shall be authorized by the Congress unless a report for such project has been previously submitted by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in conformity with existing law.*

(3) *(2) No hearings shall be conducted by any committee with respect to such works of improvement unless, twenty-one*

1 *calendar days prior to such hearing, a report of the Chief of*
2 *Engineers thereon made in conformity with existing law shall*
3 *be available for public inspection.*

4 SEC. 3. That hereafter for authorized flood-protection
5 projects which include alterations of railroad bridges the
6 Chief of Engineers is authorized to include at Federal ex-
7 pense the necessary alterations of railroad bridges and ap-
8 proaches in connection therewith.

9 SEC. 4. That section 4 of the Act approved December
10 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Con-
11 gress), is amended to read as follows:

12 “The Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the
13 Secretary of War, is authorized to construct, maintain, and
14 operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir
15 areas under the control of the War Department, and to
16 permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such
17 facilities. The Secretary of War is authorized to grant
18 leases of lands, including structures or facilities thereon, in
19 reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as
20 he may deem reasonable: *Provided*, That leases to nonprofit
21 organizations may be granted at reduced or nominal rentals
22 in recognition of the public service to be rendered in utilizing
23 the leased premises: *Provided further*, That preference shall
24 be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies,
25 and licenses may be granted without monetary considera-

1 tions, to such agencies for the use of all or any portion of
2 a reservoir area, when the Secretary of War determines such
3 action to be in the public interest, and for such periods of
4 time and upon such conditions as he may find advisable.
5 The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to
6 public use generally, without charge, for boating, swim-
7 ming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes, and
8 ready access to and exit from such water areas along the
9 shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general
10 public use, when such use is determined by the Secretary
11 of War not to be contrary to the public interest, all under
12 such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may
13 deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section
14 applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the
15 laws for the protection of fish and game of the State in which
16 such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or
17 privileges shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United
18 States as miscellaneous receipts.”

19 SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Act approved August 18,
20 1941 (Public, Numbered 228, Seventy-seventh Congress),
21 is hereby amended to read as follows:

22 “That 75 per centum of all moneys received and de-
23 posited in the Treasury of the United States during any
24 fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by
25 the United States for flood-control purposes shall be paid

1 at the end of such year by the Secretary of the Treasury
 2 to the State in which such property is situated, to be ex-
 3 pended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit
 4 of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties,
 5 in which such property is situated: *Provided*, That when
 6 such property is situated in more than one State or county,
 7 the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such
 8 property shall be proportional to its area therein."

9 (4) SEC. 6. *That the Chief of Engineers is authorized to*
 10 *provide such school facilities as he may deem necessary for*
 11 *the education of dependents of persons engaged on the projects*
 12 *listed below, and to pay for the same from any funds avail-*
 13 *able for said projects: Provided, That when it is determined*
 14 *to be in the public interest, the Chief of Engineers may enter*
 15 *into cooperative arrangements with local agencies for the*
 16 *operation of such Government facilities; for the expansion of*
 17 *local facilities at Federal expense, and for contribution by*
 18 *the Federal Government to cover the increased cost to local*
 19 *agencies of providing the educational services required by*
 20 *the Government:*

21 *Harlan County Reservoir, Nebraska.*

22 *Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota.*

23 *Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota.*

24 *Detroit Reservoir, Oregon.*

25 *Dorena Reservoir, Oregon.*

1 *Lookout Point Reservoir, Oregon.*

2 *Bull Shoals Reservoir, Arkansas.*

3 *Clearwater Reservoir, Missouri.*

4 SEC. (5)6 7. That the Secretary of War is hereby
5 authorized and empowered, under such terms and conditions
6 as are deemed advisable by him, to grant easements for
7 rights-of-way over, across, in, and upon (6)lands under his
8 ~~control~~, *acquired lands under his jurisdiction, and control,*
9 *and public lands permanently withdrawn or reserved for the*
10 *use of the War Department,* to any State, political sub-
11 division thereof, or municipality, or to any individual,
12 partnership, or corporation of any State, Territory, or
13 possession of the United States, for (a) railroad
14 tracks; (b) oil pipe lines; (c) substations for electric
15 power transmission lines, telephone lines, and telegraph
16 lines, and pumping stations for gas, water, sewer, and oil
17 pipe lines; (d) canals; (e) ditches; (f) flumes; (g) tun-
18 nels; (h) dams and reservoirs in connection with fish and
19 wildlife programs, fish hatcheries, and other fish-cultural im-
20 provements; (i) roads and streets; and (j) for any other
21 purpose or purposes deemed advisable by the Secretary of
22 War: *Provided*, That such rights-of-way shall be granted
23 only upon a finding by the Secretary of War that the same
24 will not be incompatible with the public interest: *Provided*

1 *further*, That such rights-of-way shall not include any more
 2 land than is reasonably necessary for the purpose for which
 3 granted: *And provided further*, That all or any part of such
 4 rights-of-way may be annulled and forfeited by the Secretary
 5 of War for failure to comply with the terms and conditions
 6 of any grant hereunder or for nonuse for a period of two
 7 consecutive years or abandonment of rights granted under
 8 authority hereof. (7) *Copies of all instruments granting ease-*
 9 *ments over public lands pursuant to this section shall be*
 10 *furnished to the Secretary of the Interior.*

11 SEC. (8)7 8. That the Secretary of War is authorized
 12 and empowered, in his discretion, to use any property or
 13 parts thereof, including lands (9) ~~and improvements~~ *other*
 14 *than lands withdrawn from public domain*, under his control
 15 and jurisdiction for the prosecution of any authorized civil
 16 work or function administered by the War Department with-
 17 out charge, except usual handling charges, against appropriā-
 18 tions for such civil works or functions.

19 SEC. (10)8 9. Whenever the Chief of Engineers shall
 20 find that any highway, railway, or utility has been or is being
 21 damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any
 22 dam or reservoir project under the control of the War
 23 Department, he may utilize any funds available for the con-
 24 struction, maintenance, or operation of the project involved

1 for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protection of such
2 highway, railway, or utility: *Provided*, That this section
3 shall not apply to highways, railways, and utilities previously
4 provided for by the War Department, unless the Chief of
5 Engineers determines that the actual damage has or will
6 exceed that for which provision had previously been made.

7 SEC. (11)9 10. That the following works of improvement
8 for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-
9 waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized
10 to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of
11 War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in ac-
12 cordance with the plans in the respective reports hereinafter
13 designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein:
14 *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and pre-
15 liminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized
16 in this Act with funds from appropriations heretofore or
17 hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid
18 inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*,
19 That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as
20 expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be con-
21 sistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*,
22 That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible
23 future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall
24 be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construc-
25 tion by the War Department when approved by the Secre-

1 tary of War on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers
2 and the Federal Power Commission:

3 DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

4 The project for flood protection on the Lehigh River,
5 Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-
6 ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers
7 in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-ninth Congress,
8 second session, at an estimated cost of \$12,471,000 (12):
9 *Provided, That the power pool shall be maintained at an*
10 *elevation not to exceed two hundred and twenty feet.*

11 POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

12 The local flood-protection project at Cumberland and
13 West Cumberland, Maryland, and Ridgeley, West Virginia,
14 authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 22,
15 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress),
16 is hereby amended to provide for completion of the project
17 substantially in accordance with plans on file in the Office
18 of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost to the United
19 States of \$7,420,000 and subject to the conditions of local
20 cooperation prescribed for that project in the Act approved
21 June 22, 1936, as modified, now estimated at \$1,520,000.

22 The project for flood protection at Waynesboro, Vir-
23 ginia, on South River is hereby authorized substantially
24 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of

1 Engineers in House Document Numbered (13)622, Seventy-
2 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
3 \$1,431,000.

4 The project for protection at Washington, District of
5 Columbia, on Potomac River, authorized by the Act of
6 June 22, 1936, is hereby modified substantially in accordance
7 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
8 House Document Numbered (14)622, Seventy-ninth Con-
9 gress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

10 Completion of the Savage River Dam on Savage River,
11 Maryland, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
12 with the plan contained in House Document Numbered
13 (15)622, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at a cost to
14 the United States now estimated at \$1,900,000, subject to the
15 conditions that local interests make a cash contribution of
16 \$200,000 toward the cost of the work, and agree to hold
17 and save the United States free from damages due to the
18 construction works, and to maintain and operate all the
19 works after completion in accordance with regulations pre-
20 scribed by the Secretary of War.

21 RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN

22 The project for the Salem Church Reservoir on Rappa-
23 hannock River, Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially
24 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of

1 Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated
2 cost of \$17,755,000.

3 JAMES RIVER BASIN

4 The project for the Gathright Reservoir and the Falling
5 Spring reregulating dam on Jackson River, Virginia, is
6 hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the
7 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
8 dated April 18, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000.

9 (16)YADKIN-PEE DEE RIVER BASIN

10 *The project for the construction of four detention reser-*
11 *voirs at the Wilkesboro, Upper Wilkesboro, Reddies Numbered*
12 *1 and Reddies Numbered 3 sites is hereby authorized substan-*
13 *tially in accordance with plans contained in the report of the*
14 *Chief of Engineers dated June 19, 1946, with such modifica-*
15 *tions thereof as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and*
16 *the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost*
17 *of \$7,194,000.*

18 ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN

19 The project for flood protection at Macon, Georgia,
20 on Ocmulgee River, is hereby authorized substantially in
21 accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
22 neers in House Document Numbered 560, Seventy-ninth
23 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$349,000.

1 LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

2 The project for flood control and improvement of the
3 Lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved
4 May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby
5 modified and expanded to include the following items and
6 the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

7 (a) Improvement of the Boeuf and Tensas Rivers and
8 Bayou Macon at an estimated cost of \$5,013,000 author-
9 ized in the Act approved December 22, 1944.

10 (b) Extension of the authorized improvement under
11 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of Bayou
12 LaFourche, Louisiana, including cut-offs, as may be found
13 requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an esti-
14 mated cost of \$5,913,000 and substantially in accordance
15 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate
16 Document Numbered 191, Seventy-ninth Congress, second
17 session.

18 (c) Extension of the authorized improvement under
19 subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of the Boeuf
20 and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon north of the Louisiana
21 State line, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to
22 effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of
23 \$4,930,000 substantially in accordance with the report of
24 the Chief of Engineers dated April 8, 1946.

1 (d) Improvement of Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower,
2 Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and
3 on Hull Brake—Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow
4 Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Mississippi, at an
5 estimated cost of \$3,752,000 authorized in the Act approved
6 December 22, 1944.

7 (e) Extension of the authorized improvement under
8 subparagraph (d) upstream and downstream, including cut-
9 offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of
10 the plan, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 for modification
11 of the authorized project.

12 (f) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
13 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include improvements
14 in the area between the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River
15 System and the hills to protect against overflows from the
16 main stem and hill tributaries in such cases and by such
17 means as the Chief of Engineers may consider warranted,
18 at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000 for modification of the
19 authorized project.

20 (g) Extension of the authorized headwater project for
21 the Yazoo River and tributaries to include the drainage of
22 run-off waters from the watershed of McKinney Bayou or
23 the providing of pumping capacity additional to that now
24 existing for said waters in the proportion determined by

1 the Chief of Engineers are authorized in the discretion of
2 the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$300,000 for
3 modification of the authorized project.

4 (h) The Bayou des Glaises diversion channel, Louisiana,
5 authorized by and constructed under the Act approved June
6 22, 1936.

7 (i) That portion of the North Little Rock to Gillette,
8 Arkansas, levee on the north bank of the Arkansas River
9 along and below Plum Bayou authorized by and constructed
10 under the Act approved June 22, 1936, work thereon to be
11 hereafter prosecuted in accordance with the Act of May 15,
12 1928, as amended.

13 (j) The projects for local flood protection on the White
14 River, on the east side between Augusta and Clarendon,
15 Arkansas, and at the town of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, at
16 an estimated cost of \$2,847,500 authorized by the Act
17 approved August 18, 1941.

18 (k) The Tiptonville-Obion Levee authorized by and
19 constructed under the Act approved June 22, 1936.

20 (l) Extension of the levee under subparagraph (k)
21 to include the levee and drainage improvements, at an esti-
22 mated cost of \$6,000,000 substantially in accordance with
23 the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 16, 1946.

24 (m) The improvement of Saint John's Bayou, Mis-
25 souri, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000, substantially in

1 accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated
2 April 16, 1946.

3 (n) The improvement of the harbor at Memphis,
4 Tennessee, at an estimated cost of \$17,120,000, substan-
5 tially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers
6 dated April 12, 1946.

7 (o) Modification of the main line levee system of the
8 authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to include
9 protection of the potential industrial area immediately north
10 of Vicksburg, Mississippi, known as the Vicksburg-Yazoo
11 area, together with local dredging and the construction of
12 such drainage facilities as in the opinion of the Chief of
13 Engineers are requisite and justified, at an estimated cost
14 of \$4,000,000, subject to the conditions that local interests
15 provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way
16 required for levees and drainage, and maintain and operate
17 the works after completion.

18 (p) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower
19 Mississippi River to provide drainage in the discretion of
20 the Chief of Engineers where drainage is impaired by levees
21 hitherto or hereafter constructed, at an estimated cost of
22 \$500,000, subject to the conditions that local interests pro-
23 vide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and
24 maintain and operate the works after completion.

25 (q) Modification of the authorized project for the

1 Lower Mississippi River to provide that the local coopera-
 2 tion to be hereafter furnished for the works authorized in
 3 the Saint Francis River Basin and the Yazoo River Basin
 4 shall consist of the requirement that responsible local inter-
 5 ests agree to maintain levees in accordance with the pro-
 6 visions of section 3 of the Act of May 15, 1928, where
 7 maintenance is required under existing law.

8 (r) Any former officer of the Corps of Engineers who,
 9 after retirement and recall to active duty in the Army, has
 10 served over fifteen years as a member of the Mississippi
 11 River Commission while on such active duty shall, upon
 12 being relieved of such active duty, be eligible to and shall
 13 retain, during the will of the President, the position and
 14 office held by him as a member of the Mississippi River
 15 Commission (17), *without prejudice to his status as a retired*
 16 *Army officer, and, in addition to his authorized Army*
 17 *retired pay, shall receive from the Mississippi flood control*
 18 *funds the difference between the authorized salary of a mem-*
 19 *ber of the Mississippi River Commission and the Army*
 20 *retired pay received by him.*

21 (18)(s) *To facilitate the inspection, supervision, and con-*
 22 *duct of flood fighting, flood control, and navigation opera-*
 23 *tions, the president of the Mississippi River Commission is*
 24 *hereby authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of*

1 law, to purchase, maintain, and operate an amphibian air-
2 plane from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
3 for flood control: *Provided, That the cost of such airplane*
4 *shall not exceed \$120,000.*

5 In order to provide for the increased costs of construc-
6 tion of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi
7 River as recommended by the president of the Mississippi
8 River Commission and the Chief of Engineers, the author-
9 ization for flood control and improvement of the Lower
10 Mississippi River is hereby increased by an additional
11 \$100,000,000.

12 The project for flood control along Lake Pontchartrain
13 in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substan-
14 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
15 of Engineers in (19)his report dated December 10, 1945,
16 *House Document Numbered 691, Seventy-ninth Congress,*
17 *second session, at an estimated cost of \$900,000.*

18 The project for flood protection at Memphis on Wolf
19 River and Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee, authorized by the
20 Act approved August 28, 1937 (Public, Numbered 406,
21 Seventy-fifth Congress), as amended by the Act approved
22 June 28, 1939 (Public, Numbered 154, Seventy-sixth Con-
23 gress), is further amended to authorize the completion of
24 the project at an additional estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

1

2 The project for flood protection on Bayou Pierre in the
3 vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, is hereby authorized sub-
4 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
5 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 285,
6 Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of
7 \$127,000.

8

9 The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas,
10 Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam,
11 Texas and Oklahoma, including the incorporation therein
12 of the several separate existing projects for flood control
13 along the Red River below Denison (above the jurisdic-
14 tion of the Mississippi River Commission) and providing
15 for the modification of the existing or authorized Federal
16 and non-Federal levees, is hereby authorized substantially
17 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
18 Engineers in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-
19 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
20 \$77,500,000.

20

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

21

22 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
23 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
24 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas
25 River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

1 **(20)***The Chief of Engineers is authorized to provide in the*
2 *the Canton Reservoir on the North Canadian River sixty-*
3 *nine thousand acre-feet of irrigation storage, upon the con-*
4 *dition that when siltation of the reservoir shall encroach upon*
5 *the flood control allocation the irrigation storage will be re-*
6 *duced progressively unless provision is made to raise the*
7 *height of the dam or otherwise provide compensatory storage*
8 *for flood control on the basis of an equitable distribution*
9 *of the costs among the water users and other beneficiaries*
10 *of conservation storage, as determined at that time.*

11 The project for flood protection at Oklahoma City,
12 Oklahoma, on North Canadian River, is hereby authorized
13 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
14 Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 572,
15 Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost
16 of \$2,037,000.

17 **(21)***The project for local flood protection of Carden's Bottom*
18 *Drainage District Number 2, Yell County, Arkansas, on*
19 *Arkansas River, is hereby authorized substantially in ac-*
20 *cordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers*
21 *in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of*
22 *\$1,485,000.*

23 **(22)***The project for the Heyburn Reservoir on Polecat Creek*
24 *and for channel improvement on Rock Creek and on Pole-*
25 *cat Creek, Oklahoma, is hereby authorized substantially in*

1 *accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of En-*
2 *gineers in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated*
3 *cost of \$1,838,500.*

4

WHITE RIVER BASIN

5 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
6 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for
7 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White
8 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
9 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

10

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

11 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
12 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000 for
13 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper
14 Mississippi River Basin approved in the Act of June 28,
15 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of
16 Congress.

17 The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River
18 at Prairie du Rocher and vicinity is hereby authorized sub-
19 stantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
20 Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at
21 an estimated cost of \$2,575,000.

22 The project for local flood protection on McCraney,
23 Hadley, Kiser, Six-Mile, and Bay Creeks in the Sny Basin,
24 Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with

1 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
2 dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$4,854,944.

3 MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

4 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
5 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for
6 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by the
7 Act of June 28, 1938, as expanded by section 9a of the
8 Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534,
9 Seventy-eighth Congress), for continuing the works in the
10 Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said expanded
11 plans by the Corps of Engineers.

12 The project for flood protection at Mandan, North
13 Dakota, on Heart River, is hereby authorized substantially
14 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
15 Engineers in House Document Numbered 294, Seventy-
16 ninth Congress, first session; at an estimated cost of
17 \$246,000.

18 OHIO RIVER BASIN

19 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
20 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,000,000 for
21 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Ohio
22 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
23 amended and supplemented by subsequent acts of Congress
24 including: (1) Such channel rectification works or other

1 measures at or below the Muskingum River Reservoirs as
2 in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers and the Secre-
3 tary of War may be found necessary to provide for the
4 most efficient operation of those reservoirs, at an estimated
5 cost of \$2,200,000, and (2) the following projects in trib-
6 utary basins, namely:

7 The local flood-protection works at Galax, Virginia,
8 on Chestnut Creek, substantially in accordance with the
9 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Docu-
10 ment Numbered 506, Seventy-eighth Congress, first ses-
11 sion, at an estimated cost of \$276,125;

12 The plan of improvement for flood control in the
13 Wabash River Basin, Illinois and Indiana, substantially
14 in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of
15 Engineers in his report dated April 9, 1946, at an esti-
16 mated cost of \$9,366,000;

17 The local flood-protection works at Olean, New York,
18 on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the
19 recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
20 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,282,400;

21 The local flood-protection works at Portville, New
22 York, on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with
23 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
24 dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,281,500;

25 The local flood-protection works at Allegany, New

1 York, on the Allegheny River, substantially in accordance
 2 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
 3 report, dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of
 4 \$388,800.

5 The project for the West Fork Reservoir on the West
 6 Fork of Mill Creek in Ohio, substantially in accordance with
 7 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
 8 dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,527,000.

9 GREAT LAKES BASIN

10 The project for flood protection at Mount Clemens and
 11 vicinity, Michigan, on Clinton River, is hereby authorized
 12 substantially in accordance with the recommendations (23) of
 13 ~~the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946,~~ *House*
 14 *Document Numbered 694, Seventy-ninth Congress, second*
 15 *session*, at an estimated cost of \$378,000.

16 BRAZOS RIVER BASIN

17 The project for the Belton Reservoir on Leon River,
 18 Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with
 19 the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report
 20 dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$15,500,000.
 21 (24) *Of the conservation storage capacity provided by such*
 22 *reservoir, not to exceed forty-five thousand acre-feet of such*
 23 *capacity shall be available for irrigation purposes in the*
 24 *Leon, Lampasas, and Little River Valleys.*

25 The project for flood protection at Eastland, on Leon

1 River, Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
2 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
3 report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

4 (25) GILA RIVER BASIN

5 *The project for the Whitlow Ranch Reservoir on Queen*
6 *Creek, Arizona, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-*
7 *ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in*
8 *his report dated June 24, 1946, at an estimated cost of*
9 *\$1,645,000.*

10 GREAT SALT BASIN

11 The project for local flood protection on Spanish Fork
12 River, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
13 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in
14 House Document Numbered 518, Seventy-ninth Congress,
15 second session, at an estimated cost of \$74,500.

16 The project for flood protection at Salt Lake City, Utah,
17 on Jordan River, is hereby authorized substantially in ac-
18 cordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engi-
19 neers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-ninth
20 Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$412,000.

21 The project for flood protection at Magna, Utah, on
22 Little Valley Wash, is hereby authorized substan-
23 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief

1 of Engineers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-
2 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
3 \$222,000.

4 LOS ANGELES-SAN GABRIEL BASIN AND BALLONA CREEK

5 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
6 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for
7 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Los
8 Angeles-San Gabriel Basin and Ballona Creek, Cali-
9 fornia, approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended
10 and supplemented, by subsequent Acts of Congress.

11 (26) SALINAS RIVER BASIN

12 The project for flood protection along Salinas River,
13 California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance
14 with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his
15 report dated April 29, 1946, at an estimated cost of
16 \$1,905,000.

17 (27) BOISE RIVER BASIN

18 *The project for the Lucky Peak Reservoir on Boise*
19 *River, Idaho, is hereby authorized substantially in accord-*
20 *ance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers*
21 *in his report dated May 13, 1946, at an estimated cost of*
22 *\$10,684,000: Provided, That said dam and reservoir shall*
23 *be so constructed as not substantially to damage the structure*

1 *of the Arrow Rock Dam and shall be operated in such*
2 *manner as not materially to interfere with the operation of*
3 *said Arrow Rock Reservoir.*

4 WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

5 In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby
6 authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$35,000,000 for
7 the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Willamette
8 River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as
9 amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

10 The project for flood protection on Amazon Creek at
11 Eugene and vicinity, Oregon, is hereby authorized substan-
12 tially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief
13 of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 138, Seventy-
14 ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of
15 \$226,000.

16 TERRITORY OF ALASKA

17 Modification of the existing project for Skagway on
18 Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska, is hereby authorized
19 substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the
20 Chief of Engineers in (28)his report dated April 19, 1946,
21 House Document Numbered 695, Seventy-ninth Congress,
22 second session, at an estimated cost of \$438,000.

23 SEC. 10. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized
24 and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys

1 for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and
2 major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or
3 due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction
4 of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of the United
5 States and its Territorial possessions, which include the fol-
6 lowing-named localities, and the Secretary of Agriculture is
7 authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations
8 and surveys for run-off and waterflow retardation and soil-
9 erosion prevention on such drainage areas; the cost thereof
10 to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
11 for such purposes: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal
12 reports made on any examination, survey, project, or work
13 under way or proposed are submitted to Congress, no supple-
14 mental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless
15 authorized by law except that the Secretary of War may
16 cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and
17 a report thereon submitted to the Congress if such review
18 is required by the national defense or by changed physical or
19 economic conditions: *And provided further*, That the Gov-
20 ernment shall not be deemed to have entered upon any
21 project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor
22 mentioned in this Act until the project for the proposed work
23 shall have been adopted by law:

24 Narraguagus River and tributaries, Maine.

1 Westfield River, Massachusetts, with a view to modi-
 2 fying the existing Knightville Reservoir to provide low flow
 3 regulation.

4 Oneida Creek and tributaries, New York.

5 Susquehanna River, at and in the vicinity of Sidney,
 6 New York.

7 Hackensack River and tributaries, New Jersey and New
 8 York.

9 Schuylkill River and tributaries, Pennsylvania.

10 Marshy Hope Creek and tributaries, Maryland.

11 **(29)***Caloosahatchie River and Lake Okeechobee Drainage*
 12 *Area, Florida, for drainage improvement and flood control*
 13 *along North New River Canal in Broward County, Florida.*

14 Coosa River and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of
 15 Rome, Georgia.

16 **(30)***Choctawahatchee River and tributaries, Alabama and*
 17 *Florida.*

18 **(31)***Cold Water Creek, Calhoun County, Alabama.*

19 Big South Fork River and tributaries, Tennessee.

20 **(32)***Cypress Creek, Harris County, Texas.*

21 Port Arthur, Texas (with a view to providing protection
 22 against damage from Sabine Lake resulting from erosion and
 23 from floods due to hurricane winds and tide) .

24 The provision of outlets in the interest of providing

1 egress of flood waters for Jefferson County drainage districts,
 2 into existing waterways in the general vicinity of Port
 3 Arthur, Texas (33), *including Taylors Bayou in the interest*
 4 *of flood control, drainage and navigation.*

5 Eight-Mile Creek and Locust Creek and their tributaries,
 6 Arkansas.

7 Saint Francis Bay Straight Slough and Big Bay Ditch,
 8 Arkansas, and tributary area.

9 Choctawhatchee River, Florida, and Alabama.

10 Bear Creek, a tributary of Big Black River, Mississippi.

11 Pearl River and tributaries, Mississippi.

12 Lost Creek, Missouri, at and in the vicinity of Seneca,
 13 Missouri.

14 Chunky River, Mississippi.

15 Opookta Creek, Attala County, Mississippi, for flood
 16 control and drainage.

17 Potacocowa Creek, Mississippi.

18 (34) *Gates Creek and tributaries, Oklahoma, with a view*
 19 *to the completion of the Fort Towson Dam and flood con-*
 20 *trol reservoir.*

21 Lower Grand River, Missouri, with a view to providing
 22 protection from erosion and bank caving.

23 Saint Francis River and its tributaries, Arkansas, with
 24 special reference to Tyronza and Little Rivers; Big Creek;

1 and Blackfish, Fifteen Mile, and Frenchman Bayous; and
 2 the tributaries of these streams for flood control, drainage,
 3 and allied purposes.

4 (35)*Ouachita River, Arkansas, with a view to providing*
 5 *navigation from Camden, Arkansas, to Rockport, Arkansas.*

6 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of East Cape
 7 Girardeau and Clear Creek, North Alexander, Clear Creek,
 8 Preston and Miller Pond drainage and levee district,
 9 Illinois.

10 Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of Perry County
 11 drainage and levee districts numbered 1, 2, and 3, Missouri.

12 (36)*Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of La Crosse,*
 13 *Wisconsin, with a view to providing a small boat harbor*
 14 *improvement at Isle La Plume.*

15 Little Kanawha River and tributaries, West Virginia.

16 (37)*Four Pole Creek, West Virginia.*

17 Lost Creek and tributaries, White and Hamilton Coun-
 18 ties, Illinois.

19 Wabash River at and in the vicinity of Mount Carmel,
 20 Illinois.

21 Coal Creek and tributaries, Tennessee.

22 Buffalo Creek and tributaries, West Virginia and Penn-
 23 sylvania.

24 Chariton River and tributaries, Iowa and Missouri.

25 (38)*All streams and rivers, and tributaries thereof, flow-*

1 *ing into Lake Superior in Ashland, Bayfield, or Douglas*
 2 *Counties, Wisconsin.*

3 **(39)** *Fox River and its tributaries, Wisconsin, for flood con-*
 4 *trol and other purposes.*

5 Pecatonica River and tributaries, Wisconsin and Illinois.

6 Lost River and tributaries, Minnesota.

7 Root River and tributaries, Minnesota.

8 Clinton River and tributaries, Michigan.

9 Sagining River and tributaries, Michigan.

10 **(40)** *Red River and its tributaries, North Dakota, for flood*
 11 *control and other purposes.*

12 Smith River and tributaries, California and Oregon.

13 Gold Creek and tributaries, Alaska.

14 Chena Slough, Alaska.

15 SEC. 11. That section 5 of the Flood Control Act of
 16 August 18, 1941, is hereby amended to read as follows:

17 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
 18 allot, from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made
 19 for flood control, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for any one fiscal
 20 year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or
 21 maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or de-
 22 stroyed by flood."

23 SEC. 12. That section 2 of the Flood Control Act of
 24 August 28, 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended to
 25 read as follows:

1 "That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to
 2 allot not to exceed \$1,000,000 from any appropriations
 3 heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for
 4 flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other
 5 debris, and clearing and straightening the channel in navi-
 6 gable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion
 7 of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the
 8 interest of flood control: *Provided*, That not more than
 9 \$50,000 shall be expended for this purpose for any single
 10 tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year."

11 SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby author-
 12 ized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or here-
 13 after made for flood control, not to exceed \$1,000,000
 14 per year, for the construction of emergency bank-protection
 15 works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge ap-
 16 proaches, and public works, when in the opinion of the
 17 Chief of Engineers such work is advisable: *Provided*, That
 18 not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at
 19 any single locality from the appropriations for any one
 20 fiscal year.

21 SEC. 14. That the sum of (41)\$750,000,000 \$772,-
 22 000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying
 23 out improvements by the War Department, the sum of

1 \$10,000,000 additional is authorized to be appropriated and
2 expended in equal amounts by the Departments of War and
3 Agriculture for carrying out any examination or survey pro-
4 vided for in this Act and any other Acts of Congress to be
5 prosecuted by said Departments.

6 SEC. 15. That the program on the watershed of Buffalo
7 Creek and its tributaries authorized in section 13 of the
8 Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, is hereby amended
9 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to include and
10 prosecute works for the stabilization of stream banks such
11 as described in House Document Numbered 574, Seventy-
12 eighth Congress, second session, at an estimated additional
13 cost of \$1,842,400.

14 SEC. 16. That the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appro-
15 priated in section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved
16 August 18, 1941, is reauthorized to be appropriated, and
17 the sum of \$20,000,000 additional is authorized to be ap-
18 propriated, for expenditure by the Department of Agriculture
19 for the prosecution of the works of improvement authorized
20 to be carried out by that Department by the Flood Control
21 Act of December 22, 1944.

22 SEC. 17. In addition to previous authorizations, there is
23 hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,-

1 000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted
2 by section 9a of the Act approved December 22, 1944
3 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), for con-
4 tinuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be under-
5 taken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

Passed the House of Representatives June 20, 1946.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

By H. NEWLIN MEGILL.

Passed the Senate with amendments July 5, 1946.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

AN ACT

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 9, 1946

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered

AUTHORIZING THE CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS FOR FLOOD CONTROL

JULY 9, 1946.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHITTINGTON, from the committee of conference, submitted
the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 6597]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6597) entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 1, of the amendment, strike out "(1)" and the words "previously unauthorized"; in line 2, before the word "of", insert the words *not authorized*; in line 4, after the word "project", insert the words *or modification*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 3, of the amendment, before the word "project", insert the words *construction of the*; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 1, strike out the figure "7" and insert in lieu thereof the figure 9; strike out the figure "18" and insert in lieu thereof the figure 8; and strike out the figure "\$12,471,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure \$17,755,000; and the Senate agree to the same.

WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,
A. J. ELLIOTT,
CHARLES R. CLASON,
EARL WILSON,

Managers on the Part of the House.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
THEO. G. BILBO,
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
JAMES M. MEAD,
CLAUDE PEPPER,
E. V. ROBERTSON,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6597) entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report as to each of such amendments, namely:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment is the preamble clause for amendments 2 and 3.

Amendment No. 2: This amendment of the Senate adds certain requirements with respect to the authorization of projects and modifications for flood control on rivers and harbors.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment would have required a period of 21 days subsequent to completion of a report by the Chief of Engineers to elapse prior to a congressional hearing.

Amendment No. 4: This amendment of the Senate authorizes the Chief of Engineers to provide school facilities for children of persons engaged on flood-control projects being constructed in outlying districts, the specific projects for which such facilities may be provided are listed.

Amendment No. 5: This amendment of the Senate changes the designation of "section 6" of the bill passed by the House to "section 7."

Amendment No. 6: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment intended to show that this section of the bill does not apply to public domain land temporarily withdrawn for war purposes.

Amendment No. 7: This amendment of the Senate was requested by the Department of the Interior to facilitate the administrative procedure within that Department.

Amendment No. 8: This amendment of the Senate changes the designation of "section 7" of the bill passed by the House to "section 8."

Amendment No. 9: This amendment of the Senate is also a clarifying amendment intended to show clearly that the provisions of this section do not apply to lands withdrawn from public domain.

Amendments Nos. 10 and 11: These amendments of the Senate change the numbering of sections of the bill passed by the House.

Amendment No. 12: This amendment adds to the House approved project for the Salem Church Reservoir on the Rappahannock River, Va., a proviso that the power pool of that reservoir shall be maintained at an elevation not to exceed 220 feet. During consideration of the bill by the House, Hon. William M. Tuck, Governor of Virginia, wrote the committee chairman, recommending that the Salem Church Dam be constructed in conformity with the preliminary design of the Army engineers but that authorization for the project limit the power pool to a maximum elevation of 220 feet. In commenting on this letter,

the Chief of Engineers expressed his desire to cooperate with local interests and said he did not believe it necessary to definitely fix the power pool elevation by legislation. However, he has interposed no engineering objection to that being done and, since it was the understanding of the House committee that the dam would be constructed as recommended in the report of the Chief of Engineers and if desirable the power pool limited to a maximum of 220 feet without specific legislation, the amendment is in accordance with the House intent on this project. This report was received subsequent to the hearings before the Flood Control Committee.

Amendments Nos. 13, 14, and 15: These amendments of the Senate are clarifying amendments inserting document numbers of a report not available at the time the bill passed the House.

Amendment No. 16: This amendment of the Senate adds to the bill the project for construction of four flood-detention reservoirs located at the Wilkesboro, Upper Wilkesboro, Reddies No. 1 and Reddies No. 3 sites in the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin, substantially in accordance with plans contained in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 19, 1946, with such modifications as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost of \$7,194,000. The discretionary authority for modification of this project was included in the authorization in order that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers could use every practicable means to limit the lands required to be inundated in the flood control reservoirs and to avoid damage and disruption of the local economy and facilities not absolutely necessary to securing an effective project.

Amendment No. 17: This amendment by the Senate is a clarifying amendment showing the method in which an affected retired officer shall receive his pay while holding membership on the Mississippi River Commission as provided for in the House bill. The method prescribed is the same as now prescribed by law for active officers holding membership on the Commission.

Amendment No. 18: This amendment of the Senate authorizes the President of the Mississippi River Commission to acquire an amphibian plane to facilitate inspection, supervision, and conduct of flood control and navigation operations on the extensive project for the lower Mississippi River and tributaries. It provides a type of visual inspection and rapid transit that cannot be secured by any other means, and will be an effective instrument in conducting flood fights. The amendment also places a limit on the expenditure that can be made for this purpose.

Amendment No. 19: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment which cites the document number of the report referred to which was not available at the time the bill passed the House.

Amendment No. 20: This amendment of the Senate provides for the allocation of 69,000 acre-feet of storage in the Canton Reservoir for irrigation purposes. There is a need for additional irrigation storage in the North Canadian River Basin in Oklahoma which can be made available without detriment to the operation of the Canton Reservoir for its primary function of flood control. The amendment provides for progressive reduction of the irrigation storage at such time as the siltation in the reservoir encroaches upon the useful

storage unless compensatory storage is provided for in accordance with the provisions of the amendment.

Amendment No. 21: This amendment of the Senate authorizes construction of a local protection project at Carden's Bottoms drainage district No. 2, Yell County, Ark., at an estimated cost of \$1,485,000. The proposed works provide flood protection for a highly developed agricultural area which in its present condition is seriously affected by floods. This report was completed subsequent to hearings by the Flood Control Committee of the House.

Amendment No. 22: This amendment of the Senate authorizes construction of the Heyburn Reservoir on Polécat Creek, at an estimated cost of \$1,838,500. The Heyburn Reservoir will control flood peaks on Polecat Creek and thereby reduce flood damages at the city of Sapulpa, Okla., and to an agricultural area along Polecat Creek below the reservoir. This report was received subsequent to the Flood Control Committee hearings in the House.

Amendment No. 23: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment which cites the document number of the report referred to which was not available at the time the bill passed the House.

Amendment No. 24: This amendment of the Senate provides 45,000 acre-feet of storage for irrigation purposes, in the Belton Reservoir as the Department of the Interior indicated that irrigation storage is needed in the Leon River Basin.

Amendment No. 25: This amendment of the Senate authorizes construction of the Whitlow Ranch Reservoir on Queen Creek, Ariz., at an estimated cost of \$1,645,000. The Whitlow Ranch Reservoir will reduce flood flows in a highly productive agricultural section of the Queen Creek Basin. This report was not received in time for the House hearings.

Amendment No. 26: This is a clarifying amendment which inserts the name of the river basin to show clearly that the Salinas River, Calif., is not in the Los Angeles-San Gabriel and Ballona Creek Basin.

Amendment No. 27: This amendment of the Senate authorizes construction of the Lucky Peak Reservoir on Boise River, Idaho, at an estimated cost of \$10,684,000, and insures that the dam and reservoir, when constructed, will not substantially damage or materially interfere with the operation of the Arrowrock Dam. The Lucky Peak Reservoir will provide additional needed flood protection for the Boise Valley and will remove the threat of serious flood damage to the city of Boise. This report was not received in time for the House hearings.

Amendment No. 28: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment which cites the document number of the report referred to which was not available at the time the bill passed the House.

Amendments Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32: These amendments of the Senate authorize preliminary examinations and surveys of certain streams not in the bill passed by the House.

Amendment No. 33: This amendment of the Senate is a clarifying amendment intended to bring out more clearly the desires of local interests as expressed subsequent to passage of the bill by the House.

Amendments Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, and 40: These amendments of the Senate authorize preliminary examinations and surveys of certain streams not in the bill as passed by the House.

Amendment No. 41: When this bill left the House it authorized a total appropriation of \$750,000,000, for the construction of projects having an estimated cost of \$748,479,744. There have been added by the Senate five projects, totaling an estimated cost of \$22,846,500, as shown on page 14 of the report of the Senate Committee on Commerce on this bill. The authority has therefore been increased to \$772,000,000 to provide for the additional projects.

WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,
A. J. ELLIOTT,
CHARLES R. CLASON,
EARL WILSON,
Managers on the Part of the House.

○

DIGEST OF
CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section
(For Department staff only)

Issued July 12, 1946
For actions of July 11, 1946
79th-2nd, No. 135

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Forestry.....6	Price control...1,4,7,19,22	Rubber..... 3
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Lands, public.....21	Purchasing.....8,20	Trade, foreign.....10
Livestock and meat..... 5	Reclamation.....14	Veterans.....11,24

HIGHLIGHTS; Senate debated price-control measure, rejected Taft cost-plus amendment, agreed to McClellan amendment to require ceilings on forestry products to permit 90% of producers to recover costs. Both Houses agreed to conference report on omnibus flood control bill. Senate passed measure to prohibit disposal of most synthetic rubber plants pending study. Sen. Wiley announced that he will move to consider President's reorganization plans today. Sen. Wherry discussed meat-grain situation, indicating belief that price increases have been reasonable and supply is better. House received conference report on bill to slow liquidation of rural-rehabilitation projects. House further insisted on Elliott amendment to exclude packing and canning employees from NLRB.

SENATE

1. PRICE CONTROL. Continued debate on H. J. Res. 371, to extend and amend the Price Control and Stabilization Acts (pp. 8742-82): Rejected, 40-40, the Taft amendment providing a cost-plus pricing formula with a 1940 base (pp. 8758-78). Agreed to the McClellan amendment to provide that maximum prices of forestry products shall permit producers of at least 90% of such products to recover current costs (pp. 8779-82).
2. FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on H. R. 6597, the omnibus flood-control bill (pp. 8739, 8786-7). This bill will now be sent to the President.
3. RUBBER. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 174, prohibiting WAA from disposing of synthetic-rubber plants costing the Government over \$5,000,000 until 6 months after an OWMR report to Congress on establishment of a rubber program to protect against complete dependence on foreign sources; exceptions to this provision are provided in the case of certain plants (pp. 8736-7).
4. REORGANIZATION. Sen. Wiley moved consideration of S. Con. Res. 64, 65, and 66, to disapprove the President's reorganization plans, but withdrew it until today, at the request of Majority Leader Barkley, with the thought that action on the price-control measure may be completed today (pp. 8738-9).
5. MEAT AND GRAIN SITUATION. Sen. Wherry, Nebr., discussed this matter, indicating his belief that price increases since July 1 have not been unreasonable and that the supply situation is better (pp. 8739-42).
Sen. Tunnell, Del., quoted meat-price increases and said cattle "are coming in for a reason" (p. 8739).

6. FORESTRY. Both Houses received from this Department proposed legislation to facilitate and simplify the work of the Forest Service. To Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee and House Agriculture Committee. (pp. 8735, 8859.)
7. OWMR REPORT on the production and price-control situation, etc., was received (p. 8735).
8. PURCHASING. Received from the President "a proposed provision pertaining to the General Supply Fund, Procurement Division." To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735. (S.Doc.239))
9. FWA APPROPRIATION. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$100,000,000 for FWA (no purpose shown in Record) (S. Doc. 238). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735.)
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Received a letter from the Commerce Department "relating to the administration of the export control law during the next fiscal year." To Appropriations Committee. (p. 8735.)

HOUSE

11. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received the conference report on S. 704, to authorize the Secretary to continue administration of and ultimately liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects (p. 8787). This bill as contained in the conference report authorizes the Secretary to make preferential disposition to veterans of War II and present occupants to whom previous commitments to purchase have been made of the project lands within a three-year period following the effective date of the Act; and eliminates "lands in the so-called water conservation and utility projects," which are operated jointly by this Department and the Department of Interior.
12. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 6739 (pp. 8787-97). The House further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment striking out the so-called Elliott rider which would exclude packing and canning workers from NLRB regulations (p. 8791-7).
13. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Further insisted on its disagreement to the Senate amendment to this bill, H.R. 5452 (pp. 8797). The amendment in disagreement raises the price of silver to 90.3¢.
14. RECLAMATION. The Irrigation and Reclamation Committee reported with amendment H.R. 6876, to authorize Interior to construct the Lewiston Orchards project, Idaho, in accordance with Federal reclamation laws (H.Rept. 2497) (p. 8859).
15. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Post Roads Committee reported without amendment H.R. 6970, to provide for an air parcel post service (H.Rept. 2498) (p. 8859).
16. MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the second conference report on this bill, H.R. 6837 (pp. 8856-7).
17. BRITISH LOAN. Continued debate on S.J.Res. 138, to authorize a loan to Great Britain (pp. 8799-8855).
18. GRAIN SHORTAGE. Received Richmond County, N.Y., and Little Rock, Ark., citizens' petitions opposing use of grain by breweries during the grain shortage (p. 8860).
19. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. White Idaho, urged caution in consideration of price-control continuation and inserted sundry letters for and against OPA continuation (p. 8858).

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Eighty-one Senators having answered to their names, a quorum is present.

The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate Concurrent Resolution 64.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President—

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is not debatable.

Mr. WILEY. I do not care to debate it. At the request of the majority leader and the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary I ask to withdraw my motion, and I give notice that I shall present it the first thing at tomorrow's session.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is withdrawn.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to say, in that connection, that I am hoping that we will dispose of the OPA legislation today. I do not want the Senator from Wisconsin to understand, or the Senate to understand, that he is withdrawing the motion at my request with the understanding that it will be taken up tomorrow. There is no such understanding so far as I am concerned. I hope we will dispose of the OPA joint resolution today.

Mr. TOBEY. Amen.

Mr. BARKLEY. In order to do that, I hope the Senate will sit as late tonight as may be necessary, but if we should not dispose of the OPA joint resolution today, we certainly should do it promptly tomorrow. I think it would be most unfortunate if the OPA measure should be set aside, even tomorrow morning, in order to take up one of the three or all three of the concurrent resolutions, each one of which is debatable for 10 hours. That would play right into the hands of anyone who was seeking to delay the pending measure.

I know of no reason why we should not conclude the consideration of the OPA joint resolution today, certainly tomorrow. Tomorrow will be Friday, and the time limit under the concurrent resolutions will not expire until the 16th, which will be next Tuesday. So I hope that neither the Senator from Wisconsin nor any other Senator will seek to bring up these concurrent resolutions until we have disposed of the pending legislation, unless it should become obvious that we could not dispose of it prior to July 16, which is the day on which the 60-day period will expire.

Mr. McCARRAN. May I say that I am informed that the time will expire at midnight on July 15?

Mr. BARKLEY. That may be.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, permit me to say that I did not state that I had an understanding with the majority leader. I stated that I complied with his suggestion and request, and with the suggestion and request of the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, and the suggestion of several other Senators. I give notice that, if action on the OPA legislation is not completed today, I shall renew my motion tomorrow.

PUBLIC WORKS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS FOR FLOOD CONTROL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. OVERTON submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6597) entitled "An act authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes", having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 3.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In line 1, of the amendment, strike out "(1)" and the words "previously unauthorized"; in line 2, before the word "of", insert the words "not authorized,"; in line 4, after the word "project", insert the words "or modification"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3, of the amendment, before the word "project", insert the words "construction of the"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 12: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 12, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1, strike out the figure "7" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "9"; strike out the figure "18" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "8"; and strike out the figure "\$12,471,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figure "\$17,755,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
THEO. G. BILBO,
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE,
JAMES M. MEAD,
CLAUDE PEPPER,
E. V. ROBERTSON,
C. WAYLAND BROOKS,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

WILL M. WHITTINGTON,
A. LEONARD ALLEN,
A. J. ELLIOTT,
CHARLES R. CLASON,
EARL WILSON.

Managers on the Part of the House.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, with respect to the conference report, I wish to say that quite a number of amendments were adopted by the Senate, all of which were agreed to in conference except one, which is a comparatively minor amendment. I ask for immediate consideration of the conference report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

COST OF BEEF—THE FEED SITUATION

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I wish to call attention to an article appearing on the front page of the Washington Star of last night under the heading "Late news bulletins." The article is entitled "Steers Sell for \$23 To Set New Record":

CHICAGO.—A load of prime Iowa fed steers established a new top at Chicago's cattle market today at \$23. This figure outdistanced the 27-year high of \$21 which fol-

lowed the World War and was not topped until last week with \$22.50. The \$22.50 top held almost daily since it was set last Tuesday and was yesterday's peak price.

I thought that article would be interesting to the Senate in view of the fact that we have heard a good deal about beef being put on the market in great quantities, and about their being 10,000,000 surplus cattle held back. I venture to suggest they are coming in for a reason.

RECEIPTS AND PRICES OF LIVESTOCK AT PRINCIPAL MARKETS—THE GRAIN SITUATION

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I am glad to report again on the livestock receipts and prices for yesterday at the 12 principal markets of the United States:

Market receipts of livestock today again were substantially larger than receipts for the same day a year ago, making the market supply of livestock this week, as well as for the first 10 days of July, the period since OPA price controls terminated, substantially larger than the market supply in any other recent 10-day period, and also considerably larger than that for the same period a year ago.

This increased market supply is beginning to fill up the meat-distribution channels and more meat may be expected for consumers generally throughout the country by the end of this week and the early part of next week.

Hog receipts at the 12 markets today amounted to 60,400 head.

Think of that, Mr. President, 60,400 head—

as compared with 28,420 head, the same day last year—

Under the Bowles system.

Total receipts at these markets for the first 4 days this week were 40 percent larger than market receipts for the same period last week and 93 percent larger than receipts in the same period a year earlier.

I repeat, a 93-percent increase over the same period a year ago.

The hog market this morning at Chicago was reported by the Department of Agriculture as \$17.50 to \$17.65 per hundredweight, which is slightly lower than yesterday's market and about \$1 per hundredweight lower than the price of hogs the early part of last week.

Cattle receipts at 12 markets today amounted to 32,600 head—

We are now getting toward the end of the week, and the receipts always fall off toward the end of the week. Shippers will again begin shipping stock so they will be received the first of the week—

which is 62 percent larger than receipts at those markets for the same day a year ago. The total cattle market supply for the first 4 days this week exceeded that for the same period a week ago by 107 percent and that of a year ago by 30 percent.

Receipts of calves this week thus far were 98 percent larger than receipts in the same period a week ago and 42 percent above a year ago for that period.

The cattle market in Chicago this morning opened steady to a little higher with yesterday. A top of \$23 per hundredweight was reported again today but only a few loads of extremely fancy grade cattle out of total receipts of more than 100 carloads.

Too much emphasis is placed on the price for these few loads of very fancy cattle since the bulk of sales of cattle are made at considerably lower levels. Yesterday's levels, for example, ranged between \$18.50 and \$22 per hundredweight. This level for the bulk

of sales of cattle is not greatly different from that prevailing last week. The demand for all classes and grades of cattle continues strong.

One of the most encouraging and significant factors in the picture ahead is the unusually favorable feed crop prospect this year. The Department of Agriculture July 1 crop report issued yesterday predicts one of the most optimistic feed crop outlooks in the history of the country. This report predicts a record corn crop and near record crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, and rice. The condition of all crops on July 1 was the best in 7 years, except for 1942.

The Department of Agriculture predicted that production of feed grains may be the largest on record, and, on this basis, production of livestock could be maintained near last year's levels through 1947. A corn crop of 3,350,000,000 bushels, exceeding the previous record of 3,200,000,000 bushels harvested in 1944, is forecast.

Corn stocks on farms July 1, this year, about which there has been so much talk in recent weeks of reduced feed supplies, was reported by the Government as 515,000,000 bushels, which is only slightly smaller than the 20-year average July 1 corn stocks of 534,000,000 bushels.

With this record supply of feed crops in prospect and with price controls and other artificial restrictions off of livestock and meats permanently, increased production of food appears inevitable and increased production is what people want and need and also is the only effective preventive of inflation.

The report is signed by the American Meat Institute at Chicago.

Mr. President, that is the report up to this moment.

I should also like to comment briefly upon the feed situation. This morning I received from the Department of Agriculture the absolute figures as released last night. Our wheat crop for this year is estimated at 1,090,000,000 bushels; 857,163,000 hard wheat and 232,929,000 soft wheat. This estimate of wheat production would make it the largest on record with the exception of the year 1945, when we produced 1,123,143,000 bushels. In 1944 we produced 1,072,177,000 bushels. So this year's crop is estimated to be the second largest wheat crop ever produced in the United States. The corn crop is estimated at 3,341,646 bushels, and the Department of Agriculture advises me that that is the second largest corn crop ever produced in the United States.

Last night just before the Senate voted on the grain amendment the distinguished Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], joined by either the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS] or the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. McMAHON]—I have forgotten which—stated that flour prices had doubled. The distinguished Senator from Alabama had received a letter from a man in Pennsylvania stating that he had to buy flour, and that the price was nearly doubled. I took the question up with the Department of Agriculture this morning, and I am authorized to say that the wheat market in the principal cities yesterday was as high as it has been, and that the only difference between the price of wheat before price control was taken off and the price as of today is approximately 15 cents a bushel. That information comes from the Department of Agriculture. I am authorized to say

that throughout the principal markets the price of wheat has not risen more than 15 cents a bushel since price control ended.

We have a record wheat crop coming in. We have the second largest corn crop coming in; and without price control the price has risen only 15 cents a bushel on wheat, as of this moment.

I asked the representative of the Department, "What do you think about the future of the wheat market?" He replied, "Of course, we can give only our judgment; but if price controls are taken off, and we force purchasing countries to come to the United States and buy on the competitive open market, which is now 15 cents over the ceiling, we shall put them at a disadvantage." He further said, "Our problem by the 1st of January will be to maintain ceiling prices on wheat, rather than to get the prices we are now getting for it."

The vote is over, and I am not rehashing the question, but I should like to say, in correcting the impression which was given last night, that there is no such thing as an appreciable increase in the price of wheat. That is the report of the Department of Agriculture. It has increased only 15 cents a bushel within 9 or 10 days after price control was taken off. If we can permit the price to flatten out on the competitive market by placing the countries of the world on the same level on which we place them in purchasing in other markets, our domestic supply will be protected and they will be placed on the world basis. The price will gradually level off until it is under the ceiling, instead of above the ceiling.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Nebraska and other Senators will recall that yesterday it was implied that if the price of wheat were increased a few cents a bushel the cost of bread might be doubled. At that time I mentioned a study made by the Federal Trade Commission a couple of years ago, showing what part of the price of a loaf of bread went to the farmer. I stated that if I could find that report I would place that part of it in the RECORD today.

Mr. WHERRY. I distinctly remember the Senator's mentioning that subject, and I would appreciate having the report placed in the RECORD at this point.

Mr. AIKEN. I have found the report of the study made by the Federal Trade Commission a couple of years ago. The report shows the percentage and the cents cost of the various ingredients, such as labor, transportation, and so forth, which enter into the consumer's price of a loaf of bread.

I shall not take the time to read the entire report. However, I wish to point out that in 1922 the farmer received 1.14 cents of the cost of a loaf of bread. That was 13.40 percent. In 1942 the farmer received 1.03 cents, or 11.11 percent of the cost of a loaf of bread.

The report shows the other costs. Country elevators received 0.06 cent; transportation agencies for wheat received 0.13 cent; terminal elevators received 0.08 cent. The total wheat cost

to the miller was 1.3 cents for a loaf of bread in 1942. That had dropped from 1.49 cents in 1922.

The millers' production and distribution costs in 1942 were 0.32 cent; the millers' profit 0.11 cent; transportation agencies for flour received 0.13 cent, making a total flour cost to the baker of 1.86 cents. The farmer received a little more than half that amount. Transportation companies and others received the remainder.

Bakers' costs of ingredients other than flour were 1.06 cents in 1942, or more than the farmer received. Bakers' production and distribution costs were 3.81 cents for a loaf of bread, or three and one-half times as much as the farmer received. Bakers' profit was 0.45 cent, almost half a cent on a loaf of bread. The cost of bread to retail dealers was 7.18 cents. The retail dealers' gross margin was 2.09 cents. The average price to consumers in September 1942 was 9.27 cents, of which the farmer received about one-ninth.

The report points out that in 1922 bakers obtained an average of 285 pounds of bread from a 196-pound barrel of flour. In 1942 they had discovered how to get 300 pounds of bread from the same 196 pounds of flour.

There are other interesting data in the report, which I ask to have placed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Proceeds or margins of—	September 1942		1922-24	
	Cents	Per cent	Cents	Per cent
Farmers.....	1.03	11.11	1.14	13.40
Country elevators.....	.06	.65	.07	.79
Transportation agencies for wheat.....	.13	1.40	.19	2.22
Terminal elevators.....	.08	.86	.09	1.03
Wheat costs to millers.....	1.30	14.02	1.49	17.44
Millers' production and distribution costs.....	.32	3.45	.33	3.87
Millers' profits.....	.11	1.19	.08	.88
Transportation agencies for flour.....	.13	1.40	.26	3.08
Flour costs to bakers.....	1.86	20.06	2.16	25.27
Bakers' costs of ingredients other than flour.....	1.06	11.44	.92	10.77
Bakers' production and distribution costs.....	3.81	41.10	3.54	41.38
Bakers' profits.....	.45	4.85	.65	7.62
Bread costs to retail dealers.....	7.18	77.45	7.27	85.04
Retail dealers' gross margins.....	2.09	22.55	1.28	14.96
Average prices to consumers.....	9.27	100.00	8.55	100.00

The information contained in the above table for the years 1922-24 was obtained in the Commission's inquiry into Competition and Profits in Bread and Flour, and in recent studies of the bread-baking and flour-milling industries. The transportation costs for September 1942 are based upon statistics of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The consumer paid on the average 8.55 cents for a 1-pound loaf of bread in 1922-24, and 9.27 cents in September 1942, an increase of 8.4 percent. The farmer's portion of the consumer's price decreased from 1.14 cents in the earlier period, to 1.03 cents in September 1942, or 9.6 percent. The farmer's

House of Representatives

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1946

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton-Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who hast revealed Thyself as the guiding intelligence, we pray that Thou wilt be present and favorable unto the Members of this Congress as daily they seek to discharge their duties with pure and steadfast devotion.

We pray that in their deliberations and decisions they may continually turn their minds toward Thee and take counsel with the God of all wisdom. May they hear and heed Thy voice and hold their own wishes and desires in abeyance until Thou dost declare Thy will.

Grant that some special tokens of insight and clearness of vision and understanding may be given to our President, our Speaker, and all who hold positions of leadership in the life of our Republic.

May it be the goal of our aspirations and endeavors to hasten the coming of that blessed day of prediction when peace and prosperity shall be the heritage of all the members of the human family and they shall walk together in the fellowship of the Prince of Peace. Hear us in His name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 541. An act authorizing and directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to construct two four-lane bridges to replace the existing Fourteenth Street or Highway Bridge across the Potomac River, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2352. An act to authorize increases in the salary rates of teachers, school officers, and other employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia whose pay is fixed and regulated by the District of Columbia Teachers' Salary Act of 1945, as amended.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 6407) entitled "An act authorizing the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendment numbered 7 to the bill (H. R. 5452) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKellar, Mr. McCarran, Mr. Hayden, Mr. Green, Mr. Bailey, Mr. White, Mr. Gurney, and Mr. Reed to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRAHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a telegram.

Mr. HOEVEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include four editorials.

Mrs. LUCE (at the request of Mr. Martin of Massachusetts) was given permission to extend her remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. SPENCE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include a telegram from James C. Patton, president of the National Farmers Union, advocating passage of the British loan resolution.

Mr. FORAND asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in the RECORD and include three short petitions urging Congress to enact price-control legislation.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include excerpts from a speech by the Attorney General of the United States.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

ATTORNEY GENERAL CLARK AND THE LAWYERS' GUILD

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we learn from the press that the Lawyers' Guild, a Communist-front organization that is working overtime to undermine and destroy American institutions, has passed a resolution demanding the removal from office of the Attorney General of the United States, Hon. Tom Clark, because of a speech he made before the Chicago Bar Association on Friday, June 21, 1946.

When I saw an account of that resolution and noted that this Red outfit had attacked me, as well as the Attorney General, I sent and got a copy of Mr. Clark's speech to see just what it was

that he had said that had aroused the ire of this alien-minded subversive group that call themselves the Lawyers' Guild.

I found that it was the latter part of the Attorney General's speech that stirred the wrath of these enemies within our gates.

Instead of taking issue with that part of the Attorney General's address, I believe that every red-blooded, patriotic American will agree with the following quotations from it. The Attorney General said:

One of the greatest dangers, in my opinion, to civil liberties of our fellow citizens, and one which should be taken literally by all the members of our profession, is the method of communism and fascism to shackle democracy by indirection.

By this I mean that we must be alert as officers of the court to see the difference between sincere and honest protest of groups of our citizens against injustice, and the effort of these outside ideologists to stir up trouble according to the old plan of divide and rule.

No one but a complete crackpot can be deluded by what we see going on today.

We know that there is a national and international conspiracy to divide our people, to discredit our institutions, and to bring about disrespect for our Government.

Why should we blind ourselves to obvious facts?

When we see the same statements complete as to their ironical falsehood, appearing upon the same day in revolutionary papers in London and New York, we cannot help but realize that here is a deep-seated and vicious plot to destroy our unity—the unity without which there would be no United States.

We know full well what communism and fascism practice—sometimes one taking the cloak of the other.

We know that in the black bible of their faith they seek to capture the important offices in the labor unions, to create strikes and dissensions, and to raise barriers to the efforts of lawful authorities to maintain civil peace.

I am told that in the councils of many labor unions, wherein deliberations are screened from the public, identical tactics, staged with acute parliamentary skill, are used to disconcert and disrupt proceedings in the hope that the Communists or Fascists, or both—for I see no difference in them—may achieve final power.

Small groups of radicals, well coached in a prearranged plan, are using party-line methods in identical activity so that they can speak to the people as a whole, not in open avowal of their aims, but with the voice of the honest workingman.

No country on earth, and no government, can long endure this vicious attack.

I say to you that they are driving law enforcement in this country to the end of its patience.

They are driving good Americans to the end of their patience.

I speak these words of solemn warning because you and I know that the patience of the American people is nothing to trifle with.

We are accustomed to look on the better side of things and to give the other fellow the benefit of the doubt.

We learn backwards in our protection and in our interpretation of civil liberties, but the world knows there is nothing more devastating than the wrath of freemen aroused.

We shall proceed, through lawful means of course, to protect our dearly won democracy against those who would lock it up in a concentration camp under the guise of world revolution.

We lawyers have an important and responsible part in protecting the whole of our people against the encroachments of those who would delude and then subjugate them.

Our profession stands like twin bridge-heads across the river of the present.

On one side we find lawyers like myself intent upon the enforcement of the law and the protection of our people, and on the other side, we find those in private practice whose talents are available to those who would engage them.

There are two sides to every question and there are lawyers on both sides.

The high responsibility of the practice of law demands that we view the present with open eyes so that we may not be blind in the future.

We all know the mockery and travesty of the Nazi courts and how our honored profession under that regime became a bitter jest.

We know that in the tribunals of communism the forced confession and idolatry of the tyrants are held forth as the will of the state and all pretense at orderly justice is dropped.

We lawyers are in the majority of the people who make the laws, who enforce the laws, and who defend those unjustly treated by the laws.

Our responsibility is boundless.

I do not think there is anyone more subject to censure in our profession than the revolutionary who enters our ranks, takes the solemn oath of our calling, and then uses every device in the legal category to further the interests of those who would destroy our Government by force, if necessary.

I do not believe in purges because they bespeak the dark and hideous deeds of communism and fascism, but I do believe that our bar associations, with a strong hand, should take those too brilliant brothers of ours to the legal woodshed for a definite and well-deserved admonition.

Instead of criticizing the Attorney General for this statement, patriotic Americans everywhere should rally to his support, help to drive the enemies from our gates, and to wring their loathsome hands from every branch of our Federal, State, county, and municipal governments; in order to protect this Government, preserve our sacred institutions and save America for Americans.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently no quorum is present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 214]

Adams	Gathings	Patrick
Almond	Geelan	Patterson
Anderson, Calif.	Gibson	Peterson, Ga.
Andrews, Ala.	Gillespie	Pfeifer
Andrews, N. Y.	Gossett	Philbin
Baldwin, Md.	Granger	Phillips
Baldwin, N. Y.	Grant, Ala.	Plumley
Barry	Hall	Powell
Bates, Ky.	Edwin Arthur	Priest
Beckworth	Hancock	Quinn, N. Y.
Bell	Harless, Ariz.	Rabaut
Bender	Harris	Rains
Bennet, N. Y.	Hart	Reece, Tenn.
Bloom	Healy	Reed, Ill.
Boren	Hébert	Robinson, Utah
Boykin	Hendricks	Roe, Md.
Bradley, Pa.	Hess	Rooney
Brehm	Hinshaw	Sabath
Brumbaugh	Holifield	Sadowski
Bryson	Hook	Sharp
Buffett	Horan	Sheridan
Bulwinkle	Johnson	Short
Bunker	Lyndon B.	Simpson, Ill.
Byrne, N. Y.	Johnson, Okla.	Simpson, Pa.
Camp	Jones	Slaughter
Cannon, Fla.	Kee	Smith, Wis.
Celler	Kefauver	Somers, N. Y.
Chapman	Kelly, Ill.	Sparkman
Clark	Keogh	Starkey
Cochran	Kilday	Stewart
Coffee	Kopplemann	Stigler
Cole, Kans.	Lea	Stockman
Colmer	LeCompte	Sumner, Ill.
Courtney	Lesinski	Tarver
Cox	Luce	Taylor
Cravens	Ludlow	Thomas, N. J.
Crawford	McCowan	Tolan
Cunningham	McDonough	Torrens
Curley	McGehee	Vinson
Daughton, Va.	McGlinchey	Wadsworth
Davis	McGregor	Weaver
Dawson	McMillan, S. C.	Welch
DeLacy	Mahon	West
D'Ewart	Mankin	White
Dingell	Mansfield	Whitten
Douglas, Calif.	Mont.	Wickersham
Earthman	Mansfield, Tex.	Winstead
Eberharter	Mason	Winter
Ellsworth	May	Wolfenden, Pa.
Engel, Mich.	Miller, Calif.	Wood
Fellows	Monroney	Woodhouse
Fenton	Morrison	Worley
Fernandez	Murphy	Zimmerman
Fogarty	Norton	
Fuller	O'Neal	

The SPEAKER. Two hundred and seventy-two Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

DELETION OF EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 1, I asked and received unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD an article clipped from one of the newspapers printed in my district. This article appears in the Appendix of the RECORD at page A4057. Mr. Speaker, at the time I was not aware that this article violated the rules of the House. I now ask unanimous consent to have it stricken from the permanent RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object. The article not only violated the rules of the House, but it violated all the rules of common decency. It was a communistic lying attack on Members of the Senate and the House of Representatives. I am glad that the distinguished gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. BAILEY] is having it stricken from the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in my extension of remarks which I received permission to make this morning I may quote from Harold Laski, the English Communist.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING FLOOD-CONTROL WORKS— CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6597) authorizing the construction of certain public works and rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of July 9, 1946.)

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, the principal amendments to the bill as passed by the House consist of five projects included by the Senate. These projects are located in Arizona, Idaho, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and North Carolina. They are all favorably recommended by the Chief of Engineers. The amendments of the Senate increase the authorization, and this is an authorization bill, by \$22,000,000. The other amendments in the Senate consist largely of clarifying amendments inserting the number of reports and amendments that provide for preliminary examinations and surveys. We have no requests for time. The report is unanimous. I know of no opposition, and I shall immediately move the previous question.

I extend to say a brief explanation will be of assistance to Members as they read the statement of the managers on the part of the House, which is available.

The material amendments inserted by the Senate are authorizations for projects along the Yadkin-Pee Dee River in North Carolina, \$7,194,000; Carden's bottom drainage district No. 2, Yell County, Ark., \$1,485,000; Polecat Creek, \$1,838,500; Boise River, Idaho, \$10,684,000; Queen Creek, Ariz., \$1,645,000, at a total estimated cost of \$22,846,500. The reports of the Chief of Engineers covering these projects had not been transmitted and were therefore not available for consideration when the House passed the bill. The Senate conducted comprehensive hearings on these projects and all advocating or opposing the projects were heard. These hearings are available. All of these projects were favorably recommended in reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers.

It is only necessary to comment on one of these projects. I refer to the Yadkin-Pee Dee River Basin project to say that the Chief of Engineers submitted a comprehensive report in House Document No. 652, Seventy-eighth Congress. This report has been available to the public. In 1944 the Senate Committee on Commerce included a multiple-purpose reservoir tentatively in the flood-control bill of 1944, but at the request of the senior Senator from North Carolina, Senator BAILEY, the authorization was eliminated and a resolution was adopted by the Senate Committee on Commerce asking for a restudy and for a report for flood protection. The Chief of Engineers submitted a favorable report on June 19, 1946, after the bill had passed the House, and recommended for flood control for detention reservoirs. The House conferees carefully considered both the report and the hearings, as well as all information submitted to them by those advocating and opposing the project.

All interests are protected by the authorization. It authorizes, substantially in accordance with the plans contained in this report of the Chief of Engineers, the construction of four detention reservoirs with such modifications thereof as, in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers, may be advisable. As emphasized by the House conferees in the statement on the part of the managers of the House, the discretionary authority for the modification of this project was included in the authorization in order that the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers could use every practicable means to limit the lands required to be inundated in the flood-control reservoirs and to avoid damage and disruption of the local economy and facilities not absolutely necessary in securing flood control. According to the report of the Chief of Engineers, and as shown by the hearings, about 7,825 acres of lands are in the reservoir sites and only about 2,920 acres of this land is cultivated.

The Senate approved all of the projects contained in the bill as it was passed by the House with a modification of the Salem Church Reservoir which really effectuates the authorization in the House bill as set forth in the statement on the part of the managers of the House. The Senate amended the project for the Leon River Basin to provide for 45,000 acre-feet of storage for irrigation purposes as recommended by the Department of the Interior, and the Senate also amended the project in the North Canadian River Basin in Oklahoma by the allocation of 69,000 acre-feet of storage in the Canton Reservoir for irrigation purposes.

As in previous flood-control bills, the House utilizes the hearings conducted by the Senate Committee on Commerce on projects on which favorable reports have been submitted by the Chief of Engineers, after the passage of the bill by the House. The Senate utilizes the hearings conducted by the House on all projects on which the Chief of Engineers submitted favorable reports included in the bill passed by the House.

There were some amendments to other provisions of the bill as passed by the

House and there were adjustments and yielding by both the Senate and the House. There was no material change made in the substance of the bill as it was passed by the House by any of the amendments adopted by the Senate or the modifications thereof as approved by the conferees.

A great number of the amendments adopted by the Senate consisted of clarification of the sections of the House bill by inserting the numbers of reports that were not available to the House at the time the bill was passed and by including preliminary examinations and surveys in many sections of the United States. All the preliminary examinations and surveys included in Senate amendments are retained in the bill.

When the bill left the House, it authorized construction of projects at an estimated cost of \$748,479,744 by the Chief of Engineers. As stated, the Senate added five projects at a total estimated cost of \$22,846,500. The total authorizations in the bill as passed by the House amounted to \$750,000,000. The conference report increased the total authorization to \$772,000,000. The conference report, as I have stated, is unanimous and should be promptly and unanimously approved. I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. WHITTINGTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1947

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 6739) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1947, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement may be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HARE]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House July 9, 1946.)

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, there is no dispute among the conferees about the subjects embraced in this conference report. There are one or two items in disagreement that will be reported to the House for action after we dispose of this conference report.

The report, as it is presented to you, carries a total appropriation of \$1,155,000,000 in round figures; although this sum is approximately \$20,000,000 in excess of the total contained in the bill as it passed the House, it is nevertheless \$2,000,000 under the total as approved by the Senate and is approximately \$23,000,000 less than the Budget estimates.

This increase over the House figures is explained in the main by the inclusion

of two appropriations not carried in the bill as it passed the House. One item is for \$11,000,000, to meet the cost of terminal leave pay to employees of the United States Employment Service when the Employment Service is returned to the States and the Federal employees are separated from their Federal positions. The other item is one of \$4,750,000 to enable the Federal Security Agency to render temporary assistance to certain citizens in destitute circumstances who are brought back from foreign countries and for aid to evacuated Filipinos and Hawaiians awaiting return to their countries.

The other items forming a part of this conference report were, in the main, compromised and, inasmuch as there is no dispute as far as I know over the report, and unless the minority conferees have some comment to make, I shall move the previous question on the report.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 10: Page 13, line 2, strike out "\$10,417" and insert "\$62,500."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by the said Senate amendment, insert "\$46,875."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the second amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 11: On page 13, line 3, strike out "\$149,200" and insert "\$895,220."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said Senate amendment, insert "\$671,415."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. RICH. Are we going to yield to everything that the other body wants, increasing this amount \$600,000? Again I ask you, Where are you going to get the money? If you are going to permit the Senate to increase all these appropriations and then agree to it, it is not right and we should not do it.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. In answer to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if he is at all familiar with this bill he will know that this is not an increase in the appropriation at all. It is merely a reallocation of funds, due to the fact that the return of the USES was put over until November 15, rather than the date originally set by the House, requiring reallocation of funds, but no increase at all.

Mr. RICH. If we reallocate funds that we previously appropriated and we can

save that amount of money, it is certainly a saving, if I know anything about finances at all. We ought to save every dollar we can. If we do not, we will be wrecked.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from South Carolina.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 12: Page 13, line 5, strike out "\$17,129,250" and insert in lieu thereof "\$34,258,500."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves to recede and concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum inserted by said Senate amendment insert "\$25,693,875."

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 13: On page 13, line 5, insert "and, without limitation upon the availability of other funds for the same purposes, \$11,000,000 for the liquidation of unrecorded and contingent obligations, including the payment of accrued annual leave, arising in connection with the transfer of employment office facilities and services to State operation; in all, \$45,258,500."

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. HARE moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 13, and concur in the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the figure "\$45,258,500" contained in said Senate amendment insert "\$36,693,875."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARE. I yield.

Mr. RICH. I can see where you have cut down a little on the Senate amendment, but it is not the amount the House voted, and the conferees on the part of the House should have stuck to those amounts if they are ever going to try to balance the budget. Unless these things are done the budget will not be balanced for years to come. All these items should be held down to the minimum.

Mr. HARE. May I say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that if he will examine the record he will find that this amendment in the last analysis is identical with what passed the House. This item provides for \$11,000,000 if the United States Employment Service is returned to the States, and it is to allow these employees to be paid their terminal or accumulated leave earned while in the Federal service. Otherwise this is the item as it passed the House a few weeks ago.

Mr. RICH. It seems to me you ought to start the shave and cut them all down.

Mr. HARE. I may say to the gentleman further that if he has kept up with the record he will see that for the past several years this appropriation has been reduced annually. It is now reduced some \$23,000,000 below the Budget estimate, and the gentleman will find that the total appropriation is reduced some-

thing like \$70,000,000 as compared with last year.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman talks about reducing items. The Appropriations Committee is the one great organization of this Congress which can practice economy.

For the last fiscal year our deficit was \$21,000,000,000, and it is my prediction that you will go in the red \$10,000,000,000 this year.

Mr. HARE. Now will the gentleman yield to me to make a statement? I can give the gentleman this assurance, that if he is here next year and sees to it that no additional appropriations are requested of the Congress we will see to it that none are made.

Mr. RICH. You are not talking to me, brother; I am not the fellow who increased these items. You ought to talk to the Members on that side of the House.

Mr. HARE. The gentleman is always ready to find fault and criticize someone else, but when it comes to assuming his own responsibility he wants to shift it.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recede and concur with an amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: Page 15, strike out lines 5 to 12 inclusive and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For grants to States (including Alaska and Hawaii) beginning January 1, 1947, to finance the proper and efficient administration of State-wide systems of public employment offices, to carry out title IV of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 and the purposes of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended (excluding sec. 5 thereof), and, upon the request of any State, for the payment of rental for space made available to such State in lieu of grants for such purpose, \$34,258,500, of which \$288,500 shall be available to the United States Employment Service for all necessary expenses, including personal services, in connection with the operation of employment office facilities and services in the District of Columbia.

"On December 31, 1946, the Secretary of Labor shall transfer, to the State agency in each State designated under section 4 of the act of Congress approved June 6, 1933, as amended, as the agency to administer the State-wide system of public employment offices in cooperation with the United States Employment Service under said act, the operation of State and local public employment office facilities and properties which were transferred by such State to the Federal Government in 1942 to promote the national war effort. The Secretary of Labor may also provide for the transfer and assignment to such State, without reimbursement therefor, of any other public employment office facilities and properties, including records, files, and office equipment: *Provided*, That as a condition to such transfer and assignment of Federal properties, the Secretary may require the recipient State to waive any claim which may then exist or thereafter arise out of the use made by the Federal Government of, or for the loss of or damage to, property and facilities transferred to the Federal Government as hereinabove described.

"The Secretary of Labor shall withhold or deny certifications of funds for a State system of public employment offices unless he finds that the State—

"(1) (a) has made provision for the transfer to and retention in the State-wide

system of public employment offices of employees of the Federal Government who, on the day preceding the effective date of the transfer of the employment offices to the State under this Act) have been employed in State or local employment service functions in such State, in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, except that individuals so transferred may be separated or terminated for good cause as determined in individual cases under the applicable State merit system, or separated or terminated under the applicable State merit system by reason of reductions in force found necessary in the interests of efficient operations, and may be separated: (A) if they have failed to acquire eligibility for continued employment superior to that of any war veteran competing for appointment in the State-wide system of public employment offices under the State merit system in the positions occupied by them under the Federal service or in reasonably comparable positions, after having been given a reasonable opportunity to acquire such eligibility; or (B) if the Secretary has determined that it is impracticable for them to be given an opportunity to acquire such eligibility; and (b) has made provision for the extension to employees of the Federal Government who left employment-service positions in such State in order to perform training and service in the land or naval forces of the United States or service in the merchant marine as defined in Public Law Numbered 87, Seventy-eighth Congress, of the same employment rights and privileges as those provided for Federal employees transferring to State employment in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph; or

"(2) has requested the detail of the employees referred to in clause (1) (a) of this paragraph to the State agency under the following provisions: So much of the funds appropriated for State-wide systems of public employment offices as may be necessary shall be available to the Secretary of Labor, in lieu of any portion of the grant to the State, for the payment of compensation (under the salary scales applicable to such employees prior to the effective date of the transfer of the employment offices to the State under this Act) to employees of the United States Employment Service in the Department of Labor, who, upon the request of the State, and for the purpose of permitting continuity in their employment pending an opportunity to acquire eligibility for State employment in accordance with clause (1) (a) of this paragraph, may be detailed by the Secretary of Labor to the State agency for service in the State-wide system of public employment offices.

"Notwithstanding any other provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act approved May 29, 1930, as amended, any person who was appointed to a position in the Social Security Board under Executive Order 8990 of December 23, 1941, and who shall have returned to employment with the State at any time prior to the end of 1 year after the return to State operation of the employment offices in such State, shall, if he so elects, be paid a refund of the total amount of his deductions and deposits under said Act, together with interest to the date of termination of his service with the Federal Government; and such person shall not receive any annuity benefits under said act based on the service covered by the refund unless he is subsequently reinstated, retransferred, or reappointed to a position coming within the purview of said act and redeposits all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded to him, together with interest at 4 percent compounded on December 31 of each year, except that interest shall not be required covering any period of separation from the service.

"In carrying out the provisions under this heading, the Secretary shall assure that each

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[PUBLIC LAW 526—79TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 596—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 6597]

AN ACT

Authorizing the construction of certain public works on rivers and harbors for flood control, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Flood Control Act of 1946".

SEC. 2. That section 3 of the Act approved June 22, 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), as amended by section 2 of the Act approved June 28, 1938 (Public, Numbered 761, Seventy-fifth Congress), shall apply to all works authorized in this Act except that for any channel improvement or channel rectification project, provisions (a), (b), and (c) of section 3 of said Act of June 22, 1936, shall apply thereto, and except as otherwise provided by law: *Provided*, That the authorization for any flood-control project herein adopted requiring local cooperation shall expire five years from the date on which local interests are notified in writing by the War Department of the requirements of local cooperation, unless said interests shall within said time furnish assurances satisfactory to the Secretary of War that the required cooperation will be furnished.

The provisions of section 1 of the Act of December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session), shall govern with respect to projects herein authorized; and the procedures therein set forth with respect to plans, proposals, or reports for works of improvement for navigation or flood control and for irrigation and purposes incidental thereto shall apply as if herein set forth in full.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the Congress that the following provisions shall be observed:

No project or any modification not authorized, of a project for flood control or rivers and harbors shall be authorized by the Congress unless a report for such project or modification has been previously submitted by the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, in conformity with existing law.

SEC. 3. That hereafter for authorized flood-protection projects which include alterations of railroad bridges the Chief of Engineers is authorized to include at Federal expense the necessary alterations of railroad bridges and approaches in connection therewith.

SEC. 4. That section 4 of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), is amended to read as follows:

"The Chief of Engineers, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, is authorized to construct, maintain, and operate public park and recreational facilities in reservoir areas under the control of the War Department, and to permit the construction, maintenance, and operation of such facilities. The Secretary of War is authorized to grant leases of lands, including structures or facilities thereon, in

reservoir areas for such periods and upon such terms as he may deem reasonable: *Provided*, That leases to nonprofit organizations may be granted at reduced or nominal rentals in recognition of the public service to be rendered in utilizing the leased premises: *Provided further*, That preference shall be given to Federal, State, or local governmental agencies, and licenses may be granted without monetary considerations, to such agencies for the use of all or any portion of a reservoir area, when the Secretary of War determines such action to be in the public interest, and for such periods of time and upon such conditions as he may find advisable. The water areas of all such reservoirs shall be open to public use generally, without charge, for boating, swimming, bathing, fishing, and other recreational purposes, and ready access to and exit from such water areas along the shores of such reservoirs shall be maintained for general public use, when such use is determined by the Secretary of War not to be contrary to the public interest, all under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of War may deem necessary. No use of any area to which this section applies shall be permitted which is inconsistent with the laws for the protection of fish and game of the State in which such area is situated. All moneys received for leases or privileges shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts."

SEC. 5. That section 7 of the Act approved August 18, 1941 (Public, Numbered 228, Seventy-seventh Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That 75 per centum of all moneys received and deposited in the Treasury of the United States during any fiscal year on account of the leasing of lands acquired by the United States for flood-control purposes shall be paid at the end of such year by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which such property is situated, to be expended as the State legislature may prescribe for the benefit of public schools and public roads of the county, or counties, in which such property is situated: *Provided*, That when such property is situated in more than one State or county, the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such property shall be proportional to its area therein."

SEC. 6. That the Chief of Engineers is authorized to provide such school facilities as he may deem necessary for the education of dependents of persons engaged on the construction of the projects listed below, and to pay for the same from any funds available for said projects: *Provided*, That when it is determined to be in the public interest, the Chief of Engineers may enter into cooperative arrangements with local agencies for the operation of such Government facilities; for the expansion of local facilities at Federal expense, and for contribution by the Federal Government to cover the increased cost to local agencies of providing the educational services required by the Government:

Harlan County Reservoir, Nebraska.

Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota.

Fort Randall Reservoir, South Dakota.

Detroit Reservoir, Oregon.

Dorena Reservoir, Oregon.

Lookout Point Reservoir, Oregon.

Bull Shoals Reservoir, Arkansas.

Clearwater Reservoir, Missouri.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and empowered, under such terms and conditions as are deemed advisable by him, to grant easements for rights-of-way over, across, in, and upon acquired lands under his jurisdiction and control, and public lands permanently withdrawn or reserved for the use of the War Department, to any State, political subdivision thereof, or municipality, or to any individual, partnership, or corporation of any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, for (a) railroad tracks; (b) oil pipe lines; (c) substations for electric power transmission lines, telephone lines, and telegraph lines, and pumping stations for gas, water, sewer, and oil pipe lines; (d) canals; (e) ditches; (f) flumes; (g) tunnels; (h) dams and reservoirs in connection with fish and wildlife programs, fish hatcheries, and other fish-cultural improvements; (i) roads and streets; and (j) for any other purpose or purposes deemed advisable by the Secretary of War: *Provided*, That such rights-of-way shall be granted only upon a finding by the Secretary of War that the same will not be incompatible with the public interest: *Provided further*, That such rights-of-way shall not include any more land than is reasonably necessary for the purpose for which granted: *And provided further*, That all or any part of such rights-of-way may be annulled and forfeited by the Secretary of War for failure to comply with the terms and conditions of any grant hereunder or for nonuse for a period of two consecutive years or abandonment of rights granted under authority hereof. Copies of all instruments granting easements over public lands pursuant to this section shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of War is authorized and empowered, in his discretion, to use any property or parts thereof, including lands other than lands withdrawn from public domain, under his control and jurisdiction for the prosecution of any authorized civil work or function administered by the War Department without charge, except usual handling charges, against appropriations for such civil works or functions.

SEC. 9. Whenever the Chief of Engineers shall find that any highway, railway, or utility has been or is being damaged or destroyed by reason of the operation of any dam or reservoir project under the control of the War Department, he may utilize any funds available for the construction, maintenance, or operation of the project involved for the repair, relocation, restoration, or protection of such highway, railway, or utility: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to highways, railways, and utilities previously provided for by the War Department, unless the Chief of Engineers determines that the actual damage has or will exceed that for which provision had previously been made.

SEC. 10. That the following works of improvement for the benefit of navigation and the control of destructive flood-waters and other purposes are hereby adopted and authorized to be prosecuted under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers in accordance with the plans in the respective reports

hereinafter designated and subject to the conditions set forth therein: *Provided*, That the necessary plans, specifications, and preliminary work may be prosecuted on any project authorized in this Act with funds from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control so as to be ready for rapid inauguration of a construction program: *Provided further*, That the projects authorized herein shall be initiated as expeditiously and prosecuted as vigorously as may be consistent with budgetary requirements: *And provided further*, That penstocks and other similar facilities adapted to possible future use in the development of hydroelectric power shall be installed in any dam authorized in this Act for construction by the War Department when approved by the Secretary of War on the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers and the Federal Power Commission:

DELAWARE RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on the Lehigh River, Pennsylvania, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 587, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$12,471,000.

POTOMAC RIVER BASIN

The local flood-protection project at Cumberland and West Cumberland, Maryland, and Ridgeley, West Virginia, authorized in the Flood Control Act approved June 22, 1936 (Public, Numbered 738, Seventy-fourth Congress), is hereby amended to provide for completion of the project substantially in accordance with plans on file in the Office of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost to the United States of \$7,420,000 and subject to the conditions of local cooperation prescribed for that project in the Act approved June 22, 1936, as modified, now estimated at \$1,520,000.

The project for flood protection at Waynesboro, Virginia, on South River is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 622, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$1,431,000.

The project for protection at Washington, District of Columbia, on Potomac River, authorized by the Act of June 22, 1936, is hereby modified substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 622, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$500,000.

Completion of the Savage River Dam on Savage River, Maryland, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the plan contained in House Document Numbered 622, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at a cost to the United States now estimated at \$1,900,000, subject to the conditions that local interests make a cash contribution of \$200,000 toward the cost of the work, and agree to hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works, and to maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER BASIN

The project for the Salem Church Reservoir on Rappahannock River, Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$17,755,000: *Provided*, That the power pool shall be maintained at an elevation not to exceed two hundred and twenty feet.

JAMES RIVER BASIN

The project for the Gathright Reservoir and the Falling Spring reregulating dam on Jackson River, Virginia, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 18, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$11,000,000.

YADKIN-PEE DEE RIVER BASIN

The project for the construction of four detention reservoirs at the Wilkesboro, Upper Wilkesboro, Reddies Numbered 1 and Reddies Numbered 3 sites is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with plans contained in the report of the Chief of Engineers dated June 19, 1946, with such modifications thereof as in the discretion of the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers may be advisable, at an estimated cost of \$7,194,000.

ALTAMAHA RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection at Macon, Georgia, on Ocmulgee River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 560, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$349,000.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI RIVER

The project for flood control and improvement of the Lower Mississippi River adopted by the Act approved May 15, 1928, as amended by subsequent Acts, is hereby modified and expanded to include the following items and the authorization for said project is increased accordingly:

(a) Improvement of the Boenf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon at an estimated cost of \$5,013,000 authorized in the Act approved December 22, 1944.

(b) Extension of the authorized improvement under subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of Bayou LaFourche, Louisiana, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of \$5,913,000 and substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 191, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session.

(c) Extension of the authorized improvement under subparagraph (a) to include the improvement of the Boenf and Tensas Rivers and Bayou Macon north of the Louisiana State line, including cut-offs,

as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of \$4,930,000 substantially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 8, 1946.

(d) Improvement of Big Sunflower, Little Sunflower, Hushpuckena, and Quiver Rivers and their tributaries, and on Hull Brake—Mill Creek Canal, Bogue Phalia, Ditchlow Bayou, Deer Creek, and Steele Bayou, Mississippi, at an estimated cost of \$3,752,000 authorized in the Act approved December 22, 1944.

(e) Extension of the authorized improvement under subparagraph (d) upstream and downstream, including cut-offs, as may be found requisite to effectuate the purposes of the plan, at an estimated cost of \$2,500,000 for modification of the authorized project.

(f) Extension of the authorized headwater project for the Yazoo River and tributaries to include improvements in the area between the Yazoo-Tallahatchie-Coldwater River System and the hills to protect against overflows from the main stem and hill tributaries in such cases and by such means as the Chief of Engineers may consider warranted, at an estimated cost of \$7,500,000 for modification of the authorized project.

(g) Extension of the authorized headwater project for the Yazoo River and tributaries to include the drainage of run-off waters from the watershed of McKinney Bayou or the providing of pumping capacity additional to that now existing for said waters in the proportion determined by the Chief of Engineers are authorized in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers at an estimated cost of \$300,000 for modification of the authorized project.

(h) The Bayou des Glaives diversion channel, Louisiana, authorized by and constructed under the Act approved June 22, 1936.

(i) That portion of the North Little Rock to Gillette, Arkansas, levee on the north bank of the Arkansas River along and below Plum Bayou authorized by and constructed under the Act approved June 22, 1936, work thereon to be hereafter prosecuted in accordance with the Act of May 15, 1928, as amended.

(j) The projects for local flood protection on the White River, on the east side between Augusta and Clarendon, Arkansas, and at the town of DeValls Bluff, Arkansas, at an estimated cost of \$2,847,500 authorized by the Act approved August 18, 1941.

(k) The Tiptonville-Obion Levee authorized by and constructed under the Act approved June 22, 1936.

(l) Extension of the levee under subparagraph (k) to include the levee and drainage improvements, at an estimated cost of \$6,000,000 substantially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 16, 1946.

(m) The improvement of Saint John's Bayou, Missouri, at an estimated cost of \$1,300,000, substantially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers, dated April 16, 1946.

(n) The improvement of the harbor at Memphis, Tennessee, at an estimated cost of \$17,120,000, substantially in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 12, 1946.

(o) Modification of the main line levee system of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to include protection of the potential industrial area immediately north of Vicksburg, Mississippi, known as the Vicksburg-Yazoo area, together with local dredging and

the construction of such drainage facilities as in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers are requisite and justified, at an estimated cost of \$4,000,000, subject to the conditions that local interests provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way required for levees and drainage, and maintain and operate the works after completion.

(p) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to provide drainage in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers where drainage is impaired by levees hitherto or hereafter constructed, at an estimated cost of \$500,000, subject to the conditions that local interests provide without cost to the United States all rights-of-way and maintain and operate the works after completion.

(q) Modification of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River to provide that the local cooperation to be hereafter furnished for the works authorized in the Saint Francis River Basin and the Yazoo River Basin shall consist of the requirement that responsible local interests agree to maintain levees in accordance with the provisions of section 3 of the Act of May 15, 1928, where maintenance is required under existing law.

(r) Any former officer of the Corps of Engineers who, after retirement and recall to active duty in the Army, has served over fifteen years as a member of the Mississippi River Commission while on such active duty shall, upon being relieved of such active duty, be eligible to and shall retain, during the will of the President, the position and office held by him as a member of the Mississippi River Commission, without prejudice to his status as a retired Army officer, and, in addition to his authorized Army retired pay, shall receive from the Mississippi flood control funds the difference between the authorized salary of a member of the Mississippi River Commission and the Army retired pay received by him.

(s) To facilitate the inspection, supervision, and conduct of flood fighting, flood control, and navigation operations, the president of the Mississippi River Commission is hereby authorized, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to purchase, maintain, and operate an amphibian airplane from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control: *Provided*, That the cost of such airplane shall not exceed \$120,000.

In order to provide for the increased costs of construction of the authorized project for the Lower Mississippi River as recommended by the president of the Mississippi River Commission and the Chief of Engineers, the authorization for flood control and improvement of the Lower Mississippi River is hereby increased by an additional \$100,000,000.

The project for flood control along Lake Pontchartrain in Jefferson Parish, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 691, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$900,000.

The project for flood protection at Memphis on Wolf River and Nonconnah Creek, Tennessee, authorized by the Act approved August 28, 1937 (Public, Numbered 406, Seventy-fifth Congress), as amended by the Act approved June 28, 1939 (Public, Numbered 154, Seventy-sixth Congress), is further amended to authorize the completion of the project at an additional estimated cost of \$1,500,000.

RED-OUACHITA RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection on Bayou Pierre in the vicinity of Shreveport, Louisiana, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 285, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of \$127,000.

The general plan for flood control on Red River, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, below Denison Dam, Texas and Oklahoma, including the incorporation therein of the several separate existing projects for flood control along the Red River below Denison (above the jurisdiction of the Mississippi River Commission) and providing for the modification of the existing or authorized Federal and non-Federal levees, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 602, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$77,500,000.

ARKANSAS RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Arkansas River Basin, approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

The Chief of Engineers is authorized to provide in the Canton Reservoir on the North Canadian River sixty-nine thousand acre-feet of irrigation storage, upon the condition that when siltation of the reservoir shall encroach upon the flood control allocation the irrigation storage will be reduced progressively unless provision is made to raise the height of the dam or otherwise provide compensatory storage for flood control on the basis of an equitable distribution of the costs among the water users and other beneficiaries of conservation storage, as determined at that time.

The project for flood protection at Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, on North Canadian River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 572, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$2,037,000.

The project for local flood protection of Carden's Bottom Drainage District Number 2, Yell County, Arkansas, on Arkansas River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,485,000.

The project for the Heyburn Reservoir on Polecat Creek and for channel improvement on Rock Creek and on Polecat Creek, Oklahoma, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,838,500.

WHITE RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$40,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the White River Basin approved in the Act

of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$10,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Upper Mississippi River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on the Mississippi River at Prairie du Rocher and vicinity is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,575,000.

The project for local flood protection on McCraney, Hadley, Kiser, Six-Mile, and Bay Creeks in the Sny Basin, Illinois, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 17, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$4,854,944.

MISSOURI RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan approved by the Act of June 28, 1938, as expanded by section 9a of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said expanded plans by the Corps of Engineers.

The project for flood protection at Mandan, North Dakota, on Heart River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 294, Seventy-ninth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of \$246,000.

OHIO RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$125,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Ohio River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress including: (1) Such channel rectification works or other measures at or below the Muskingum River Reservoirs as in the discretion of the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War may be found necessary to provide for the most efficient operation of those reservoirs, at an estimated cost of \$2,200,000, and (2) the following projects in tributary basins, namely:

The local flood-protection works at Galax, Virginia, on Chestnut Creek, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 506, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, at an estimated cost of \$276,125;

The plan of improvement for flood control in the Wabash River Basin, Illinois and Indiana, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 9, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$9,366,000;

The local flood-protection works at Olean, New York, on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the

Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$2,282,400;

The local flood-protection works at Portville, New York, on Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,281,500;

The local flood-protection works at Allegany, New York, on the Allegheny River, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report, dated April 12, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$388,800;

The project for the West Fork Reservoir on the West Fork of Mill Creek in Ohio, substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 8, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,527,000.

GREAT LAKES BASIN

The project for flood protection at Mount Clemens and vicinity, Michigan, on Clinton River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations in House Document Numbered 694, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$378,000.

BRAZOS RIVER BASIN

The project for the Belton Reservoir on Leon River, Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$15,500,000.

Of the conservation storage capacity provided by such reservoir, not to exceed forty-five thousand acre-feet of such capacity shall be available for irrigation purposes in the Leon, Lampasas, and Little River Valleys.

The project for flood protection at Eastland, on Leon River, Texas, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 19, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$82,800.

GILA RIVER BASIN

The project for the Whitlow Ranch Reservoir on Queen Creek, Arizona, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated June 24, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,645,000.

GREAT SALT BASIN

The project for local flood protection on Spanish Fork River, Utah, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 518, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$74,500.

The project for flood protection at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Jordan River, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$412,000.

The project for flood protection at Magna, Utah, on Little Valley Wash, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 562, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$222,000.

LOS ANGELES-SAN GABRIEL BASIN AND BALLONA CREEK

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$25,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Los Angeles-San Gabriel Basin and Ballona Creek, California, approved in the Act of August 18, 1941, as amended and supplemented, by subsequent Acts of Congress.

SALINAS RIVER BASIN

The project for flood protection along Salinas River, California, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated April 29, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$1,905,000.

BOISE RIVER BASIN

The project for the Lucky Peak Reservoir on Boise River, Idaho, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in his report dated May 13, 1946, at an estimated cost of \$10,684,000: *Provided*, That said dam and reservoir shall be so constructed as not substantially to damage the structure of the Arrow Rock Dam and shall be operated in such manner as not materially to interfere with the operation of said Arrow Rock Reservoir.

WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN

In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$35,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan for the Willamette River Basin approved in the Act of June 28, 1938, as amended and supplemented by subsequent Acts of Congress.

The project for flood protection on Amazon Creek at Eugene and vicinity, Oregon, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in Senate Document Numbered 138, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$226,000.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Modification of the existing project for Skagway on Skagway River and Harbor, Alaska, is hereby authorized substantially in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in House Document Numbered 695, Seventy-ninth Congress, second session, at an estimated cost of \$438,000.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for flood control and allied purposes, including channel and major drainage improvements, and floods aggravated by or due to wind or tidal effects, to be made under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, in drainage areas of

the United States and its Territorial possessions, which include the following-named localities, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to cause preliminary examinations and surveys for run-off and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention on such drainage areas; the cost thereof to be paid from appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for such purposes: *Provided*, That after the regular or formal reports made on any examination, survey, project, or work under way or proposed are submitted to Congress, no supplemental or additional report or estimate shall be made unless authorized by law except that the Secretary of War may cause a review of any examination or survey to be made and a report thereon submitted to the Congress if such review is required by the national defense or by changed physical or economic conditions: *And provided further*, That the Government shall not be deemed to have entered upon any project for the improvement of any waterway or harbor mentioned in this Act until the project for the proposed work shall have been adopted by law:

Narraguagus River and tributaries, Maine.

Westfield River. Massachusetts, with a view to modifying the existing Knightville Reservoir to provide low flow regulation.

Oneida Creek and tributaries, New York.

Susquehanna River, at and in the vicinity of Sidney, New York.

Hackensack River and tributaries, New Jersey and New York.

Schuylkill River and tributaries, Pennsylvania.

Marshy Hope Creek and tributaries, Maryland.

Ca'oosahatchie River and Lake Okeechobee Drainage Area, Florida, for drainage improvement and flood control along North New River Canal in Broward County, Florida.

Coosa River and tributaries, at and in the vicinity of Rome, Georgia.

Choctawhatchee River and tributaries, Alabama and Florida.

Cold Water Creek, Calhoun County, Alabama.

Big South Fork River and tributaries, Tennessee.

Cypress Creek, Harris County, Texas.

Port Arthur, Texas (with a view to providing protection against damage from Sabine Lake resulting from erosion and from floods due to hurricane winds and tide).

The provision of outlets in the interest of providing egress of flood waters for Jefferson County drainage districts, into existing waterways in the general vicinity of Port Arthur, Texas, including Taylors Bayou in the interest of flood control, drainage and navigation.

Eight-Mile Creek and Locust Creek and their tributaries, Arkansas.

Saint Francis Bay Straight Slough and Big Bay Ditch, Arkansas, and tributary area.

Choctawhatchee River, Florida and Alabama.

Bear Creek, a tributary of Big Black River, Mississippi.

Pearl River and tributaries, Mississippi.

Lost Creek, Missouri, at and in the vicinity of Seneca, Missouri.

Chunky River, Mississippi.

Opookta Creek, Attala County, Mississippi, for flood control and drainage.

Potacocowa Creek, Mississippi.

Gates Creek and tributaries, Oklahoma, with a view to the completion of the Fort Towson Dam and flood control reservoir.

Lower Grand River, Missouri, with a view to providing protection from erosion and bank caving.

Saint Francis River and its tributaries, Arkansas, with special reference to Tyronza and Little Rivers; Big Creek; and Blackfish, Fifteen Mile, and Frenchman Bayous; and the tributaries of these streams for flood control, drainage, and allied purposes.

Ouachita River, Arkansas, with a view to providing navigation from Camden, Arkansas, to Rockport, Arkansas.

Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of East Cape Girardeau and Clear Creek, North Alexander, Clear Creek, Preston and Miller Pond drainage and levee district, Illinois.

Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of Perry County drainage and levee districts numbered 1, 2, and 3, Missouri.

Mississippi River at and in the vicinity of La Crosse, Wisconsin, with a view to providing a small boat harbor improvement at Isle La Plume.

Little Kanawha River and tributaries, West Virginia.

Four Pole Creek, West Virginia.

Lost Creek and tributaries, White and Hamilton Counties, Illinois.

Wabash River at and in the vicinity of Mount Carmel, Illinois.

Coal Creek and tributaries, Tennessee.

Buffalo Creek and tributaries, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Chariton River and tributaries, Iowa and Missouri.

All streams and rivers, and tributaries thereof, flowing into Lake Superior in Ashland, Bayfield, or Douglas Counties, Wisconsin.

Fox River and its tributaries, Wisconsin, for flood control and other purposes.

Pecatonica River and tributaries, Wisconsin and Illinois.

Lost River and tributaries, Minnesota.

Root River and tributaries, Minnesota.

Clinton River and tributaries, Michigan.

Saginaw River and tributaries, Michigan.

Red River and its tributaries, North Dakota, for flood control and other purposes.

Smith River and tributaries, California and Oregon.

Gold Creek and tributaries, Alaska.

Chena Slough, Alaska.

SEC. 12. That section 5 of the Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allot, from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, not to exceed \$2,000,000 for any one fiscal year to be expended in rescue work or in the repair or maintenance of any flood-control work threatened or destroyed by flood."

SEC. 13. That section 2 of the Flood Control Act of August 28, 1937, as amended, is hereby further amended to read as follows:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allot not to exceed \$1,000,000 from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for any one fiscal year for flood control, for removing accumulated snags and other debris, and clearing and straightening the channel in navigable streams and tributaries thereof, when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable in the interest of flood control: *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000 shall

be expended for this purpose for any single tributary from the appropriations for any one fiscal year."

SEC. 14. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to allot from any appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for flood control, not to exceed \$1,000,000 per year, for the construction of emergency bank-protection works to prevent flood damage to highways, bridge approaches, and public works, when in the opinion of the Chief of Engineers such work is advisable: *Provided*, That not more than \$50,000 shall be allotted for this purpose at any single locality from the appropriations for any one fiscal year.

SEC. 15. That the sum of \$772,000,000 is hereby authorized to be appropriated for carrying out improvements by the War Department, the sum of \$10,000,000 additional is authorized to be appropriated and expended in equal amounts by the Departments of War and Agriculture for carrying out any examination or survey provided for in this Act and any other Acts of Congress to be prosecuted by said Departments.

SEC. 16. That the program on the watershed of Buffalo Creek and its tributaries authorized in section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, is hereby amended to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to include and prosecute works for the stabilization of stream banks such as described in House Document Numbered 574, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, at an estimated additional cost of \$1,842,400.

SEC. 17. That the \$5,000,000 authorized to be appropriated in section 10 of the Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, is reauthorized to be appropriated, and the sum of \$20,000,000 additional is authorized to be appropriated, for expenditure by the Department of Agriculture for the prosecution of the works of improvement authorized to be carried out by that Department by the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944.

SEC. 18. In addition to previous authorizations, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$150,000,000 for the prosecution of the comprehensive plan adopted by section 9a of the Act approved December 22, 1944 (Public, Numbered 534, Seventy-eighth Congress), for continuing the works in the Missouri River Basin to be undertaken under said plans by the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved July 24, 1946.



